





A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

ICELANDIC

OR

OLD NORSE TONGUE

TRANSLATED FROM THE SWEDISH

OF

ERASMUS RASK

BY

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hardly know; blind Titans, exhibiting superhuman energy, doing a great deal of work, but doing it, as the blind are like to do, ill.

In no fact of our existence does this carelessness for the Past show itself more strongly than in our Language; we have mutilated, and in some respects wellnigh forgotten, the speech of our ancestors, and have got instead a monstrous mosaic, a patchwork of various tongues which we have picked up and pieced together as we went along.

Some one will exclaim, that the anomalous condition of our Language is no fault of the present Age, that it has only succeeded to sins entailed on it by those that came before, and that it adds very little to the store of mutilation, nay strives hard in many ways to bring about a purer state of things. To this it may be answered, that the present Age is responsible for the sins of those that preceded it, if it can atone for them and will not; no one will deny that this is a case where the entail might be docked with the greatest advantage; as to its adding very little to the mutilation, any one who has the heart to read Novels, Annuals, and a certain class of Periodicals, must be aware that these are

just so many mints for forging base and barbarous words, some of which are continually becoming current in the mouths of those who have not taste enough to distinguish gold from brass; and as to the efforts of the Age to bring about a better state of things, they are, and will remain as good as useless so long as the main remedy is neglected.

In good truth it seems hopeless to expect that Englishmen should ever get to understand their native tongue till they are taught it, and by teaching I mean, till they study its structure and literature, just as they study the structure and literature of any other language of which they are wholly ignorant. Hitherto on the contrary it seems to have been assumed as granted that we take in our mother's tongue along with their milk; our instruction in English rarely reaches beyond the nursery, or if continued is conveyed to us under the dreary auspices of Lindley Murray.

To me it seems plain that such learning by suction is very unsuited; it is not too much to demand that the People of England be taught English; that at any rate there should be found in all Public Schools and Universities, men sufficiently acquainted with their native

tongue from its rise till the present day to instruct our youth in the speech and Literature of their country. To some this may seem an easy task, if it be so easy I would it were done, but perhaps it is harder than many think; in my opinion a man who could teach English with comfort to himself and profit to his hearers — a man in short who will earnestly do his days-work and not make a job of it — should have a thorough knowledge of Anglo Saxon, and Anglo Norman, of our Old, Middle, and New English, beside a considerable proficiency in the Old Norse, and early German tongues. There are men in England capable of doing this, but as yet they are few and far between.

But though the sum of our English instruction amounts to zero, or less, there are some signs which show that the night of our forgetfulness is far spent, and the dawn at hand; by the praiseworthy efforts of isolated students the results worked out in the School of German Philology founded by Grimm are becoming more and more known among us. The Anglo Saxon Grammar of the Author of this work has been excellently translated by Mr. Thorpe, and has tended not a little towards awakening a taste for that tongue long so

shamefully neglected; a livelier interest is taken in re-prints of our Old English Authors; and it may not perhaps be too much to expect that we shall soon have a Professor of English in the University of Oxford. Should the present Translation be instrumental in fur-thering this good work, the pains spent on it will be amply repaid; putting aside the study of Old Norse for the sake of its magnificent Literature, and considering it merely as an accessory help for the English student, we shall find it of immense advantage, not only in tra-cing the rise of words and idioms, but still more in clearing up many dark points in our early History; in fact so highly do I value it in this respect, that I cannot imagine it possible to write a satisfactory His-tory of the Anglo Saxon Period without a thorough knowledge of the Old Norse Literature.

Before I close I wish to add a few words on my Translation; it is, I hope, a faithful rendering of Rask's more complete Icelandic Grammar, which he published at Stockholm in 1818 under the Title „Anvisning till Isländskan eller Nordiska Fornspråket, af Erasmus Chris-tian Rask. Från Danskan öfversatt och omarbetad af Författaren.” I have been induced to pass over the

Author's Preface, partly because the information contained in it has been already made known to the English reader in the Preface to the Author's Anglo Saxon Grammar, partly because many references are made in it to works since superseded by the progress of Old Norse Philology. I may mention that the short Praxis appended is of my own selection, and I hope it may prove useful to beginners in the Old Norse.

Homburg vor der Höhe,

August 7th 1843.

FIRST PART.

The System of the Alphabet.

CHAPTER I.

On the forms of the Letters.

Runes.

1. The art of writing was already known in the North long before the introduction of christianity; the characters then in use are called Runes (*rún* pl. *rúnir*, old *rúnar*). They were in the oldest times only 16 in number, the forms names and power of which may be seen in Table A.

It is easy to see that all the names are chosen with reference to the forms; in the case of *fē* (*cattle*) for instance horns were thought of; in that of *ur* (*rain*) pouring showers; in that of *þurs* (*a giant*) a fat belly; in that of *ós* (*the mouth of a river*), streaming water; etc.

2. Our forefathers kept far into the christian times the old characters in inscriptions on gravestones staves and calenders, for which they were far more fit than the Roman letters, even then already much distorted by the monks and tricked out with many curves. In the mean time their number was increased by the pricked Runes (Tab. B.), which take the name of pricked *ur*, *þurs*, etc. For C, Q, X, and Z, peculiar

characters were first found out in later times, for the sake of making the Runic alphabet agree entirely with the Latin. These are therefore quite spurious, and are never met with in any old inscription.

3. Of the Runic orthography it is especially to be remarked, that in the oldest period it never doubled any letter; that the words were commonly separated by one, sometimes two points; that the arrangement of the lines was irregular and must be found out by the context; that the Runic characters were often written reversely from right to left; and that some letters in remote places and in different times seem to have had different meanings; which is especially the case with the vowels, though here a difference of Dialect may have had some influence. In Books it seems Runes were never used in these old times, because there was then a want of suitable writing materials. Two famous variations are the Helsing and Stafkarls Runes: the former are distinguished by the want of the down stroke, only the cross stroke being left; the latter by a very long down stroke, on which several Runes are written by means of their proper cross strokes under one another.

4. The antiquity of Runes has indeed been denied by many learned men, but yet seems thoroughly credible for the following reasons.

At the introduction of christianity and for some time after they were in general use over the whole North, in Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Iceland, and we have demonstrably heathen runic stones, on which Thor is invoked; but if they were invented by the monks for any secret use, their employment on gravestones would be against this view; if on the other hand they had been framed by others after the Latin or Greek alphabet, for the sake of forming a national system of writing, it would have been impossible that they should have been spread so far in so short a time, and besides we should not miss so many needful letters among them. At the same time they are spoken of so often in the oldest Sagas as signs for writing in the heathen times, e. g. in Eigla on the charmed stake set up against King Eric Blodyxa, in Gretta, and many others;

nay in songs which are manifestly heathen, as Rigsmað, Sigurdrivomal, Havamal, Skirner's Journey, where some of them are even mentioned by name, as þurs, nauð; that all doubt must fall away; in the Völuspá itself it is said Str. 20.

Skáro á skíði. They scored on the tablet
Skuld hina þriðjo. Skuld as the third. (i. e. Norna.)

That they were sometimes used of old in Sorcery is rather a reason for, than an objection against, their high antiquity. All old writers assign with one voice their introduction into the North to Odin; and this is supported by the fact that by far the most Runic stones are found in Sweden, especially in the neighbourhood about Upsala, which was the headseat of the old worship of Odin. The Runes have great likeness to the very oldest Greek alphabet, and this coincides completely with the old story of our forefathers having flitted hither from the country north of the Black Sea; it is also known from Ovid that the dwellers in those regions were already at the birth of Christ in possession of the art of writing.

5. Of Runes, their use, age, and the like, many Icelanders have written treatises; as Olaf Thordson Hvitaskald, in an appendix to the Skálða. Björn of Skardså, John Gudmundson the learned, Rugman, John Olafson of Grunnawick in his Runologia; Eggert Olafson has also treated this subject; but of all these the first only has been printed. Vorm, Abrahamson, Verelius, Celsius, and several Danes and Swedes have made themselves renowned by collecting and explaining Runic stones, but at the same time have seldom paid attention to the languagè, grammar and orthography. Again many learned antiquarians of both these nations have, by mutual abuse, by which they supplied the want of enquiry, reason and knowledge, deprived their works on Runes of almost all interest and worth, stifled the truth, and finally awakened general disgust for the subject itself.

Common Letters.

6. The Latin Alphabet was introduced into the North by two different hands, the Anglo Saxons and the Germans; the German monkstyle obtained the preference, though with the retention of some Anglo Saxon characters, particularly the two þ and ð, besides the framing of manifold abbreviations, hence arose a peculiar Scandinavian Blackletter, in which Æ was kept in the Latin form, Ö was written as o with a stroke through it (see Tab. F,) which still remains in Dansk. Å was not met with, or was written as a double a contracted (Tab. F.) which is also found in many printed Icelandic books, and which Baden, Abrahamson, and others have tried to introduce again into Dansk; just as the Germans also have fused ss, ch and tz, into so many separate forms.

7. Such was the arrangement of the alphabet over the whole North: and thus we find it in all old Swedish laws and deeds, till nearly about the time of the Reformation the German w, ä, and ö were brought in, and along with these was formed a new å; besides these changes þ and ð were first resolved into th and dh, and afterwards vanished altogether out of both speech and writing *.) Among the Icelanders as among other European Nations, the true old Latin characters have begun very much in later times to drive out the blackletter, and all

* As an example of this I may quote the beginning of the Westgothland Laws according to the oldest codex in the Royal Library (at Stockholm), it comes, if the accentuation be preserved, very near to the Icelandic. "Krysterær fyrst i laghum várum, þá ær cristnæ vár, oc allir cristnir konongær, bœndær, oc allir bócarlær, biscupær oc allir bóclærðir mæn. Varþær barn til kirkju boret oe beþiz cristini, þá scal faþir ok moðer fá guðfæþur oe guðmóþor oc salt oc vatn, þæt scal bæræ til kirkju, þá scal á prest kallæ, han scal á kirkjubóli bóæ."

The same alphabet (with ð) is also used in the addition to this cod.; which however otherwise betrays a much later hand.

good Editions of old Poetry, Sagas, Laws etc., are printed in Roman type. þ and æ have been all along retained, ö is now often written with two strokes or points over it, (but never ö), ð has been laid aside since the Reformation, and supplied by þ or d, though its sound is still left in daily talk among the Icelanders, and is strictly separate from that of either of the Letters mentioned above. Even in Editions of old Sagas it has been usually neglected, because the Printing Offices had no proper type for the purpose. In Njála and the late Stockholm Edition of Sturluson's Edda and the Skálða it is carefully preserved.

8. The Icelandic Alphabet now in use is therefore the following :

a	á	g	ge	n	enn	u	ú
b	bè	h	há	o	ó	v	vaff
(c)	sè)	i	í	p	pè	x	ex
d	dè	j	joð	(q)	kú)	y	ý
ð	stungit dè	k	ká	r	err	z	seta
e	e	l	ell	s	efs	þ	þorn
f	eff	m	emm	t	tè	æ	æ (aj)
						ö	ö

9. Olaf Thordson Hvitaskald in the appendix to the Skálða, John Olafson of Grunnawick in his Islenzka rëtrittan; and also Eggert Olafson, under the title: "Nockrar óregluligar reglur um það hvörnveg rëtt eigi að bókstafa þá nú lifandi íslendsku tungu"— have written on the Icelandic orthography with this alphabet, of which treatises only the first named has been printed.

CHAPTER II.

Of Pronunciation.

10. The Icelandic Pronunciation is in the highest degree regular, and corresponds exactly to the system of spelling, which is however arranged after a peculiar manner, the most suitable certainly that could have been invented for this language, but wholly differing from the present Swedish method.

Vowels.

11. Every vowel has two sounds, the one simple and soft, the other hard and diphthongic, or as it were in composition with some soft consonant, and commonly distinguished by a stroke or accent over the letter. Some vowels have two such mixed sounds, the one formed of *v*, the other of *j*.

12. A is sounded therefore 1. like a Swedish *a*. e. g. *saga*, *a tale*, *danska* *the dansk tongue*, at *fara* *to fare*, *baka* *to bake* etc.; 2. with a stroke over it, like *av* or *au* (not Germ. *au*); e. g. *frá* (read *frav*) *from*, *táp* (*taup*) *pith, strength*, *drátt'r* (*drautt'r*) *drawing*.

13. This á has already in old writers begun to take the sound of å (Engl. o), particularly in cases where it followed after *v*, in order to avoid the hard sound *váv*; in these cases therefore o is often written in its stead by old writers, and always by the new: but that in the oldest times it really had the sound á (*av*) appears partly from the rhyme, e. g. in Sturluson's *Háttalykill*,

Slíkt er svá

It is so

Siklingr á

That a king hath etc.

and in *Skálða* 2.

Háreks liðar váru.

Háreks men were etc.,

partly from derived words or forms, where it is invariably, like á broken into æ. e. g. *váru* or *voru* *they were*, in the conj. *væri*, never like o into y. It is also written á in many

M. S. (e. g. in the excellent cod. No. 7. in the Royal Libr. at Stockholm.) If in editing old works we were to mark it as *å*, we should at once be able, without changing the orthography, to express its original as well as its later and softer pronunciation; e. g. *vân* (*von*) *hope*, *vâgr* (*vogr*) *an inlet*, *vâ* (*vo*) *fought*, *qvân* (*qvon*) (also *qvæn*) *a wife, woman, (quean)* *hânum* (*honum*) *to him*, *mân*, pl. *mânum* (afterwards *mun-um*) *might v.* etc.

14. To *a* belongs also the diphthong *œ*, which is pronounced like *aj* or *äj*; e. g. *ræða*, *to talk*, *ætla* *to mean*.

15. E is sounded 1. alone like *ä* or high *e* in the Swed. word *engel* (French *è* in *après* etc. English *e* in *fellow* or *ai* in *hair*), e. g. *herrar lords*, *flest most*, *elska to love*, *verk work*, *hestr horse*, *her army*. It has 2. the lower sound of *e* in the Swed. *lefva*, *veta*, (Fr. *é*) always before the sound of *i* or *j*; *ei* must by no means therefore be pronounced like German *ei* (which the Icelanders would write *œ*) but as the low *e* in *seg*, *fel* etc.; with an aftersound of *j*; e. g. *bein bone*, *eit one*, *seigr slow*, so also *nei*, *nay*, *no*, etc.

16. E takes the same low or deep sound before *gi* and *gj*, since *g* is then pronounced as *j*, e. g. *degi* (read *deji*) dat. of *dagr day*, *þegja* (*þei-ja*) *to be silent*, *vegir* (*vejir*) pl. of *vegr* (*väg'r*) *a way* etc., which are therefore often found written *deigi*, *þeigia*, *veigir* etc., however wrongly according to origin, and needlessly according to the simple rule. Some indeed assert that we should read *väjir*, etc., where the root has the sound of *ä*; if this be right I dare not decide, but it is not general.

17. With *v* E forms no diphthong, but on the other hand one with *j* before it; this is commonly written *é* (or *ie*), and is sounded 1. as *je*, namely when it is long, viz at the end of a syllable, or before a simple consonant; e. g. *tré*, *tree*, *vél guile*, *mér to me*, *bréf letter*, *lék played*, *grét wept*, *réna to cease*; so also in the derived forms *trés* (Gen. of *tré*) etc., read *trje*, *vjel*, etc. 2. as *jä* when it has a short and hard tone, i. e. before a double conson. or a position, e. g. *réttir right*, *hélt held*, *féll fell*, *fréttta to spy out*; so also *hér here*,

and some words, which in old writers seem to have had a simple *e* (ä), e. g. *ék*. I. *éta* *to eat*, *él* *a hail-or snow-storm*: and in the modern *þéna* *to serve*; (read *rjätt'r hjält*) etc.

18. E has commonly the same high sound (*jä*) after *k* and *g*, though the accent in usually left out in these cases; e. g. *ker. jar.*; *kem I come*, *gera to make*, *geld I pay*, *get can*, (v); read *kjär*, *kjäm*, *gjära*, etc., with a hard *k* or *g* and soft *j* as in Dansk). But *ei* is an exception (by rule. 15.) e. g. *geit shegoat*, *leipr a thole*, and the word *gefa to give*, in which *e* has the deep sound, for which reason it has been changed into *i* in Dansk and Swedish.

19. The Diphthong *é* is thus in its nature opposed to the others, since its vowel follows its consonant, and seems therefore most fitly written with an inverted accent, which has been also adopted by the Icelandic Literary Society: according to this it would be most correct to write *tré*, *vèl*, *mèr*, *lèk*, *grèt*, *rèttr*, *hèlt*, *fèll*, *frètta*, *hèr*, *èl* etc., but in old M. S. (e. g. the abovementioned cod. No. 7. 4^{to} in the Royal Libr. Stockholm), and in old printed Books it is written *é*, or often as simple *e* without any accent, which last however is wrong and misleading. By this would be confounded together;

<i>vel well</i>	<i>and vèl guile.</i>	<i>leðr leather</i>	<i>and leðr borrowed.</i>
<i>her army</i>	<i>" hèr here.</i>	<i>seðr feeds v.</i>	<i>" sèðr custom.</i>
<i>el feeds</i>	<i>" èl hailstorm.</i>	<i>fletta to cleave</i>	<i>" flètta to plait.</i>
<i>fell fells (v.)</i>	<i>" fèll fell.</i>	<i>let dissuades</i>	<i>" lèt left. v.</i>
<i>lek leaks (v.)</i>	<i>" lèk played (v.)</i>	<i>setti placed</i>	<i>" sètti seventh.</i>
<i>ver defends (v.)</i>	<i>" vér we.</i>	<i>letti dissuaded</i>	<i>" lètti stopped.</i>

20. I is pronounced 1. nearly as in the Swedish words *vild*, *visst*, which sound especially when it is long seems to approach that of the deep *e*, e. g. at *vilja to will*, *viss certain*, *vita to know*, *lifa to live*, *himin heaven*, *háskaligr dangerous*, *missir loss*, *landi landsman*; *e* is therefore often found in its stead especially in terminations, e. g. *háskalegr*, *misser*, *lande* etc., which is however wrong by the simple rule that *e* by itself sounds like ä: 2. with a stroke over it, as in the Swed. word *fri*, *vis*, Engl. *free*, e. g. *líf life*, *ríkr rich*, *brixl abuse*.

21. Besides this *i* when it comes before another vowel is always taken as the conson. *j*, which in old times was as little distinguished from the vowel *i* as *v* from *u*; but since it has been agreed in all good editions to separate these last, it seems that we have the same reason to exercise the same right towards the first. The Icelandic Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge, and the so called Smábókafélag (Tract Society), have carried this distinction into execution, and caused to be printed sjón *sight*, bjarga *to help*, björk *birch*, gjöra *to do*, byrja *to begin*, fylgja *to follow*, etc. and this I mean to follow throughout in this work, because it gives the spelling without any essential change much greater clearness and perspicuity; at the beginning of words, e. g. jörð *earth*, járn *iron*, it has already long been in general use, because it there seems to be a little harder.

22. After the vowel *e* indeed *i* is also properly a cons.; but since *e* in this connection loses its common sound of *ä*, and *i* also seems almost fused along with it into one sound, which comes near to the long or broad *e*, and since the tongue has other diphthongs of the same kind (*au*, *ey*) which it is impossible to avoid; it seems best to retain *ei* as a Diphthong, which indeed no one has attempted to change.

23. O is pronounced 1. like the Swed. å (Engl. *o*), or as the high in Swed. *o* in *bort*, *komma* (the Russian and Finnish *o*), e. g. opinn *open* (*o-pin*), orka *to be able*, hola *cavern*, spor. traces *footsteps*; 2. with an accent it takes a deep and broad sound, almost like *ov*, e. g. ró *rest*, rót *root*, góðr *good*, dóttir *daughter*, ótti and ógn *fright*.

24. U is sounded 1. almost like deep Swed. ö in *hög*, *rök* or German ü, e. g. hugr *mind*, *thought*, sumar *summer*, stuðull, term for the subordinate letters in alliterative verse, urt *wort*, unna *to grant*. Ö is therefore often found instead of *u*, especially in endings, e. g. hèrōð for hèruð pl. of hèrað, *district*, skýönunum Dat. pl. def. of ský *cloud*, orvönum the same of ör *arrow*, dryckjör *drinkingbouts*; which is however wrong because the Iceland. ö has its own fixed, and much

higher sound: the word *guð god* is pronounced nearly as *gvöð* or *gvüð*: 2. with an accent over it, like the common *u* in Swedish and Dansk, (French *ou* Engl. *oo*); but this sound is again double as in Swedish: viz, in some cases broad almost like *uv*, e. g. *hús house*, *út out*, *dúkr cloth (duck)*, *úngr young*, *údi moisture*, *husa cap, hood*; in other words as the Swed. *u* in *dubbel*, *ung*, the Dansk in *gudelig*, *konst* etc. (Engl. *young*) with no aftersound of *v*, e. g. *hún she*, *púki goblin*, (*Puck*), *kúga to force*. If we were to write this *ú*, the sound would be much more exactly expressed, and some words quite separate in origin pronunciation and meaning would be distinguished; thus e. g. *dúfa dove*, *kúga*, *púki*, and *hún she*, but *hún* in pl. *húnar bearcubs*. This *ú* seems to occur especially before *f*, *g*, and *k*. In old M. S. no distinction is made between *u* and *v*, but they are now entirely separate in general use.

25. Y, is now sounded exactly like *i*, and has therefore 1. a sound which is very near deep *e*; e. g. *fyrir for*, *yðr your*, *gyðíngr a jew*; 2. like long *i*, e. g. *býðr he bids*, *flýgr he flies*. It is therefore merely an etymological sign which is used when the sound *i* comes from *o*, *u*; and the sound *i* from *jó*, *ju*, or *ú*, and in some few Primitives, where the other kindred tongues have *y* or *ö*; e. g. *myrkr murk*, *syster sister*, Swed. *syster*, Dansk *søster* etc. The name of the letter however is pronounced altogether as it is in Swed. and Dansk.*

* This letter is found, in consequence of its sound, interchanged with *i* in numerous cases; e. g. *fyrir* and *firir*; some moderns have made it a rule to write *y* where the sound *i* comes from two other letters, and accordingly where the Primitive has *ja*, *jö*, etc. But that this rule is false is proved by the universal custom of old writers; we never find among them *dyrfast*, *byrni*, *myði*, etc., but *dirfast to be venturesome*; from *djarfr daring*, *birni* dat. of *björn bear*, *miði* dat. of *mjöðr mead*. By the same rule we should also write *vytum* for *vitum we know*, from *veit*, and *giðia* for *gyðja goddess* from *guð*, because *ei* is a diphthong but *a* a simple vowel. Just as wrong is *y* for *i* e. g. *ryki* for *riki* and the like.

26. The Diphthong *ey* has consequently entirely the same sound as *ei*, and is used only where the Prim. has *au*, *jú*, *jó*, or the kindred tongues *ö*, e. g. *deyða* *to kill*, from *dauðr*, *dead*, *geyma* *to keep*, from *gaumr* *care*, *hey* *hay*, (Swed. *hö*), it is therefore often interchanged in careless writing with *ei*.

27. Ö has the sound of high *ö* in the Swed. *dörr*, *smör*, e. g. *gjöra* is sounded as the Dansk *gjøre*, *stöðull* *milking place*.

28. The Diphthong of *ö* is *au*, which is pron. like a broad *ö*, or nearly as *øj* e. g. *auga* *eye*, *rauðr* *red*, *autt* *lonely* (read *øjga*, *röldr*, *øjtt*) for which sake some very late writers have wished to change it into *øy*. and write *øyga*, *røydr*, etc.

29. Ö was adopted late by the Northmen: In old times *au* or *av* was written for this letter also, and this custom has been carried on till the latest times by many, especially in those cases, where *ö* is derived from *a*. In order to remedy the confusion thus occasioned it has been finally determined to use *av* only for the vowel *ö*, and *au* only as the diphthong; e. g. *favður* or *föður* acc. s. of *faðir* *father*; *favr* or *för*, *a journey*, *faring* from *fara* *to fare*. But in order to read old books, in which this distinction is not observed, it is needful to know the word before hand; as as a small help it may however be remarked that the sound is always simple *ö*, where the Prim. has simple *a*; and always the diphthongic sound *au*, where the Prim. has *á*; e. g. *bragðr* *a trick* pl. *brögð*, whether it be spelt *bravgð* or *braugð*; but *fáng* *wrestling*, pl. *faung*, though it be sometimes written *favng*.

30. The strokes over the vowels are thus by no means signs of tone, since the simple vowels in the word as often have the tone, and a tone altogether the same, e. g. *blasá* *to turn toward*, and *blásá* *to blow*, *atti* *heated* (v), and *átti* *had, owned*, have exactly the same tone. Nor does this stroke at all denote the prosodiacial length of the vowels, for the simple are often long, and the diphthongic short, or quite toneless e. g. *hētjā* *hero*, *vēl* *well*, *māttř* *meat*, *vēsæll* *vile*, *ámáttligā* *sadly*, *sēxæríngř*, *a sixoared (boat)*, but it denotes an addition or essential alteration in the sound itself.

31. The same method of marking the accent has not been always used; at one time two dots were placed instead of the accent (see Tab. D.), out of which ignorant compositors (e. g. in Resen's Edition of Sturlusons Edda) afterwards made *ä*, *ö*, for *á*, *ó*, etc. Others placed besides a single dot over the simple vowels in order to make the distinction more plain (Tab. E.). Later still the vowels themselves were doubled, yet so as to fuse them as far as possible into a single form; as may be seen in Tab. F. But of these signs *ij*, and *n*, together with the double *o* and *y*, as well as those with double dots, are all most probably of the 16th or 17th century, and now happily quite laid aside, the old simple system of spelling having been again generally adopted.

Consonants.

32. C is used by old writers indiscriminately with *k*, especially at the end of monosyllables, e. g. *calla* to *call*, *scip* *ship*, *drycer* *drink*, *mjöc* *much*, *ec* *I*, *oc* *and*, *mic* *me*; for *kalla*, *skip*, *drickr* or *drykkr*, *mjök* or *mjög*, *ek* or *eg*, *ok* or *og*, *mik* or *mig*. It is now used only in *ck* for *kk*; e. g. *plocka* to *pluck*, *þöck* *thank*, *stækka* to *increase*. But many write *kk*, *plokka*, *þökk*, *stækka* etc., and thus shut *c* entirely out of the language, a custom which is already old though not general.

33. D is pronounced as the hard Swed. and Germ. *d*, e. g. *dagr* *day*, *bardagi* *battle*, *halda* to *hold*, *hönd* *hand*, *oddr* *point*; this sound is found in the beginning of words and syllables, and at the end of syllables after *l*, *n*, *m*, and *d*.

34. ð is an aspirated *d*, and has the sound of the soft Dansk *d* at the end of the words *med*, *hvad*, etc., which sound has vanished entirely out of the modern Swed., but is still found in English, as weak *th* both at the beginning and end of words. In the Old Norse tongue it was used at the end of syllables after all vowels and *r*, *f*, and *g*, e. g. *með* *with*, is pronounced as the Dansk *med*, *góðr* *good*, *gerði* *did*, *lifði*

lived, hygðr inhabited country, hérað district. In old writers it is sometimes found after *l, m, e. g. fjöldi fullness, dreymði, dreamed.*

35. In some old. MS. þ is used for ð before vowels within the word, e. g. in the Edda and Skálða. In later times ð has been every where replaced by þ or *d*, the first of these is least confusing, because þ with its true hard sound never occurs at the end of a syllable, and therefore leaves the reader in doubt only in compound words, e. g. íþrótt *handicraft, art*, íþran *repentance*, the first should be read íþrótt, the second iðran; in the words, óþol *impatience*, óðul *right of freehold*, ódulr *freetongued*, all the three different sounds are found, if we were to write oþul, we should confound the two first; and we chose odul, the two last. When ð is expressed by þ, it seems that *d* may with equal right be written *t*; but if *d* be put for ð we ought also to use *t* for þ. The fittest course therefore is to retain this letter, agreeably to the nature of the tongue and the constant custom of our forefathers.

36. F is pronounced as in Swed., accordingly 1. as hard *f* at the beginning of syllables and before *s*, e. g. fótr *foot*, ofsi *arrogance*: 2. as hard *v* at the end of a word, e. g. haf *sea*, so also before *r* (*ur*) as hafr *hegoat*, arfr *heritage*, and before all vowels in the middle of the word, e. g. hafa *to have*, erfa *to inherit*, are read exactly as in Swed. If *f* is to be pronounced hard in these cases, it is doubled, e. g. straff, straffa, offr or offur, offra, in distinction from ofra *to swing*, which is read ávra (*ovra*). Besides f takes, 3. before *l, n, ð, t*, at the end of a syllable the sound of hard *b* or *bb*, e. g. tafla *table*, nafn *name*, hafði *had*, haft *had* (*pt*), read tabbla, nabbn habbði, habbt. Some have therefore wished in modern times to introduce *bl* for *f*, as *abl* for *afl strength*, *tabla* for *tafla* etc. but as we cannot also write nabn, habði etc., this only serves to destroy an old and simple rule. 4. If another consonant especially *d* or *t*, follow after *fn*, the sound becomes *mn*, e.g. nefna *to name* is pronounced näbna, but imperf. nefndi sounds like nämndi, and the supine nefnt like nämnt, hefnd hämnd, and the like; we often therefore find hemnd for hefnd, jamnt (or jamt) for jaft. This pronunciation is general when *d* follows, but 5. if the

succeeding conson. be *t* or *s*, it is pronounced by many as *ff't*, *ff's* e. g. *jafnt*, *til jafns*.

37. G is pronounced, 1. generally hard and clear e. g. *gánga to go*, flag *clod*, *dögg dew*, *regn rain*, *vagn wain* etc., read *gaunga* flag, *dögg*, and almost *reggn*, *vagg-n*; not *rengn*, *vangn*, according to Swed. Pron. or *rejn* as in Dansk: in the same way *borg*, *berg* etc. read *borgg* or *borgg* (*not borj.*); 2. *gj* and *g* before the weak vowels (see rule 41) are sounded like the Dansk *gj*, or soft *g*, (not as *j* or Swed. *g* in *göra*, nor as the aspirated Germ *g*) e. g. *gesa to give*, *gæfi gave* imp. conj. *geir spear* (Poet.), *gildr strong*, *gjafir gifts*, *liggja to lie*, *skuggi shade*, *ángi steam*, *pýngja purse*. This sound is found at the beginning of words, and in the middle, when a consonant goes before. 3. If a vowel go before and a soft one or *j* come after, it sounds entirely like *j*, e. g. *bogi a bow*, (read *båji*) *agi chastisement*, (read *aji* or *ajji*), but in the acc. *boga*, *aga*, (read *båga aga*) *fægja to smooth* (read *faija*), *bág-indi troubles*, (read *bau-jindi*). 4. If another consonant follow after *gn*, especially *d* or *t*, the sound becomes *ngn*, e. g. *lygna to become calm*, (of storms) is pronounced nearly like *ligg'na*, but the imperf *lyngdi* is sounded like *lingndi* or *lingdi*, and the sup. *lyngt* like *lingnt* or *lingt*, so also, *rigna*, *rigndi*, *right*, *to be rained on*, etc. 5. but if it be *s* that follows the sound is very nearly *gg's*, e. g. *til gagns* (read *til gagg's.*)

38. H has always a hard and strong sound even before the conson. *j*, *v*, *l*, *n*, *r*, e. g. *harðr hard*, *hjarta heart*, *héri* (read *hjäri*) *hare*, *hverfa to vanish*, *hlaða to lade*, *hnöttir bowl*, *globe*, *hringr ring*. It is sometimes found interchanged with *k*, e. g. *knífr* and *hnífr knife*, *hnöttir* and *knöttr*, *íkríng* and *íhríng round about*, (adverb) from which two separate words were afterwards made in all Northern languages.

39. J has been already spoken of (rule. 21.), I may however add here, that as old writers did not distinguish it from the vowel *i*, so also they never wrote it before *i*, because double *ii* would have been confusing in reading and ugly to

the eye. This sound (*ji*) however occurs very often in the language, e. g. in all pres. conj. of verbs in *ja*, where only *a* is changed into short *i*. e. g. *byggja* *to build*, *setja* *to set*, *sitja* *to sit*, *queðja* *to hail*, *berja* *to slay, to beat*, *qvelja* *to plague*, *temja* *to tame*, *venja* *to wean*, etc. besides many nouns. The inconvenience of not having a proper sign for a sound which occurs so often, has been remedied in later times in various ways: those who write *e* for *i* (rule 20.), write *ie* here, e. g. *byggie*, *setie*, *sitie*, etc. Those on the other hand, who, after the orthography of the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge, as laid down by Conferencerað Stephenson, make a distinction between *i* and *j*, write *ji*, e. g. *byggji*, *berji*, *venji*, etc. but since the accent ('') has been adopted to denote *j* before *e* we should be able, by extending it to these case, to express this sound exactly, without making any new rule, and without deviation from the original system of spelling, all which important advantages, are hardly to be united by any other plan. Thus it seems best of all to write *seti*, *siti*, *queði*, *beri*, *qveli* *temi*, *veni*, etc. So also in all like cases in the language, *vili* *will*, *niði* *offspring*, *bilir* *snowdrift*, *hverir* *which*, etc. But after *g* and *k* no accent is needed, just as *e* also in these cases is not accentuated; e. g. *byggi*, *bergi* from *bergja* *to taste*, *veki* from *vekja* *to wake*, *yrki* from *yrkja* *to worship*. The same sound is also met with at the present time in other verbs in *ka* and *ga*, which have no *j* in the infin.; and also in other words, e. g. *eindi mead* (*Scotch ince*), *ríki a realm*, *úngi an youth*, *pánki thought*, which are wont to be written neither with *ie*, nor *ji*; for the rule that *i* after *g* and *k* sounds like *i* (*ji*) is still surer than the one, that *e* in the same cases sounds like *e* (*je*); e. g. *backi bank (of river)*; *à baki on the back*, *druckinn*, *drunken*, *skuggi shade*, etc., are not pronounced as in Swed. and Dansk, *back-e*, *bak-et*, *druck-en*, *skugg-a*; but are sounded as *backji*, *bakji*, *drückjin*, *skuggji*; and so in all like cases without exception *. Finally if we wish to keep the accent on all

* I heard however some persons of the west and south districts in Iceland pronounce *ecki* (*not*) without *j*, but it is commonly sounded like *eckji*.

verbs in *ja*, and write byggi, bergi, veki, yrki etc., we ought to make use of it also on all other words which have actually *j* before other vowels in their inflections, e. g. eingi, seckir, sacks, etc., because we say eingjum, seckjum in dat. pl., but not úngi, skuggi, because we never say úngja, skuggja, but únga, skugga. Though perhaps this distinction may be regarded as too minute and needless.

40. K. is sounded 1. hard, as in Swed., before the hard vowels (rule 41.), and all conson. e. g. kala to *be frost-bitten*, aka to *drive*, sök a *thing*, it is also generally written for ch, e. g. kristr, kór; and by many instead of *q*, e. g. kvinna, kvelja; it is also used double by many instead of *ck*, e. g. ekkja or eckja *widow*, sakka or sacka *sounding lead*, sökk or söck *sunk*, 2. *kj* and *k* before the weak vowels are sounded like the Dansk *kj*, i. e. as hard *k* with a slight aftersound of *j*; by no means like the Swed. *kj*, Engl. *ch*, Ital. *ci*, which is quite strange to the Icelander, and very hard to pronounce; e. g. kenna to *know*, kirkja or kyrkja a *church*; where *k* and *kj* have the same sound but must be written differently, because in the one case a weak, in the other a hard vowel follows after them; *k* has the same sound in all like cases; so in silki *silk*, merki *mark* etc. (see rule 39).

41. The so called hard vowels, before which *g* and *k* sound hard, like Ital. *gh*, *ch*, are *a*, *á*, *o*, *ó*, *u*, *ú*, *ö*, *au*; the weak before which they are soft like the Dansk *gj*, *kj*, are therefore, *æ*, *e*, *ei*, *i*, *í*, *y*, *ý*, *ey*. In connection with the former accordingly we must necessarily insert *j* if *g* and *k* are to have the softer sound; e. g. gjarn *ready*, *willing*, in fem. gjörn because görn pl. garnir *smallguts*, has a quite different sound, so also kjör *choice*, because kör *sick-bed* (said of the bedridden state of the weak and old), is wholly different both in sound and meaning: kjöt *flesh*, is sounded soft, but kötr *cat* hard, as in the Swed. word. In like manner we must write gjálfr *sea* (Poet.), kjálki *jaw*, *cheek*, kjöll *frock*, gjósa to *sprinkle*, gjöra to *do*, etc. Before *o*, *u*, and *au*, the soft *gj* or *kj* is never heard, we must consequently pronounce kului *cold*, skaut *bosom*, gufa *fog*, gaupn the *hollow of the hand*; and all

such like words with hard *k* and *g*. In connection with the weak vowels on the contrary, it would be utterly superfluous, and useless to insert *j*, because *g* and *k* have always the soft sound of *gj*, *kj* in Dansk.

It is therefore most correct to write *kær dear*, *kettir cats*, *geigr fear, danger*, *gimsteinar gemstones*, *kíminn a jeerer*, *gylla to gild*, *kýr kine*, *keyri a whip etc.*, (not *kjær*, *kjettir* *gjeigr*, *gjimsteinar* etc.) There is however an exception, when, *e* after *g* and *k* does not sound like *je*, but like *ä*, namely in the pl. of subst, in *andi*, derived from verbs in *ga* or *ka*, (without *j*), e. g. from *eiga to own* comes *eigandi owner*, and this has in pl. *eigendr* (read *eigändr* not *eigjend'r*), so also *elskandi lover*, pl. *elskendr* (not *elskjendr*). But these cases are in part few, and in part produce no confusion, because it has been an old custom to retain *j (i)* in the pl. of subst. in *jandi*, e. g. *verjendr*, *sækjendr*, *innbyggjendr*, from *verjandi a warden*, *sækjandi pleader*, *inbyggjandi indweller*, etc., never *verèndr*, nor *sækèndr*, *inbyggèndr*.

42. Double *ll* has a very hard sound like *dl* or *ddl* with a hard *d*, e. g. *falla to fall* (read *fadlla*), *fullr full*, (*fudlr*); it is therefore sometimes found interchanged with *dl*, e. g. *á milli* and *à midli between*, *frilla* and *fridla concubine*, from *mið in the midst*, and *friðr fair*. That the sound is not *ðl*, is heard plainly in the word *eðli nature*, and *elli age, eld*, and again that it is not *tl* is heard in the masc. name *Atli* (*Attila*), and *allir all*. But from this pronunciation *ll* those cases must be excepted in which *d*, *t*, or *s* follow, e. g. *felldi felled*, *allt*, *alls, all, of all*, where *ll* is sounded as in Swed. So also compound words, and derivatives where each *l* belongs to a separate syllable, e. g. *til-lag contribution*, *Hal-land*, *Hol-land*, *Val-land* (meaning sometimes Italy sometimes France), *mikil-látr high-minded*, *lítill-látr lowly-minded*, and new words of foreign origin *skatollið* etc.: *rl* has a sound very near that of the hard *ll*, or when pronounced distinctly sounds almost like *rdl*, e. g. *karl an old man*, *varla scarcely*, which are also often written *kall*, *valla*, though less correctly, for *kall* is a subst. from *kalla*, and *valla* the Gen. pl. of *völlr a vale, plain*.

43. Double *nn* has also a like hard sound, but only when it comes after a diphthongic vowel in the same syllable; e. g. *einn* *one*, sounds like hard *eidn* or *eiddn*; so also *klènn*, *small*, (read *kljedn*) *finn* (*fidn*) *fine*; *ónn* (*ódn* for *ofn*) *oven*, *brúnn* (*brúdn*) *brown*, *black*, *kaenn* *clever*, *keen*, (read *kjajdn*). But should *nn* belong to the following syll., or if it be a simple vowel that goes before, the sound is the same as in Swed., e. g. *á-nni* *river* (dat. sing. with art.), *ey-nni* *island* (in the same case), (read *av-nni*, *ej-nni*); so also *kanna* *to survey*, *ken*, *hann he*, *brenna* *to burn* etc.; *rn* has a sound very near that of the hard *nn*, or when plainly pronounced it may be pretty nearly described by *rnd*; it alway makes, like *rl* and the hard *ll* and *nn*, the foregoing vowel as hard and sharp as possible; e. g. *horn*, (read *hodn* or *hordn*), *jára* *iron* (read *javdn* or *javrðn*). It has been often interchanged with *nn*, e. g. *steirn* for *steinn* *stone*, *værn* for *væn* *fair*, but inflection easily shows which of the two is the right, e. g. acc. *stein*, *væn-nan*, show that *n* is essential in these and like words, and that it is as wrong to write *steirn* *værn* as it would be to write *stórl*, *særл*, for *stóll* *stool*, and *sæll* *happy*.

44. The old writers often used, though the custom was never general, *ll* and *nn* in all cases before *d* and *t* without regard to the radical form; e. g. *elldr* *fire*, *villdi* from *vilja* *to will*, *skyldi* *should* from *skulu*, as well as *fylldi* *filled* from *fylla* *to fill*, *mælti* *said* from *mæla* *to say*, *lannd* for *land*, *frænndi* or *frændi* *friend*, *vanndi* from *venja*, *kenndi* from *kenna* etc. This *nd* however has been long since entirely laid aside, as also *ld* in cases where the root has a simple *l* or *lj*; but since *ld* and *lt* alone denote in all cases the same sound, and since conformity with *gð*, *md*, *nd*, *rð*, *mt*, *nt*, *rt*, seem to demand it, the Imperf. and Part. ought certainly, even where the Infin. has *ll*, to be written *ld*, *lt*; we always write for instance *skemdi*, *skemdr* *skemt*, from *skemma* *to joke*, *brendi*, *brendr* *brent*, from *brenna* *to burn*, *firti*, *firtr* *firt*, from *firra* *to place at a distance*, and also *lagði*, *lagðr* *lagt*, from *leggja* *to lay*, and *bygði*, *bygðr* *bygt*, from *byggja* *to build*, as well as *sagði*, *sagðr* *sagt*, from *segja* *to say*; in the same way *klipti*, *kliptr* *klipt*, from *klippa* *to clip*, which also the pronunciation would seem to demand (rule 45),

Pórr hvesti augun á orminn. „Thórr whetted his eyes upon the worm” says Sturluson in the Edda ch. 48. from hvessa to *whet* etc. It would thus be of little use to etymologize so strictly in a single case against the established analogy of countless instances. But in declension *ll* and *nn* are wont to be retained when they are essential, e. g. fall falls, *a fall*, allr, alls, *all*, hallr *a stone*, halls gen., bann *a ban* banns.

45. *Pt* after a simple vowel is pron. between *ft*, and *pt*, for which reason it has been entirely changed by many moderns into *ft* both in prose and verse, e. g. eptir (or *eftr*) *after*, lopt (or *loft*) *air, lift*.

46. *Qv* is often found even in old M. S. interchanged with *kv*, e. g. *kvistr*, *kveld* etc. It has been, like *c*, retained by the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge, but rejected by the Icelandic Literary Society, so much is certain that it is of no kind of use either as an etymological sign, or as an abbreviation in writing, but on the contrary a hindrance; e. g. *qvíkr* and *kykr* *quick, (alive)*, *qvonbón* and *konbón* *courtship*, are the same words; *koma* *to come* makes in the Imperf., *kom* or *qvam*, pl. *komu* or *qvámu*, conj. *kjæmi* or *qvæmi*, and thus according to the rule the same sound in the same word is spelt differently, and many derivatives are separated from their primitives. Within the word *q* is not readily used, but only at the beginning; we write therefore commonly *vökti sap*, *söckva* (or *sökkva*) *to sink*; though *sökqra* or *söcqva* etc., are also found in old writers. But this system of spelling is less right, even though *q* should be retained, because *v* after *ck* is never essential in the old Norse; but only, like *j* in *þeckja* etc., inserted for the sake of euphony, which may be seen in the cases cited, and from the word *ek söck I sink*.

47. *Z* never occurs at the beginning of a word, but at the end it was used by old writers, 1. as an abbreviation for *st* especially in the Pass., and sometimes in superlatives, e. g. *söckvaz* *to be sinking*, *optaz oftenest*; this has now almost entirely given way to *söckvast* *optast* etc.; 2. as an etymological sign for *s* before which *d* or *t* has fallen away, e. g. *lanz* for *lands*, *veizla feasting* for *veitsla*, from *veita* *to feast*, *lèzt*

for *lèt-st*, *helzt* from *heldr* *rather*, *bezt* from *betr* *better*, etc. So also in foreign words in which *ti* before a vowel has the sound of *si*, e. g. *spázia* *margin* from *spatium*, *dispútazía*, *sítazía*, *porzión*, *qvittanzía*, but never where the sound becomes *ts* e. g. *confirmatsión*.

48. Z is also used by old writers, 3. for *s* before which *r* has fallen away, e. g. in the superl. *aztr* is often written for *astr*, because this degree used to be derived from the comp. *ar* (*ari*), as it were instead of *arstr*; e. g. *harð-aztr*, *hardest*, *ágæt-aztr* *most famous*, and also in the shorter superl. e. g. *fyztr* *first*, *næztr* *nearest*, for *fyrstr* etc. But the superl. can be derived in Icelandic just as lawfully as in Angl-Sax. Swed. and other Gothic tongues, both old and new, immediately from the positive, when all cause to write *z* in these cases falls away, except in those few instances, where the pos. itself or the rootform has an essential *r*; e. g. *harðastr*, *ágætastr*, so also *næstr* from the old *ná* in *nálaogr* *nearlying*, but *fyrstr* (or *fyztr*) from the old *for* or *fur* *before*, *stærstr* (or *stæztr*) *greatest* from *stór*, so also *horskr* (or *hozskr*) *swift*, *clever*. But the use of *z* for *rs* is now almost entirely rejected; otherwise it ought to be employed in all 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. of the Pres. Pass. þú *elskazt*, hann *elskazt*, þat *fæzt* *it is got* etc. 4. old writers often used *z* for the *s* of the gen. especially after *d*, *t*, *ll*, where it is hard to guess at the object in view, unless it was wished to show, that *d*, *t*, and the last *l*, had lost their sound, e. g. *landz*, *hestz*, gen. of *hestr* *horse*, *allz*, *of all* etc. But this mode of writing is now wholly laid aside.

49. The first two uses of *z* are so conflicting the one to the other, that it is impossible to reconcile them; according to the first we ought to write *harðarz*, (or *hardaz*), *betz*, *heldz*, *leggiaz*, *lagdzer* etc., by the other *harðazt*, *bezt*, *helzt* *leggiazt*, *lagztr* etc. The former is perhaps the original way, according to the manifestly old Greek use of *ζ* for *ςδ*, and would have the advantage, if it could be used for *st* in all cases, e. g. *zanda*, *feza* etc., for *standa*, *festa*, *to stand*, and

fasten, of making the writing shorter; the latter has also a very old though wavering use in its favour; as well as conformity with other new European tongues, (e. g. Ital. *mercanzia*, *spazio* etc.) It also serves if it be used in all the cases where *d* or *t* before *s* become mute, materially to shorten writing; e. g. *vizka wisdom* (from *vitr*), *gæzka goodness* (from *góðr*), and this just in cases where a number of contending consonants would otherwise give the language a barbarous appearance, e. g. *íslenzkt* for *íslendskt*, *styztr shortest* for *styttstr*, *elztr* for *eldstr* or *elldstr*. So also in all 2. pers. pl. Pass. e. g. *þið elskizt ye love one another*, *þið elskuðuzt ye loved one another* etc.; together with all dissyllabic and many monosyllabic supines Pass. e. g. *luckazt*, *tekizt*, *sýntz*, *sezzt* etc., where otherwise, inconsequently enough, in the case of the longer their origin is left unmarked, while in that of the shorter it is marked contrary to the demands of pronunciation, e. g. *luckast*, *tekist*, *sýntst*, *settst*. That system of spelling also seems more natural which leaves out that which speech rejects, and distinctly marks that which it plainly distinguishes, than that which on the other hand distinctly marks what has fallen away, while it describes the actual sound by an abbreviation. Besides according to the first use it is impossible to show when *d* or *t* should be heard before *s* and when not, e. g. *leiðz*, *sèdz*, *tired*, *seen*, which by the last method are most accurately distinguished; e. g. *leiðst*, *sèzt*.

50. In what cases indeed according to the demands of the language *d* and *t* should be heard before *s*, and in what not, it is hard to decide, if this be not made known in the spelling. In general *d* is heard oftener than *t*, viz, always when it is radical in the word and comes after a vowel (and thus is properly ð), e. g. *blaðs of a leaf*, *ráðs of advice*, *höfuðsmaðr headman, overseer*, *góðs manns a good man's*, *hræðsla fright*, *ræðst it is decided*, *rèdst it was decided*, *qvaðst it was said*, so also if it come after *f*, *g*, *r* or the like (thus again ð); e. g. *orðs a word's*, *bragðs a trick's* etc. In all Pass. supines from Part. in *ddr*, the essential ð of the words is retained, e. g. *græðst is cured*, *græddr cured*, from *græða to cure*, *leiðst*,

from *leiðast* *to be weary* etc. Perhaps even *virðst* *it seems* and the like. But hardly ever after *n*, *l*, or where there is a hard *d* except it be altered in pron. to *ð*; e. g. *lanz* from *land*, *elztr* from *eldri* *older*, *binzst* *to abstain, refrain oneself*, *stenzt* *to hold out* unless we wish to say *lanðs*, *binðst*, *stenðst* etc.: yet *dd* is kept in the gen. e. g. *saddr sated*, *sadds* etc., *t* which is essential is heard in all gen. e. g. *bátr a boat* *báts*, *hattr hat* *hatts*, *hvatr brisk* *hvats* etc., but never in the sup. Pass. whether it be essential or not, e. g. *spilzt* from *spilt* *spilla to spout*, *áminztr spoken of*, from *ámint* *áminna to call to mind*, *qveikzt lighted*, from *qveikt* *qveikja to light*; so also *sezt seated him*, from *sett setja*, *bæzt to have been increased*, from *bætt baeta*. In like manner in Sup. Pass. of all verbs which form the imperf. and Part. Pass. by inserting *ð*, which is not radical in the word; for this *ð* is changed invariably in the Sup. Act. into *t*, and *t* always falls away in the Sup. Pass. e. g. *gjöra gjörði*, *gjörðr*, Sup. *gjört* Sup. Pass. *gjörzt*; so also *bygzt to have been built*, from *bygt* *byggja*, *sagzt*, from *sagt segja to say*, *skemzt to have been jeered* from *skemt skemma*, and all like these. The rule might therefore perhaps be shortly laid down thus, 1. *ð* is kept every where (except perhaps between a hard conson. and *s* in position, e. g. *virzt* Sup. Pass. of *virðast it seems.*) 2. *dd* is kept before a single *s* (in Gen.); but is changed before *s* in connection with more conson. into *ð* (in Sup. Pass.) 3. *d* falls away every where before *s* which then becomes *z*, (unless it be sometimes changed into *ð*). 4. *t* and *tt* are constantly retained before simple *s* (in gen.) but are thrown out always before *s* in position (in Sup. Pass.)

51. *Þ* is an aspirated *t*, as *ð* is an aspirated *d*, its sound has fallen out of all modern languages except the new Greek (*θ*) and English (*th*), which last in subst. and verbs comes very near it, e. g. *Praung throng*, *þeinkja to think* etc. In old Norse it has always the same sound, except in pronouns or particles which in daily speech are attracted like enclitics to the foregoing word; e. g. *á æfi-þinni in thy days*, *hafir-þu hast thou?* where it has the sound of *ð*, dependant however on the preceding letter (34). The word *þú* is often

thus contracted with verbs, in which case *u* loses its accent, and *p* is changed into *ð*, *d*, or *t*, as the foregoing letter may require; e. g. haf-ðu Imper. of hafa *to have*, kom-du Imper. of koma, rís-tu of rísa *to rise*, at the end of syllables it is never found except when written instead of *ð* (35.)

Reading.

52. The first syll. has always the chief tone in all Icelandic words, be they long or short, compound or simple. In dissyllabic words the second syll. is therefore short; e. g. ríða *to ride*. In trisyllabics the middle has a stronger tone than the last, as in the Swed. compounds *upptaga*, *anföra*; e. g. mānnēskjā *mankind*, mānāðir *months*, drjúgārī *arrogant*, ætlāði *intended*. In compounds alone where the last part is monosyllabic, the last syll. takes a stronger tone than the penultimate, e. g. pérutrē *peartree*, pāpírsörk *a sheet of paper*. Words of four syll. have the lesser tone on the penult. e. g. óánæggðr *dissatisfied*, hæfiligðr *suitable*, ávinníngðr *winnings*, twær pāppírs-ārkír *two sheets of paper*. In compounds and derivatives alone where the last part is monosyllabic, this takes a stronger tone than the penultimate; e. g. Égyptalānd *Egypt*, mānnēskjūlīgt *manlike, human*.

53. An exception from the rule that the first syllab. has always the chief tone seems to occur in some prepositions; e. g. ámótí *against*, ámilli *between*, í gegnum *through*, which are pron. with the same tone as the Swed. words émōt, émellan; but these are properly only compounds of two words which are often and more correctly written separate, á móti, í gegnum, á meðan, and accordingly the first part, or actual prep. always falls away in all compounds formed with these words; e. g. millibil *midroom*, mótsstaða *opposition*.

54. In spelling and reading the Icelanders always divide words according to their etymological nature, so that conson. between two vowels are all given to that which stands first,

if derivation or composition do not require a different arrangement; e. g. dag-ar, hrafñ-ar *ravens*, hepp-inn *lucky*. elzt-i *eldest*, elsk-a, ætl-a. The Swedish Academy in its treatise on spelling, and Botin in his work entitled „The Swedish Language in speech and writing” prove that the Swedish still follows the same laws; though in every day use the national system of spelling has been laid aside, and that of the southern nations adopted. Thus the Icelanders write just as correctly líf-it *the life* (subst. with art. affixed), as líf *life*, haf-a *to have* as haf *have*, and have no need of fr (as in Swed.) because f always stands at the end of a syll. when it has the weak sound (v.).

55. Position indeed makes the foregoing vowel prosodically long, but gives it a sharp short tone, as in the Swed. bort (*borrt*), *hand*, and the like. The words sverð *sword*, harðr *hard*, borð, *board*, kaldr *cold*, bagl *hail*, þegn *thane*, höfn *haven*, vopn *weapon*, vatn *water*, are pron. accordingly as svärrd, harrör, horrð, kallðr, hagg!, þeggn, höbbn (rule 36), våppn, vattn; even though the vowel were long before the position occurred, e. g. matr *meat*, smiðr *a smith*, are long in the Nomin., but the Dat. with art. matnum, smiðnum, sounds nearly as mattnum, smiððnum. So also dalnum. *to the dale*, stólinum *to the stool*, etc.

56. Note, that r or ur final (the rune ᛃ) never makes a position after another conson., but is considered as a peculiar short syll. in itself, which however is seldom or never reckoned in verse. The sound is ur or ör, with a very short and obscure vowel sound; e. g. al-r *arl*, tek-r *he takes*, eð-r *or, either*, which are not read allr, teckr, eððr, but al'-r, tek'-r, eð'-r, or alör *tekör eðör*; and in Poetry e. g.

Glaðr skal ek öl með | ásum
 í önd- | vegi | drecka |
glad shall I ale with Æsir
in the high-seat drink —

where glaðr skal ek is reckoned as a dactyl;

Almáttugr Guð | allra | stéttar
Almighty God over all ranks —

here *ugr guð* is reckoned as a spondee or trochee. In general also *r* only makes a position within a word after *ð* and *f*, e. g. *okra* *to practice usury*, *viðra* *to air*, *hafrar* *oats*, read *ok-ra*, *viððra*, *havrar*.

57. The double cons. are pronounced plain and hard even after diphthongic vowels, e. g. *fúll* *foul*, *leiddr* *led*, *slátr* *mowing-time*, *hárra* *to be high?* *mætti* *met*, which must by no means be confounded with *fúl* femin. of *fúll*; *leiðr* *weary*, *slátr* *flesh*, *hára* *of hair*, *mæti* *meets*; *veggi* *wall*, but *vegr* *way* etc. Double conson. have therefore the same effect on the foregoing vowel as a position, but single conson. always make the foregoing vowel long, e. g. *vel* *well*, *man-saungr* *lovesong*, *veð* *wager*, *pledge*, *þat* *that*, *til* *to* etc., which must not be pronounced *vell*, *till* etc., but *vel*, *tel*, etc. like *stel*.

58. Before *m* and *n* all vowels and diphthongs are pron. with a nasal sound, e. g. *heimr* *world*, *raun* *trial*, *á-nni* (in dat. sing with art) *to the river*, *á-na* acc. of the same, *kú-nni* *kú-na* dat. and acc., sing. with art of *kú* *cow*., *ám* and *ánum* dat. pl. (with and without art.) of *á*; *kún* and *kúnun*, the same of *kú*. But this never takes place where a cons. comes between; e. g. *gagn* *gain*, read *gaggn*, (not as in Swed. *gangn*) *botn* *bottom*, read *bóttn*, (not as in the Dansk *bund*), *stefn* *stem (of a ship)* *stabbn*, (not as the Dansk *stavn*), *seinn* *slow* in the masc. read *sejddn* or *sejd'n*, *einni* *one*, in dat. fem. *ejdni*; since *nn* after a vowel in the same syll. is pron. as if there were a *d* between.

59. When three conson. meet the weakest commonly falls out in pronunciation; e. g. *hálf* *half*, *hvirfli* dat. sing. of *hvirfli* *a crown*, *top*, *volgt* *lukewarm*, *márgt* *much*, *many*, are pron. nearly as *havlt*, *hvirrlí*, *vollt*, *marrt*, which last is also often written *mart*. In the same way are found *yrmlíngr*, *yrflíngr*, and *yrlíngr*, *a wormling*; in the words *íslenzskt*, *danskt*, hardly any *k* is heard; in *gagns*, *hrafns* *a crow's*, *vatns* *water's* etc., scarcely any *n*, for which reason the last is often written *vatz* or *vaz* because *t* is also very little heard. So also *r* is hardly heard at all before *st* and *nd*, or *nt*, e. g. *verstr* *worst*,

fyrstr *first*, alstirndr *full of stars*, ferhyrnt *four cornered*; which sound nearly as vesstr, sisstr, alstinndr, ferhinnt. Of fnd, fnt, fut, gnd, gnt, and lld, llt, mention has been made already (rules. 36, 37, 42.)

60. An unaccented vowel at the end of polysyllabic words often falls away in daily speech before a word which begins with a vowel; this is seldom marked in prose, but in poetry it is usual in such cases to put an apostrophe after the vowel which is not heard; e. g. taka' ámóti, taktu' ámóti

61. According to a constant custom handed down from the earliest times, the Icelanders only write Proper names with great initial letters, e. g. Haraldr, Irar, Svíþjóð *Sweden*, but guð, djöfull *devil*, konúngr, jarl *earl* etc.

The old Pronunciation.

62. It has been much doubted whether the Icelandic system of pron. just described, is the genuine old one which was used when the tongue itself was spoken over all the three Northern realms. The language must, it is said, have undergone a change; the pronunciation must have been at first much nearer to the system of orthography, and been altered in later times by the Icelanders, just as the old Greek pronunciation has been plainly much mutilated by the New Greeks. That however the tongue should have been materially changed is contrary to all experience; it is well known that the remote position of the country, the very little foreign intercourse, and the love of the people for its annals and national poetry, have kept up the language to such a degree, that the common people still read the old Sagas for amusement, and the poets without exception still compose their songs after the old alliterative laws. That the pronunciation ought to be nearer the system of orthography, that is in other words, *more like the present Swedish, or Dansk pronunciation*, (for on any other supposition it is actually nearer than in any other European tongue), seems to

be an absurd demand, since according to all analogy it is more probable, that they who have kept the entire grammatical structure of the old tongue, and nearly all its stock of words, should also have the old pronunciation, than those who have distorted and lost so large a portion of the inflections, and have bartered so many old for foreign words, that they can not now without laborious study understand the old authors and Poets, which holds good in nearly same degree of all three Scandinavian nations. A comparison with the Greek speaks in favour of the Icelandic pronunciation; for it is just the Swed. and Dansk which in their present form are entirely new tongues, while the Icelandic as an original tongue answers to the old Greek and Latin; with the sole exception that it is now alive in speech and writing. There are some who hold up the pronunciation of the common people on the continent as the genuine old one, allowing that the polished pronunciation of Swed. and Dansk can not by any possibility be suited to the old Norse; but they seem not to consider that the speech of the people in each of the three realms is split into so many and so different dialects, that the Inhabitants of one valley often have the greatest difficulty in understanding those from another. Now since all these, especially those who live in the districts more remote from the coast, have a like right to regard theirs as the true old pron., we should thus have more than a hundred modes of pronouncing one and the same tongue. Such a variety bears plain evidence of the destruction of one whole, or the mingling of several dissimilar parts, which in the present case becomes clear on a contrast with the Icelandic, where very nearly the same pronun. reigns in all classes and over the whole immense Island, in districts which have little or no intercourse with one another.

63. Besides the Icelandic system of Pron. bears in itself the best proof that it is genuine. In it there is no doubt whether we ought to write *á* or *o*, *æ* or *e*, *hv* or *v*, *kj* or *tj*, etc., because each and all of these signs has its own sound, clearly and plainly distinguisht from the others; nor whether *i* (*e*) or *a* should be used in endings, since by these different

cases and genders are denoted, which it would be as absurd to confound in Icelandic as in Latin. The Icelandic has in the main a single sign for each sound, and no really mute letters in its words: but if sometimes a sign has two or more sounds, these are so clearly distinguished by accents, position or some such plain and simple rule, that it is impossible to interchange them. This seems to bear as strong evidence of antiquity and originality, as the condition of the Dansk, and still more perhaps of the Swed. orthography of the numberless changes which these tongues have undergone in later times. Any one important alteration in the Icelandic pronunciation of the old Norse, based on that which is now used on the continent would thus destroy the whole ancient and simple system, and in some cases even the structure of the tongue itself; e. g. if we were to read á as å. 1. This simple sound would have two signs á, and o which is the one now in use. 2. By this means a number of different words would be confounded; e. g. bára *billow*, bora *to bore*, fár *danger*, for a *drain*, gátt *the space between an open door and the wall*, gott *good* etc. 3. The diphthong of a would then be wanting, answering to ó from o, ú from u etc. In the same way were we to read æ as ä we should, 1. have two signs for the same sound, since e is always sounded like ä, when it stands alone; 2. we should confound a number of words otherwise entirely different in pronunciation, origin, and meaning, e. g. for he goes from fara, with fær *he gets* from fá; hetta *a hood*, and hætta *to go*; ferð *journey*, færð *going* (Swed före) etc. 3. The diphthong of a would then be wanting, answering to ei of e, i of i, ý of y. 4. Not only would the whole vowel system thus be destroyed, but also the rules for the vowel changes, by which a simple vowel, is always replaced by another simple one, and a diphthong by another diphthong. Again if au were read as av the diphthong to ö would 1. be wanting. 2. It would be unaccountable how this sound should have become ö in modern tongues; e. g. haukr *hawk*, dauðr *death* etc.; and 3. how the old Norsemen could have written au for ö almost indifferently etc. If the hard sounds ll, nn, were rejected the Masc. and Fem. of numberless adj. would be con-

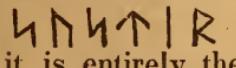
founded. It was just by changes of this kind that the old original system of Inflection was in the middle ages first neglected, next mutilated, and at last irrevocably lost; and thus it seems quite wrong to wish to fasten on the old Norse any new system of pronunciation which has arisen out of its own mutilation.

64. In addition many clear reasons for the Icelandic Pronunciation may be found in other old tongues; thus that á had anciently the sound of *av*, seems incontrovertible when we compare 1. the AS. *savel* with *sál* *soul*, *feava* with *fáir* (acc. *fáa*) *few*, *savan* with *sá* *to sow*, *cnavan* with *kná* *to be able*, *savon* with *sáo* *saw*. 2. Latin names and words, as *Nicolaus* Icel. *Nikolás*, *Paulus* Icel. *Páll*; *caulis* AS. *cavl* or *cavel*, Icel. *kál*, *caurus*, Icel. *kári*, *the wind Poet*. 3. Lapp words borrowed from our old Scandinavian tongue, e. g. *blanes*, Icel. *blár* *blue*, *graves*, Icel. *grár* *gray* etc. The Germ. words *blau*, *grau* etc., also confirm this position though not nearly so strongly as the Lappish examples, because the Germ. is an independant kindred tongue, in which these expressions are as old as in Icel. and may have their own peculiar pronun. as is the case with so many others; e. g. (*Haus*, *reiten* etc.) whence we can draw no conclusion as to the sound of *hús*, *ríða*, but the Lappish are plainly borrowed from our forefather's tongue, not from the modern Swed., in which they have quite another sound. 4. Besides the Dialect of the common people has still the same sounds in many parts; e. g. in the plain country in Fünen á, ó, æ, ei, au, are heard; there fá is said for *få* *to get*, gó for *god*, *good*, hæl for *häl* *heel*, bein for *ben* *bone*, leg, dau for *död* *death*, agreeing exactly with the Icelandic sound. In Småland also á is at least said for å (*o*), and in other Swedish Provinces other peculiarities of the old tongue have been retained. 5. With regard to á the analogy of other old tongues, speaks for the right pronunciation, thus e. g. the Latin *paucus* has become the Italian *poco*, *aurum oro*, French *or* etc., and yet no one has wished to read *páucus* *årum* (*pocus* *orum*). It would require too much room to reckon up in this place all the Icelandic sounds that differ from the Swed.; the

one just defended is perhaps one of the most disputed, but I will still make one or two remarks; the broad sound of ó may be proved very nearly in the same way, Icel. stó *a place*, is written in A. S. *stov*; the name of the Northern God Oðin is written in an A. S. Sermon on Antichrist (in Lye) *Orþen: dómari judge, doomer, Dempster.*, is called in Lappish *duobmar*, gróp *ditch graupe*; the hard ll, rl, is written by the Ferro Islanders, who have long since forgotten the old orthography, but have often retained the actual sound, dl, e. g. *trödl* for tröll *troll*, *jadl* for *jarl earl* and the like.

65. In what has been here said it is not meant that the Icelandic pronunciation of the present day was in all its parts entirely universal in old times over the whole North, it is probable that there was some difference in pronunciation in different places, though this could not have been very great, since there was it is plain but one language, and that one which had reached so high a pitch of cultivation and regularity. That which I should be especially inclined to regard as less genuine in the Icel. pronunciation is the sound of u, y and ý, as well as au and ey, all which properly reduce themselves to the two letters u and y.

66. About iu there can be no doubt; but u (without accent) may perhaps have had the sound of the short Engl. u in *nut*, *but*, the Dansk o in *hos*, the Swed. o in *sporde*, *menniskor*, *törorik*, etc. We may thus comprehend 1. why it is so often interchanged with o; e. g. *gull* and *goll* (poet.), *túngur* and *túngor* *tongues*, etc.; however incorrectly by the rule that o is always sounded as å (Engl. o); 2. how it is retained in the Ferro Dialect as u (not y or ö), e. g. *gudl* as in all Northern tongues; though in some words it is found replaced by y or ö, e. g. *urt wort* Swed. ört, Dansk *urt*; *brunnr brown*, Swed. *brunn*, Dansk *brönd*; þunnr *thin* Swed. *tunn*, Dansk *tynd*, *tukt schooling*, old Swed. *thökt*, New Swed. *tukt* etc. It is therefore probable that in old times the form was different in different parts, but that the most general was that of the deep simple o (very nearly the same as ü see rule 24.)

67. *Y* seems then to have had the sound of the present Icel. *u*, Germ. *ü*, Swed. deep *ö* in *hök*, or simple *y* in *lycka*, etc.; *ý* on the contrary that of Swed. and Dansk *y*, in *by*, *sky*, *dyr* etc. Which are sounded as *yj* (Icel. *uj*, or *ugj*) This may be concluded 1. from its Icel. name *y*. 2. from its interchange with *u*, e. g. *lykla* and *lukla* *of keys* (gen. Pl.), *dyra*, *dura* *of doors*; 3. from the Swed. and Dansk where it has always become *y* or *ö*, e. g. *dyr door*, Swed. *dörr*, *fyrir* before Swed. *före*, *flygr he flies*, Swed. *flyger*, *býðr he bids*, Swed. *bjuder*, Dansk *byder*; and 4. even from some Icelandic words according to the present pron. on the Island, e. g. *yekr ye two* (Dual), *kyrr still quiet*, *dryckr drink*, etc.; 5 from the fact that it is denoted on Runic stones by  (not )¹, e. g.  Icel. *systir*. In the Ferro Dialect however it is entirely the same as *i*, e. g. *likil* Icel. *lykill key*, *diir*, Icel. *dyr*, etc. In old writers it is also interchanged with *i* (e. g. in the Codex Regius of the Edda *firir* is written for *fyrir*), so that this also is not thoroughly sure.

68. *Au* has without doubt been a diphthong of *ö*, but probably formed with *v*, (instead of *j* according to the present sound), and pronounced as many Norsemen still pronounce *au*, e. g. in Laurvig; which is so sounded that it is hard to say whether it be *öv*, *ev*; or *av* that is heard; (but in no wise like the Germ. *au* which comes nearer to *á* or *ó*): This seems clear from the sign itself, since it appears impossible that it should enter into the head of any one to denote an articulation of *j* by *u*. It has also been retained, or rather has become, *öu*, *ou* in Lappish; e. g. *grauts*, Icel. *grautr*. *gruel*; *route* as Fjellström writes it, others *route*, Finnish *rauta*, Icel. *raudi iron*. But there can be no question of the sound *av*, because that has its own sign *á*, which is changed into *au*, as *o* is into *ö*, there remains then no other sound but *öv* to be thought of. Nevertheless it has become *ej* in the Ferro Dialect, e. g. *leikur*, Icel. *laukr*, *leek*, which shows that the pronunciation *öj* also is no new Icelandic invention.

69. *Ey* was then the second diphthong of *ö*, formed with *j*, and had therefore the sound of the present Icel. *au*, (nearly Germ. *eu*); for 1. it is thus pronounced still in Norway, e. g. *høj*, Icel. *hey*, *hay*, (Germ. *heu*), *højre* *heyra* *to hear*; 2. It is also quite distinct from *ei* in the Ferro Dialect, where it has commonly become *oj* (or *öj*), e. g. *højgi* *hay*, *højra* *to hear*. 3. In the Peasant dialect of Fünen also it has the same sound as *au*, thus nearly like *öj* 4. We may thus understand the reason of the system of writing *au* and *ey*; had there been in old times a clear comprehension of *ö* as a simple vowel, and a simple sign for it in the alphabet, without doubt *öu* or *ö* with an accent would have been written, and *öi* or *öy*; but since from the analogy of the Latin and Greek, and the sign *æ* itself, this *ö* was regarded as already a kind of diphthong, it was hard, agreeably to other tongues, the other vowels, and the old sound itself, to find any more suitable signs than *au* and *ey*.

70. These conjectures, should they be allowed to pass by any Philologist, and be followed in reading the old Scandinavian tongue, would in nowise disturb, but rather strengthen and carry out the Icelandic system; since they distinguish *y* from *i*, and *ey* from *ei*, and settle their pronunciation in analogy with the other vowels and diphthongs; *u* and *y'** simple vowels, *ú* and *ý* diphthongs, and *au* is the diphthong to *ö*, but by this arrangement each sign takes its own proper sound, and the pronunciation, on the whole, is brought somewhat nearer to the spelling and the Dialect of the Continent.—The whole system of the vowels would then be shortly as follows

a	á	æ
ö	au	ey
e	—	ei
i	—	í
o	ó,	œ (73)
u	ú	—
y	—	ý

* nevertheless remain.

For *ja*, *jö*, *é*, *i*, etc. have as little to do with the vowels, as, *va*, *vö*, *ve*, *vi*, etc.

71. But that a knowledge of pronunciation and accentuation, in the old Norse at least, is quite indispensable for its use in etymology, and the right understanding of its words when read, would be perhaps quite plain, if it were considered, that very many inflections are alone marked by vowel changes, e. g. *bindi* is Pres. conj. but *byndi* Imperf. conj.; there is the same distinction between *grípi* and *gripi*, *víki* and *viki*, etc.; and also that many words quite different in origin and meaning can only be distinguished by accent and pronunciation, e. g. I will quote in addition to the words mentioned in rule 19. the following;

<i>magr</i>	<i>meagre.</i>	<i>mágr</i>	<i>son in law.</i>
<i>leti</i>	<i>laziness.</i>	<i>lèti</i>	<i>voice.</i>
<i>sin</i>	<i>sinew.</i>	<i>sín</i>	<i>her (sua).</i>
<i>vin</i>	<i>friend.</i>	<i>vín</i>	<i>wine.</i>
<i>forn</i>	<i>old.</i>	<i>fórn</i>	<i>victim.</i>
<i>bur</i>	<i>son (poet.)</i>	<i>búr</i>	<i>storeroom, barn.</i>
<i>hattr</i>	<i>hat.</i>	<i>hátr</i>	<i>arrangement of time.</i>
<i>leiti</i>	<i>hillock.</i>	<i>læti</i>	<i>gestures.</i>
<i>friðr</i>	<i>peace.</i>	<i>friðr</i>	<i>fair.</i>
<i>rita</i>	<i>to paint.</i>	<i>líta</i>	<i>to look.</i>
<i>hof</i>	<i>temple.</i>	<i>hóf</i>	<i>measure.</i>
<i>nyt</i>	<i>gain.</i>	<i>nýt</i>	<i>I enjoy etc.</i>

It is easy to understand how often the whole sense of a passage may be changed, when such words are confounded together; as an actual example I will only quote one strophe of Skaðis song in Göranson's Edition of Gylfaginning; in which she says why the seastrand was so hateful to her:

<i>“Sofa ek máka</i>	<i>“Sleep can I not</i>
<i>sæfar beþjum á</i>	<i>on the seastrand</i>
<i>fugls jar mi fyrir;</i>	<i>for the birds cry;</i>
<i>sa mik vekr,</i>	<i>the horse (sea), that comes</i>
<i>er af viði kemr,</i>	<i>from the woods, waketh</i>
<i>morgun hvern mar.“</i>	<i>me every morning,“</i>

Which is without connection or meaning, but becomes, when read with its proper accents, quite plain and simple;

“Sá mik vekr, er af viði kemr morgun hvern már.”	“ <i>He waketh me,</i> <i>as he comes from the sea,</i> <i>every morn the mew.</i> ”
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viði is the dat. of viðir *sea* (Poet.), but viði dat. of viðr *worthy, tree, wood*; and már is *a seamew*, but mar *a horse*, or (Poet.) *the sea*.

But to require fixed rules for the Icelandic accentuation, is the same thing as to ask in Swed. when ö, and when a, etc. should be written. One is forced to know the word and its sound, when it is not possible to hesitate a moment about its accentuation. The modern pronunciation however always demands an accent or a diphthong before ng and nk (73), which mode of writing is also found in some old M. S. In addition i and y take the accent in daily speech before gi and gj, contrary however in both cases to etymology, and the analogy of other instances; e. g. sprack pl. sprúngu, conj. sprýngi; imperf. pl. stigu *stepped*, conj. stígi, and flugu *flew*, conj. flýgi, agreeing with the pronunciation of e before gi, gj, (15.)

CHAPTER III.

On the change of sound in the old Norse.

72. The system of Inflection often requires, besides the proper endings, a change of vowel within the word itself; and the formation of derivatives often takes place by means of a similar change, according to rules which hold good throughout the language. The vowels separate themselves, in this respect, into two classes, in which they are commonly interchanged among themselves, so that it is very seldom that any vowel of the one, is replaced by one belonging to the other. The A-class contains a, ö, e, i, á, æ, ei, i. (and ja, já, jæ, jö, è, ì.); The O-class the rest, namely o, u, y, ó, ú, ý, au, ey, (together with jó and jü).

73. *Æ* alone seems to belong to both classes, because both *a* and *ó* are changed into *æ*; but Olaf Hvitaskald remarks, and this is often found to be confirmed by old M. S., that *æ* was looked upon as offensive, in case it was not derived from *á*, and that accordingly *æ* was in preference used in those cases where the root form had *ó*; this *æ*, which has been retained in later times by the new tongues on the Continent, (e. g. *bóni* *husband*, *peasant*, Pl. *þeindr*, *bróðir* *brother*, Pl. *brœðr*, Swed. *bönder*, *bröder*.) is therefore the only one which belongs to the O-class. In like manner *au* and *ey*, seem sometimes to belong to the A-class, but this is only in the syllables *aung*, *eyng*, which are derived from *áng*. But in old writers (as also still among the inhabitants of Dalasyla) *öng*, *eng*, and *ang*, are found in its stead, sounds completely within the A-class; and this pronunciation, which agrees with the Angl. Sax. and Dansk, is perhaps the true and original one.

74. *A* is changed, 1. into *ö* before all endings which contain *u* (*o*), e. g. *haka* in acc. *höku*, pl. *hökur*, dat. pl. *hökum*; *faðir*, acc. *föður*; but if the word be polysyllabic, *a* in the chief syll. becomes *ö*, and in the others *u*, e. g. *bakari* *baker*. dat. pl. *bökurum*, *hérað* *district*, dat pl. *hèruðum*. In the same way *a* is changed in all neut. pl. and fem. sing. of substantives and adj. which end in a conson., e. g. *hjarta*. Pl. *hjörtu*, *hérað*, pl. *hèruð*, *haf* *sea*, pl. *höf*, *sök* *suit*, *glaðr* *glad*, fem. and neut. pl. *glöð*, *spakr* *wise*, fem. and neut. pl. *spök*: 2. often into *e* before the endings *i* (*e*), and *r* (*ur*), e. g. *dagr* dat. sing. *degi*, *faðir* pl. nom. *feðr*; and always in the sing. of monosyllabic Pres. (in the 2. Conjug.), e. g. from *taka*, *tek* *I take*. from *fara*, *fer* *I fare, go*, from *falla*, *fell* *I fall*; and also in many deriv. *lenda* *to land* from *land*, *nefna* *to name* from *nafn* *name* etc.

75. *Ö* is changed, 1. into *a* before endings which contain *a*, e. g. *sak-ar* *of a thing*, *sak-a* *of things*, from *sök*. Only where a position comes between, or *v* is inserted, can essential *ö* be retained, e. g. *dögg* *dew*, gen. *döggvar* or *daggar*; 2. Into *e* before the endings *i* and *r*; e. g. *börkr* *bark*, dat.

berki, mörk *a woody plain*, gen. merkr, so also sekr *guilty*, from sök, etc.; 3. Essential ö and jö (which are never interchanged with a, ja,) are changed into y; e. g. tröll *a troll, an evil spirit*, at trylla *to bewitch*, smjör *butter, smear*, at smyrja *to smear*, mjöll *meal*, at mylja *to grind*; that y must be used here (not trilla, smirja, milja, etc.) is shown by the kindred tongues, and the Icelandic inflection of the word; e. g. Dansk *trylle*; and the Icel. imperf. smurði *smeared*, mulði *ground*.

76. E is changed in deriv. into i, thus illvirki, *illdoer*, from verk, virða *to value*, from verð *worth*.

77. Ja is changed into jö and i, as jö into ja and i; e. g. djarfr *daring*, fem. djörf, and dirfast *to be daring*; björn *bear*, Gen. bjarnar, dat. birni; hjörð *herd* hjarðar, and hirða *to herd, watch*; just in the same cases as a is changed into ö, e; and ö into a, e, (rules 74. 75.)

78. A'ng is changed into aung and eing, (never eyng), or according to old pronunciation and orthography, ang into öng, eng (rule 73.); ánk or ank is changed in the same way; e. g. at gánga (*ganga*) *to go*, Pres. geing (*geng*), Pl. gaungum, (*göngum*), conj. geungi (*gengi*), kránkr (*krankr*) *weak*, fem. kraunk (*krönk*), at kreinkja (*kreinkja*) *to be sick*, etc. But if several conson. come between, á remains unchanged; e. g. ánggraðr *sorrowful*, fem. ángruð, hángit kjöt *hung flesh*, dat. hángnu kjöti.

79. Aung is changed into áng, and eing or eyng; and aunk is altered in the same way; e. g. táung *tong*, gen. tángar, or by another method of inflect. teingr; haunk *hank*, gen. hánkar, or heinkr. These are also found with ey, teyngr etc., but ei seems more right in those cases where á can also be used; ey on the other hand from essential au can never be interchanged with á (by rules 75. 77. 78.) e. g. þraungr *thronged close*, comp. þreyngri, and the verb þreyngja *to throng, squeeze*.

80. A' before the endings i and r becomes æ, e. g. þráðr *thread*, dat. sing. þræði, pl. þræðir; so also in deriv., e. g. þræða *to thread*, mál *measure*, mæla *to measure*, réttlátr *righteous*, réttlæti *righteousness*, etc.; but e only before a hard

position, especially with *l*, or *r*, thus *helsi necklace*, *helmíngr* (*helfingr*) *one half*, from *hálfir half*; *alvepni full mail*, from *vápni weapon*.

81. *O* and *u* are changed into *y* before the ending *i*, and in many deriv.; e. g. *sonr* (*sunr*) *son*, dat. *syni*, *tyrsa to turf*, from *torf turf*, *styðja to stay* from *stoð a stay*, *gylla to gild* from *gull*, *fylla* from *fullr*.

82. *O'* is changed into *æ* (or *œ* by rule 73.), e. g. *fótr foot*, dat. *fæti* (*föti*) pl. *fætr* (*föetr*), *bóni peasant*, pl. *baendr*, (*boendr*); so also *hæla* (*höela*) *to praise*, from *hól praise*, *hæfa* (*höfva*) *to behoove, become*, from *hóf*. On the other hand into *y*, if a hard position especially with *l* come between; (comp. rule 80.) e. g. *fylki a province, small kingdom*, from *fólk*, whence also *fylkir King (poet.)*; *dylg-jur feud* from *dólgr foe*.

83. *U'* is changed into *ý*, chiefly in deriv., e. g. *hýða to whip* vulg. *hide*, from *húð hide*, *hýsa to house* from *hús house*, *mýs mice* from *mús mouse*.

84. *Jó* and *jú* into *ý* especially in deriv., e. g. *ljós light*, at *lysá to light*, *ljúga to lie*, *kýgi a lie*, *brjóta to break* *brýt*, *fljúga to fly*, pres. *flýg*.

85. *Au* 1. into *ey*, e. g. *leysa to loose* from *laus loose*, *teyma to lead, team*, from *taumr rein, trace*, *heygja to bury in a barrow*, from *haugr a barrow*, etc.; 2. Into *o*, e. g. *roði redness* from *rauðr red*, *dofi sluggishness* from *daufr deaf, slow*, *þrauka and þroka to drudge*.

86. In addition the vowels in monosyll. Imperf. are changed in a peculiar way.

a (short) into *u*, e. g. *drack drank* pl. *drucknm*, *spann span spunnum*, part. *druckinn* etc.

a (long) into *á*, e. g. *drap slew* pl. *drápum*, *sat sat sánum*.

ei into *i*, e. g. *reif tore* pl. *rifum*, *leit saw* pl. *litum*, part. *rifinn, litinn*; so also in deriv. *hiti heat* from *heitr hot*, *fitna to grow fat* from *feitr fat*.

au 1. into *u*, e. g. *fraus froze* pl. *frusum*, *lauk*

locked pl. *lukum*, so also in deriv. *flug flight* from *flaug* *flew*, *hlutr lot, share, hlaut, obtained*.

au 2. into *o*, in part. from imperf. in *au*, e. g. *frosinn frozen*, *lokinn, locked*, *floginn flown*, *hlotinn obtained*; and also in deriv., e. g. *frost frost*, *lok end*, *lock*, *dropi a drop*, from *draup dripped*, *dropinn dripped*; yet perhaps these words should be derived from the Part.

87. It happens also sometimes that an accentuated vowel loses its accent when the word is lengthened, e. g. *spítali spital*, *lazar house*, *spitelskr lazari*; *út utan*; *brúdr bride*, *brullaup bridal*. In some deriv. also *i* is changed into *i*; thus *smiðr smith* and *smiðja a smithy*, from *smíða* to *smithy*, *lifa to live* from *líf*, *bit a bit* and *biti a bite*, from *bíta* to *bite*, *sviði smart* from *svíða* to *smart*, etc. Most of these substantives however would be more rightly derived from part. pass., than from the Infin.; but there is often so great a difference between these tenses, that they seem to presuppose two separate root forms of the same verb, as in Greek; so that it would be an idle attempt to try to bring this change of sound under any rule.

88. A soft *j* is often inserted between two vowels for the sake of euphony; e. g. *bær* (*bær*) *a farm house*, gen. *bæjar* (*bœjar*), *ek dey I die*, Infin. at *deyja*; *ek flý I fly*, at *flýja*; and also between a conson. and vowel, e. g. *ek vil I will* at *vilja*, *lem at lemja to beat*, *ek hryñ I tumble* at *hrynja*, *spyr ask* at *spyrja* (Scot. *speer.*), *dys stoneheap* gen. *dysjar*, *rif rib* dat. pl. *rifjum*, gen. pl. *rifja*, *lep at lepja to lap*, *ryð at ryðja to root out*, *let at letja to dissuade*; but in this last case it is needful that the foregoing vowel be simple and low *e*, *i*, or *y*, followed by a simple conson. (never *d*, or *b*.) The case is the same if it be *gg*, *lg*, *rg*, *ch*, *lk*, or *rk*, that comes between the ending and the chief vowel, e. g. *pigg at piggja to take*, *dryckr drink*, gen. *dryckjar*; from *fólk battlearray*, *battle*, comes at *fylkja to set in array*, and from *sorg sorrow* at *syrgja to sorrow*. If it be *g*, *k*, *ng*, or *nk*, that comes between, *j* is inserted, even where the foregoing vowel is diphthongic, *æ*, *ei*, *i*, *y*, or *ey*, e. g. *vek at vekja to wake*, *vík at víkja to yield*, *flóki felt* at *flækja to entangle*, *dreingr serving*

man dat. pl. dreingjum, gen. pl. dreingja, lángr *long* at leingja
to lengthen, úngr *young*, ýngja upp *to renew, make young again*.

89. With the same view, but neither so regularly nor so often, *f* is inserted between two vowels, and *v* between a conson. and a vowel; e. g. hár *high*, acc. sing. háfan, defin. hinn háfi; mjór *small*, acc. mjófan, def. hinn mjófi, myrkr *murk*, acc. myrkvan, dyggr *trusty*, dyggvan, döckr *dark*, acc. döckvan. This is especially used where the first syll. has ö, and the last a; e. g. höggva *to hew*, söckva *to sink*, because they would otherwise have to be read *hagga, sacka*, (by rule 75.) In old poetry this *v* is often inserted, where it is now generally left out.

90. *V* falls away before *o*, *u*, and *y*; e. g. from verpa *to lay eggs, to throw*, is formed the Imperf varp, which in the pl. becomes urpum, in the conj. yrpi and in part. orpinn; from vinna *to win* Imperf. vann. pl. unnum, conj. ynni, part. unninn; vesa *to weave* Imperf. óf, part. osinn. Where it is kept *o* or ó has always come in instead of á (rule 13.); e. g. vega *to weigh*, Imperf vo or vág, for vá, vág, vorum or vórum for várum, vor *our*, for vár, vopn *weapon* for vápn, etc.

91. That ð, *d*, *t*, and *r*, often fall away before *s* has been already mentioned. The same happens also before *t*, which is then doubled in monosyll. words and after vowels; e. g. kallaðr neut. kallat, *called*, þakiðr (otherwise þakinn) *thatcht*, neut. þakit, annar *another, the second*, neut. annat, verðr *worth* neut. vert, harðr *hard* neut, hart, steindr *stained*, steint, skyldr *bound, pledged*, skylt (*skillt.*), leiðr *tiresome, weary*, leitt, raudr *red*, rauft, góðr *good*, gótt, glaðr *glad* glatt; of two *d*'s (*dd*) one is usually kept, e. g. leiddr *led*, neut. leidt, græddr, *healed*, grædt, which is right, for it is kept also in the sup. Pass. (as ð) where t has been thrown out; e. g. leiðzt græðzt; but sagdt, reyndt, (*proved, tried*), would be wrong, because the sup. pass., is not sagðzt, reynðzt, but sagzt, reynzt. Some modern writers however keep this needless ð in their words, e. g. verdt, hardt, steindt, skyldt, leidt, raudt, but never kallaðt, þakidt, any more than with ð, verðt, harðt, etc., because

ð is always changed into *d* before *d*, e. g. leiddi imperf. of leiða *to lead*, græddi imperf. of græða *to heal*, etc. N also falls away before *t* at the close of polysyll. words, e. g. skilit *separated*, (for *skilint*), tamit *tamed* (for *tamint*), þakit (for *þakint*), from skilinn, taminn, þakinn; *ndt* is particularly avoided; which in short words is assimilated to *tt*; e. g. binda *to bind*, imperf. batt, imperat. bittu; so also sannr, neut. satt (*sannt*.) Nd, nn, also are sought to be avoided in position, e. g. annarr pl. aðrir, skilinn skildir, þakinn þaktir, (for *ann-rir*, *skilnir*, *þaknir*.) In old writers *nn* and *n*, are very often exchanged for ð, e. g. saðr for sannr *sooth*, muðr for munnr *mouth*, annarr A. S. oðer, skilinn and skiliðr, þakinn and þakiðr, taminn and tamiðr, etc.

92. With *k*, *r* is assimilated to *ck*, when the foregoing vowel is a diphthong, otherwise not; e. g. stæcka *to wax big, enlarge*, from stærri *bigger*, mjócka *to make smaller*, from mjórri *smaller*. The case is the same with ð in every day speech, though it is commonly kept in writing, e. g. bliðka, (*blicka*,) *to shine, blink*, víðka (*vicka*) *to widen*; n is assimilated if a simple vowel, but cast out if a diphthong, go before, e. g. macki *the crest, (the upper part of a horse's neck along with the mane)*, (Dansk manke), hreckir *tricks*, múkr *monk*, kanúkr *a canon* (for *kanúnkr* from *canonicus*.)

93. With *r*, *l* and *n* are assim. to ll, nn, when a diphthong goes before; e. g. heill *whole* (for *heilr*), stóll *stool* (for *stólr*), grænn *green*, (for *grænr*) sýnn *plain, clear*, (for *sýnr*.) If the foregoing vowel be simple, lr, nr, are often kept, especially in short words, e. g. hvatl *whale*, skilr *separates, skills*, linr *mild*, sonr *son*, but they are also often assim., especially at the end of polysyll. words, e. g. vill (for *vilr*), þögull *taciturn*, gamall *old* gen. pl. gamalla, jökull *iceberg*, minn *mine* (for *minr*) hinn *the, that*, (for *hinr*) gen. pl. hinna (for *hinra*), þakinn (for *þakinr*), gen. pl. þakinna, (for *þakin-ra*), which takes place in all dissyll. adj. and part. in -inn. But if there be a conson. before, then *r* falls away entirely, e. g. afl *forge*, hræfn *raven*, (for *afl-r*,) hræfn-r. The same holds good of sr in old writers e. g. áss *an As, god*, íss *ice*, lauss *loose*, háls *neck*, lax *salmon*,

(for *ásr*, *isr*, *lausr*, *hálsr*, *laxr*), but in common speech *ás*, *is*, *laus*; so also in 2. and 3. pers. pl. Pres. in the second conjugation, e. g. skin (in old writers *skinn*) for *skinr* *shines*, eys *waters*, old eyss (for *eysr*.)

94. All these changes of sound indeed are deep rooted in whole structure and existence of the language, but it is especially for the sake of inflection and formation of words, that the vowels, and for that of euphony, that the consonants, are changed; which is quite natural, because in all northern tongues the consonants have a very great preponderance.

CHAPTER IV.

On the transition of words.

1. From Old Norse into Swedish.

95. A great number of words are common to the Icelandic and Swed., though they have become much changed in the latter tongue by the system of spelling and pronunciation; as a help towards recognizing them in their older shape, the following common method of transition should be remarked.

96. The vowel changes are the following

á has become å (Engl. o.), e. g. ráð, råd., Engl. *rede*, *counsel*, lángr lång, *long*, fá, få, *few*, pá då, *then*, *there*, málari, målare, *miller*.

o also a e. g. hol, hål, *hole*, fol, fåle, *foal*.

æ has be- e. g. frændi, frände, *friend*, säll, säll *happy*,
come á, nära, nära, *near*.

e also has e. g. eta, äta, *to eat*, brenna, bränna, *to burn*,
become ä, (old. E. *brenn.*), hestr, häst, *horse*, merki, märke,
mark.

ei has be- heitr, het, *hot*, mein, mehn, moan, reita, reta,
come e, to pluck.

i also e, skin, sken, sheen, vita, veta, *to wit*, know, faðir,
fader, father, hirðir, herde, herd, galinn, galen,
silly, andi, ande, spirit, breath, spegill, spegel,
lookingglass.

au and *ey*
have be-
come ö,

kaupa, *köpa*, to buy, chaffer, keypti, *köpte*, bought, draumr, *dröm*, dream, dreyma, *drömma*, to dream, laus, *lös*, loose, leysa, *lösa*, to loose, haukr, *hök*, hawk, heyra, *höra*, hear. The case is the same with œ which comes from ó (and is also written œ 73. 82.); grænn *grön*, green, (from at gróa to grow); færa, *föra*, to bring, (fór) fæða, *föda*, to feed, (fóður, Engl. food, fodder,) æfa, *öfva*, to practice, plægja, *plöja*, to plough, sækja, *söka*, to seek.

y also very often becomes ö, *fyrr*, *förr*, before, *dylja*, *dölja*, to hide, *fylgja*, *följa*, to follow, *yfir*, *öfver*, over.

ö becomes a, especially in fem. and neut. pl. sök, *sak*, suit, gröf, *graf*, grave, ditch, börn, *barn*, bairn, (O. Engl.) höf, *haf*, sea, völr, *vall*, a plain.

97. The simple vowels *o*, *e*, *i*, *y* and ö, have often been kept in Swed., especially before a position, e. g. *orka*, *verk*, *viss*, *mynt*, *björn*, which words are written exactly alike in both languages; and also in many cases where the vowel has been shortened, and the consonant following doubled, e. g. skot, *skott*, shot, brot, *brott*, crime, lok, *lock*, lock, til, *till*, till, to, etc.*

* In this lies the chief root of all the confusion now reigning in the Swedish Etymology. 1. The pronunciation has been changed, and all diphthongs simplified. 2. The old system of orthography has been altered, and new signs adopted (å, ä), for sounds which had already generally received signs in the tongue (*o*, *e*,); while the old way of distinguishing by accents between the sound in *trött* and *brott*, *stört* and *kort*, has been laid aside; and yet it has not been possible to bring in the new signs in all cases, but the old system has been partly suffered to exist, and at the same time Etymology has made use of the new signs in many cases, and in others restrained from making them universal. In this way different signs have arisen for one and the same sound, *godt fatt*, den

But the diphthongs above mentioned, *á*, *æ*, *ei*, *au*, *ey*, have been invariably changed, commonly in the way given above, but also sometimes differently, e. g. *au* into *å*, *þrauk*, *tråk*, *toil*, *brauk*, *bråk*, *a fraction*, *saungr*, *sång*, *song*, *staung*, *stång*, *stake*, as in the Old Norse itself (85.). The other diphthongs *i*, *ó*, *ú*, *ý*, have been usually kept on the other hand, though without the accent, e. g. *lik*, *lik*, *a body*, *rót*, *rot*, *root*, *djúp*, *djup*, *deep*, *prýda*, *pryda*, *to trick out*, *pride oneself*, etc., though these too have been sometimes changed, e. g. *ljós*, *ljus*, *light*, *trú tro*, *belief*. *dýr*, *djur*, *beast*, etc.

98. The most important changes in the consonants are the following;

h falls away before all conson. in pronunciation, and is retained only before *i* and *v* in writing, e. g. *hljóð*, *ljud*, *a sound*, *hnyckr*, *nyck*, *caprice*, *hreinn*, *ren*, *reindeer*, *hjarta*, *hjerta*, *heart*, *hveiti*, *hrete*, *wheat*.

p becomes, 1. *t* in nominatives and verbs, e. g. *þistill*, *tistel*, *thistle*, *þräta*, *träta*, *to deny, wrangle*, *þola*, *tåla*, *to bear*, *þrýtr* *tryter*, *fails*; 2. *d* in pronouns and adv., e. g. *þú*, *du*, *thou*, *þessir*, *dessa*, *these*, *þar*, *der*, *there*, *þá*, *då*, *then*.

män, and on the other hand two different sounds for the same letter, e. g. *dom om*, *hem fem*, and when the sound is once departed from there is no means by which it is possible to stop these confusions except custom. we find therefore in writing, *fogel* *fågel*, *håf* and *hof*, *äga* and *ega*, *där* and *der*, and both sides have reason for their system, but were the sound the simple rule, as in the Old Norse, we should be soon all of one mind in the new tongues. In the Dansk orthography, there is the same confusion from the same cause, here too the sound has been changed, and the diphthongs thrown away; and though the original *aa*, *æ* and *ö* have been kept, yet double signs have sprung up (*aa* and *o*, *æ* and *e*,) for single sounds, and again, because the accents have been laid aside, double sounds for the simple signs *o*, *e*, *i*, *u*, *y* and *ö*.

ð becomes *d*, e. g. blað, *blad*, *leaf*, siðr, *sed.* *wont*, friða, *freda*, *to still, appease*.

Within the word and at its close the conson. have often been doubled, e. g. tími *timma*, *hour*, dæma, *dömma*, *to deem, doom*, koma, *komma*, *to come*, vinir, *vänner*, *friends*, vit, vett, *wit, sviti, svett, sweat*.

f between two vowels becomes *fv*; kljúfa, *klyfva*, rífa, *rifva*, *to rive, rend*, höf-in, *hafren*, *the sea*.

fn becomes *mn*, risna, *remna*, *to crack*, hafnir, *hamnar*, *harbours*, svefn, *sömn*, *sleep*, (very much in the same way as 'vntvo's somnus etc).

Other positions like these have often been separated and a vowel inserted, e. g. vápni *vapen*, *weapon*, vatn, *vatten*, *water*, fugl, *fagel*, *fowl*, hagl, *hagel*, *hail*.

All masc. signs (*r*, and one of the double *ll*, *nn*, etc.) have fallen away, e. g. konúngr, *konung*, *king*; plógr, *plog*, *plough*, þræl, *träl*, *thrall*; stein, *sten*, *stone*, áll, *ål*, *eel*, blár, *blå*, *blue*, hvítr, *hvit*, *white*; nakinn, *naken*, *naked*, sinn, *sin*, *fine*, einn *en*, *one*; etc.

99. In the adoption of Icelandic Proper Names, which belong to the old mythology and history, much confusion has arisen in the new tongues, through the ignorance of our old writers in the pronunciation and etymology of the Old Norse; they commonly made use of Latin renderings, but this latinizing of the old names brought along with it much distortion, which was not suited to our tongue and made new distortions unavoidable. It is not easy to lay down rules for this branch of orthography, but, judging from the transition and use of other words, it seems most advisable, 1. to keep the chief syll. in the word, as far as possible, unchanged; e. g. *Vala*, (not *Vola*), *Saga*, *Freya*, *Reidgotaland*, *Jötunhem*, (not *Jothunhem*). Yet 2. h must fall away before l, n and r; e. g. *Lidskjalf*, *Rejdmar*, *Löder*, for Hliðskjálf, Hreiðmar, Hlöðr. 3. j must always be accurately distinguished from i, e. g. *Mjölnner*, *Asbjörn*, *Njörd*, (or *Njord*), *Skjöld*, (*Skjold*), *Thjodolf*. 3. Æ and au, are supplied by ä and ö, but all other vowels are kept without regard to accent, e. g. *Säming*, *Häner*,

Ödumla, Kerlög, Göter, (not Gautar,) Alf, Asgeir, Harald, Oden, Loke, Gudrun, Gunnar, Sigurd, Heimdall, (or Hejmdall), Frey.* 5. The endings undergo most change; *i, ir, nir, ill,* and *inn* especially become *e, er, ner, el, en, e.* g. *Brage, Yngve, Sigurlame, Snorre, Saxe, Mimer, Ymer, Äger, Skidbladner, Yggdrasel, Oden.* 6. *r, (ur)* should be kept and changed into *er*, where it is essential; e. g. *Balder, Ragnaröcker*; but be thrown away where it is not essential; (i. e. when it falls away in the Icel. inflection of the word); e. g. *Rig, Nidhogg, Sämund, Asmund, Fornjot*; this ending however may be very well kept occasionally in monosyll. names, and in poetry, as an *er paragogicum*, e. g. *Ull-er, Höd-er, Lopt-er, Starkad-er, Lög-er, or Lög-en, (not Lögaren)*; just as *glader, goder*, are sometimes used for *glad*, and *god*; other endings should be kept unchanged, e. g. *Odun, (Auðun,) Arnor, Hjalmar, Bödvar.* 7. In Names of women it seems best always to throw away this ending when it is non essential; e. g. *Gunnhild, Ragnhild, Sigrid, Urd, Gerd, (or Gerde), Hild (or Hilde), Hejd (or Hejde).* The form in *e* is a later nom. instead of *Gerðr, Hilðr, Heiðr*, made from the acc. *Gerði, Hildi, Heiði*. 8. Those which have *a* keep it, as *Gyda, Edda, Srafva*; but those which have no vowel ending do not take *a* in Swed.; e. g. *Skade, Göndul, Skögul, Gefjun, Idun, Sigyn, Frigg, Sif, Skuld, Huld, Ran.* 9. If the name contain words which are already well known and current in the new language, these should be adapted to the system of spelling and pronunciation now in use; e. g. *Gläsesvall, Idavallen, Alshem, Vanahem, Åke-Thor, or Åk-thor, (not Auka-Thor which*

* This name, still in use in Iceland, which also occurs on Runic stones, and in old Histories under the form *Asker* or *Esker*, in Angl. Sax. *Osgár*, is the same as *Oscar*, and made up of A's an *As, God*, and *geir a spear*, or perhaps a kind of falcon (Germ. *Geyer*); both which words were of old very common in names e. g. *Asvaldr, A. S. Osrald, Ulfgeir, A. S. Vulfgár*, etc. The name *Osgár* itself occurs often in old A. S. deeds. e. g. in *Ælhelm's will*, which Lye has inserted in the second part of his Dictionary. As well as in other documents.

is a senseless distortion of the old Öku-þór, or according to an old Icelandic orthography Avku-þór, 29.), *Eysten, Asgård, Valhall, Bäfröst*, (not Bi-frost, which a Germ. once translated Bienen-frost (Engl. Bee-frost). If the name has a generally received form, no new one need be introduced. e. g. *Erik, Hakan, Anund, Olof*.

100. The baptismal name is always in Icel. the chief name, by which the person is commonly addressed, e. g. Snorri, Hákon, Finnur, etc.; which old and once general Norse custom is still retained in the case of Kings, as well as in that of the common people, in all the three Northern Kingdoms. For the sake of clearness the father's name is often added, e. g. Haraldr Gormson, Snorri Sturluson. Jón Þorláksson, Gýða Eiríksdóttir, Þuriðr Snorradóttir goða. But this is not usual if the person has any surname from his look, dwellingplace, character or the like, thus Ragnar Loðbrók, Þrándr í Götu, Sigríðr stórraða, Knútr enn ríki, Karl tólfsti. But these names, as is natural, only apply to one person, and are not handed down from father to son; our forefathers in general, after old national custom, had no family names at all, and yet, in spite of this, the Icelanders can give a better account of their genealogies than any other nation now existing in Europe. In later times however family names, after the German and French fashion, have begun to be adopted even in Iceland; e. g. *Vidalin*, (from viðidalr), *Hjaltalin*, etc., especially with Latin or Dansk endings, as *Thorlacius*, *Stephensen*, *Thorgrimsen*, etc.

2. From other tongues into Icelandic.

101. The great question in the new Northern languages as to how foreign words should be written, was quite settled in the Old Norse; they were always written according to the pronunciation they received when embodied into the tongue; from this rule there is not to be found a single exception, e. g. *tafla* from *tabula*, *djákn* (*djákni*) *diaconus*, *pistill* *epistola*, *postuli* *apostolus*, *biblia* (fem. sing.), *massa* from *missa*, *sálmr*

from *psalmus*. This fundamental rule has luckily also been steadily followed by all good Icelandic writers up to the present day, e. g. by Bishop Hannes Finnsson, and Councillor Magnus Stephensen, who are still living in Iceland.

102. In the case of *c*, Björn Haldorson, in his Icel. Lexicon, gives the rule, that it is used only in *ck*, but that foreign words which have *c* are written with *k* or *s* according to their pronunciation; for which he gives the following examples, *Katekismus*, (otherwise in Icel. *fræðin*), *kontrakt*, (otherwise *samníngr*) *klíma* (otherwise *lopzlag*), *serimonía* (otherwise *kirkjusiðr*), *sítazía* (otherwise *tilvísan*); So also *prins* from Fr. *prince*, *dans* Fr. *danse*, etc. (never *prints*, *prinz*, or *prince*.)

For the Lat. *ck*, *k* is always written, e. g. *kór chorus*, *kronika chronica*, *Kristr Christus*, *kristján christianus*, *kristín christina*, *krisma*. For French *ch* on the contrary usually *sk*, *skatol*, *Skarlotta*, *maskína*, but *chocolade* is written *súkulað*.

103. With *t* the rule is a little more uncertain, because the use of *z* is still unsettled; but it seems best (by rule 49.), 1. to supply it always by *z* where it has the sound of *s*; e. g. *spázia*, *visitazía*, *qvittánzia*, *ordinanzia*, *konferenzráð*, *porzion* (otherwise *skamtr*). 2. Only where it comes after *c*, it seems best to contract the two into *x*; thus *lexía*, *axía*, *axión*; as the Romans did in cases where they used the same pronunciation, *flecto*, *flexi*, *flexus*, and *flexio*, (for *flect-si*, *flect-sus*, and *flect-sio*); otherwise we ought to write *lekzia*, *akzia*, *ákzion*. 3. But where a short vowel goes before, and it has the sound of *ts*, it is always written in the same way; e. g. *Reformatzión* (*siðaskipti*), *konfirmatsión* (*staðfesting*); *th* is treated like *ch*, and is supplied in sound by *t*, e. g. *trón* (otherwise *hásæti*) *throne*.

104. Consequently *ph* must be supplied among the Icelanders, as among the Italians, Spaniards etc., by *f*; e. g. *fysik filosofi*, which however seldom comes into question, for the Iceland. words are always used in preference, *náttúrusfræði*; *heimspeki*, *heimspekingr* *Philosopher*, *heimspekligr* *philosophic*, etc. There are in general very few foreign words, which have

been taken into Icelandic, e. g. háttign is said for *Majesty*, háskóli, (*Hightschool*), for *University*, bókahirsla for *Library*, bókavörðr for *Librarian*, stafrof *alphabet*, skáldskapr *poetry*, trúarbrögð *religion*, holdgan (holdtaka, holdtekja) *incarnation*, guðfræði *theology*, guðasfræði *mythology*, atsetr *resident*, atferð (atferli) *method*, siðferði *morality*, hugarsfar, *character*.

105. The common changes which foreign words undergo, are beside chiefly these;

a) they are often contracted, so that a short vowel falls away, e. g. tempa *tempero*, lína *linea*, regla- *regula*, musteri *monasterium*, temple, múnkr also mükr (otherwise hreinlífismaðr) *monacus*, klerkr *clericus*, kapteinn (otherwise hundraðshofðingi or skipherra) *capitaneus*, löjtnant Fr. *Lieutenant*.

b) The first toneless syll. is often cast away, e. g. spítali *spital*, Hannes *Johannes*, (otherwise contracted to Jón). Rasmus *Erasmus*, dáti (soldáti anciently málamaðr) *soldat*, postuli *Apostle*, biskup *Episcopus*.

c) But little regard is paid in general to the gender of the word in its original tongue when they denote lifeless things; e. g. partr (hluti), púnktr, spegill, sedill, kanall, are masc.; as well as annáll, titill, (nafnbót), eingill, sirkill, stýll; planeta (reikandi stjarna, reikistjarna), kóméta (halastjarna), kronika, bíblía, (ritníng-in), on the other hand are fem. like nátúra (edli), persóna (maðr), and bestía (qvíkindi); and númmer, attest, instrúx, neuter.

SECOND PART.

The System of Inflection.

CHAPTER V.

Of Substantives.

106. In the Old Norse, as in all other Gothic tongues, the declensions are harder and more artificial than the conjugations; the substantives, or denominatives, in particular have a very complex method of inflection. They are divided among the three usual genders, Masc. Fem. and Neut., and express two Numbers, Sing. and Pl., with four cases or relations in each. Moreover when the article, as in Swedish, is affixed, both it and the subst. keep their inflections, so that in this case one and the same word is doubly declined. These inflections are denoted by endings, contractions, and change of vowel.

1. Declension without the Article.

107. The nouns subst. distribute themselves in regard to Inflection into two main classes; the one is declined simply and uniformly, the other distinguishes a greater number of endings by more artificial and harder rules. But even in one and the same class all words are not declined alike, we must therefore assume several declensions or methods of inflection under each. The simpler Class is distinguished by containing only words ending in a vowel; the more artificial on the other hand consists of such as end in a consonant. In each of these

divisions the words are again distributed according to their gender; e. g. *hjarta* and *saga* belong both to the simple system, but are nevertheless inflected quite differently, because the former is neut. the latter fem. So also *akur feld*, and *lifur liver*, belong both to the more artificial system, but are differently inflected because the former is masc. the latter fem. To the simpler Class belong all neuters and fem. in *a*, together with all masc. in *i*; to the more artificial all other subst., as neut. and fem. in *i*, all monosyllables with accented vowels, and all words ending in consonants of whatever gender. It is thus indispensable, in order to fix the Class, and particularly the Declension under which each word is ranged, to know its gender.

108. To give sure rules for gender is as impossible in this, as in the other Gothic and in the Slavonic tongues; it may however be remarked 1. in regard to ending, that masc. may end in *i*, *r*, *l*, *n* or *s*; though all such are not necessarily of that gend. All subst. in *a* are fem. e. g. *bylgja* *billow*, *koma* *coming*, *ræna* *sense*, etc., with the exception only of *herra* *master*, *Lord*, and some Prop. Names which are masc. e. g. *Sturla*, *Orækja*; together with the few neuters which come under the first Decl. Most monosyll. subst. the vowel of which is *ö* are also fem. e. g. *gröf* a *ditch*, *grave*, *för* a *faring*, *vök* a *hole in ice*, *skör* a *stairstep*; though here also some neut. must be excepted: e. g. *fjör* *lifestrength*, *böl* *bale*, *tröll* *troll*, *kjör* *choice*, *qvöld* (for *gveld*) *eventide*. All mono-syll. subst. having the vowel *a* but not ending in *r*, *l*, *n* or *s*, are neut. e. g. *malt*, *land*, *haf*, *lag*, a *layer* etc.

109. 2. From the meaning scarcely any other rule can be formed, than that the names of the duties and employments of men are masc., and those of women fem.; e. g. *konúngr*, *höfdíngi* *chief*, *headman*, *prestr* *priest*, *þræll* *thrall*, *drottning* *queen*, *ljósa* *midwife*, *ambátt* *sheslave*.

110. 3. From the formation of words on the other hand it is easy to find out the gend. of most deriv. and comp. since e. g. all those in *dómrf*, *úngr*, *ingr*, *ingi*, *leikr*, *skapr*, *naðr*,

ari, and *andi* are masc.; all in *úng*, *ing*, *un*, *a*, *ð* (*d t*), *ska*, *sla*, *átt*, and most in *an*, *ni*, fem.; and those in *dæmi*, *indi*, and *erni* neut. Comp. words keep always the gend. of their last part, which also holds good of the names of countries and towns, e. g. Polinaland *Poland*, Þýzkaland *Germany*, are neut. Noregr (Norvegr) *Norway*, masc., Danmörk *Denmark* fem. as well as Svípjód *Sweden*, while Sviaríki is neut. Heiðabær is masc., but Slèsvík fem., Lundún *London* neut. pl. Uppsalir masc. pl. Kantarabyrgi *Canterbury* neut. sing. Mikligarðr *Constantinople* masc. Edinaborg *Edinburgh* fem. because land ríki and byrgi are neutr.; vegr, bær, salr, and gardr masc.; and mörk, þjód, vík and borg fem. (see farther on this point Part. 3. Formation of Words.)

111. An important source for discovering the gend. of Iceland. words is to be found,

4. In the kindred tongues. From Swed. in particular we know the neut., which are by much the most common; masc. and fem. on the contrary are in that language in a state of much greater confusion, so that it seems better in the present condition of the tongue, to assume one common gend. instead of the two. The Dialect of the common people in all three realms is a still more important help than that of the higher classes, because the personal genders are more accurately distinguished in it, and this in such strict accordance with the Icel., that, in Fünen at least, hardly one word in a hundred can be excepted, that has changed its original gend. in the speech of the lower classes.

112. As exceptions from agreement with Swed. we may remark that, nýra *kidney*, skáld, vor *spring*, sumar *summer*, haust *autumn*, milti *spleen*, hunáng *honey*, edik *vinegar*, and kalk *lime*, port, pláz, *place*, are neut.; lög, lar, jól *Yule*, laun *pay, reward*, are neut. pl.; but the sing. hlið *a niche or grate* neut.; while hlið *a side* is fem. egg *an egg* is neut.; but egg *an edge* fem.

113. Of all gend the neut. (or no-sex) is the simplest and so to speak the most steadfast, which has maintained itself

longest in the language. The masc. (he-sex) again is most akin to the neut. and seems to have been immediately developed out of it; the fem. (she-sex) is both in inflection and formation most separate from the other two. They seem therefore both in Icel., and in other kindred tongues, to be most correctly treated of in the order given above. Of the cases the acc. is always most like the nom., next follows the dat., and last of all the gen., which has most peculiarities. This arrangement seems, both in regard to the mutual Etymological relation of the forms, and the philosophical meaning thereby denoted, to be the best, not only in Icel., but also in Germ. and all Gothic and Slavonic tongues, as well as in Greek and Latin, or the so called Thracian (Phrygian) languages.

114. According to the principles of division above given, (Two head classes and three genders in each), the declensions ought to be six; indeed the simpler class cannot possibly be divided otherwise, but in the more artificial the masc. and fem. have an inflection so complicated, that it seems better for the sake of greater clearness, to divide each of these into two declensions; the whole number thus becomes eight, the regular inflections of which may be seen in the following table.

Simpler system.

	1	2	3	
Sing.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	
Nom.	— a	— i	— a	
Acc.	— a	— a	+ u	
Dat.	— a	— a	+ u	
Gen.	— a	— a	+ u	
Plur.				
Nom.	+ u	— ar	+ ur	
Acc.	+ u	— a	+ ur	
Dat.	+ um	+ um	+ um	
Gen.	— na	— a	— na	

More artificial system.

Sing.	Neut.	4	5	6	Masc.	7	8	Fem.
Nom.	—	”	(r)		(r)	”	”	”
Acc.	—	”	”		”	”	”	”
Dat.	—	i	(i)	+	i	(u)		”
Gen.	—	s	—	s	+	ar	+	ar, ar
Plur.								
Nom.	+	”	—	ar	+	ir	+	ir
Acc.	+	”	—	a	—	u, i	+	ir
Dat.	+	um	+	um	—	um	—	um
Gen.	—	a	—	a	+	a	+	a

The endings marked + are those which require besides a change in the vowel of the chief syll.; should any one regard the four last decl. as too like one another to be separated, the 5th and 6th, and 7th and 8th, need only be joined so as to make together two classes under one decl.; in which case the agreement between the two head classes; as well as that with the other Gothic tongues becomes more plain, without at the same time any disturbance in the system.

115. The agreement with the Angl. Sax. system of decl. is evident; the declensions also of the Germ., the Mœsogothic, and other old Germ. dialects answer very exactly to those of the Old Norse, though the conflicting views of different writers (Adelungs and Zahns) make the likeness less striking. For the sake of easiness in comparison I will present the following table.

Icel.	Germ.	Mœsogothic.	
1	das ohr (6)	hairto	heart.
2	der asse (4)	ahma	breath.
	der funke (5)		
3	die welle (7)	gajuko	likeness
4	das buch (2)	vaurd	word
5		{ vigs	way
6	der fisch (1)	{ sunus	son
7		{ staua	right
8	die bank (3)	{ magap	maid

116. Even the endings themselves have a great likeness to those of other tongues; the gen. in *s* is the Swed. and Dansk *s*, Germ. *es*, *s*, Lat. *is*, Grk. *os*; the dat. in *e* answers to the Germ. dat. in *e*, Lat. in *i* and abl. in *e*, Grk. in *i*; the dat. pl. in *um* to the Germ. *en*, Swed. *om* in adverbs, as *stundom sometimes*, etc.; the gen. pl. in *a* to the Swed. compounds in which the first part ends in *a*, e. g. *gudalära*, etc., the Neut. have always the nom. and acc. alike as in Greek and Lat., and besides all fem. have the nom. and acc. alike in the pl.

Simpler Class.

117. The first Decl. contains all neut. in *a*, e. g. *auga eye*, *hjarta heart*, which are thus inflected.

Sing.	Nom.	auga	hjarta
	Acc.	auga	hjarta
	Dat.	auga	hjarta
	Gen.	auga	hjarta
Plur.	Nom.	augu	hjörtu
	Acc.	augu	hjörtu
	Dat.	augum	hjörtum
	Gen.	augna	hjartna

In the same way are declined *eyra ear*, *lúnga lung*, *eysta testicle*, *hnoða ball of thread*, *bjúga sausage*, *nýra kidney*; as well as some foreign words; e. g. *manna*, *firma*, and names of countries in *a*, which are however rare in old writers, who commonly add the word *land*, and also in modern authors, who often make them fem.

118. The reason of the vowel change in the pl. is the ending, of which mention has been already made (74.); it however takes place only in the word *hjarta*, because none of the others have *a* in the chief syll. *Manna* is used only in the sing., *lúngun* and *Indíun* (otherwise *Indíaland*) rather in the pl. with the art. The object of the *n* inserted before the *a* in the gen. pl. seems to be, to distinguish this case from the nom. sing.

119. The second Decl. embraces all masc. in *i*; e. g. *geisli sunbeam*, *andi spirit, breath*, *ræningi robber*, *eigandi owner*, which are thus inflected

Sing.	Nom.	<i>geisli</i>	<i>andi</i>
	Acc.	<i>geisla</i>	<i>anda</i>
	Dat.	<i>geisla</i>	<i>anda</i>
	Gen.	<i>geisla</i>	<i>anda</i>
Plur.	Nom.	<i>geislar</i>	<i>andar</i>
	Acc.	<i>geisla</i>	<i>anda</i>
	Dat.	<i>geislum</i>	<i>öndum</i>
	Gen.	<i>geisla.</i>	<i>anda.</i>

In the same way are inflected; *dropi a drop*, *úngi the young of animals particularly fowl*, *bógi bow*, *risi giant*, *skuggi shadow*, *náúngi neighbour*, *ecki woe* (poet.), *maki mate*, *kappi champion*, *félagi fellow*, *nagli nail*, *api ape*, *asni ass*, *ángi steam, savour*, *þánki thought*, *tángi a point or tongue of land*.

Sing.	Nom.	<i>ræningi</i>	<i>eigandi</i>
	Acc.	<i>ræningja</i>	<i>eiganda</i>
	Dat.	<i>ræningja</i>	<i>eiganda</i>
	Gen.	<i>ræningja</i>	<i>eiganda</i>
Plur.	Nom.	<i>ræningjar</i>	<i>eigendr</i>
	Acc.	<i>ræningja</i>	<i>eigendr</i>
	Dat.	<i>ræningjum</i>	<i>eigendum (öndum)</i>
	Gen.	<i>ræningja.</i>	<i>eigenda (anda).</i>

In the same way are inflected *höfðíngi*, *frelsíngi* and *ley-síngi freedman*, *vili will*, *dómandi doomer*, *búandi yeoman*, *elskandi lover*, *iðkandi worshipper*, *illvirki illdoer*, *einheri Odin's warrior*, *skipveri shipman*, *eyskeggi islander*, *lesandi reader*, *sækjandi suer*, *verjandi warden*, *hallandi slope*.

120. Dissyllabic words which have *a* in the first syll. change this into *ö* before *u*, i. e. in the dat. pl. Those which have *áng*, or *á nk*, change this in the same case into *aung*, *aunk*, e. g. *vángi cheek, jawbone*, dat. pl. *vaungum*; *þánki þaunkum*, etc., but *á* by itself remains unchanged, *máki pl. mákar straddling*, dat. *mákum*.

Trisyllabic words, which have *a* in the two first syll., change the first into *ö* the second into *u*, before the ending *um*; e. g.

bakari *baker*, pl. bakarar, dat. bökurum. If they have *a* in the middle syll. only, this is still changed into *u*, e. g. dómari, pl. dómarar, dat. dómurum; so also lesari, kennari *teacher*, els-kari, etc. But if the first syll. has á and the second another vowel, no change takes place, e. g. náungi, pl. náungar, dat. náungum.

121. Those which insert *j* before the ending are, all in íngi, and some few beside, which all have weak vowels in the penultimate.

122. Like eigandi are declined all pres. part. act. when used as subst. to denote an agent; they are met with most often in the pl. Even those which express something lifeless, and answer to the Swed. neut. *uppförande*, *afseende*, etc., are here all masc., and follow the same inflection, but are used only in the sing. e. g. talandi *gift of speech*, togandi *anything slow*, tildragandi, *inducement*, etc. The word buándi is commonly contracted into bóndi, pl. boendr, bœndum, bœnda. Fjanda a *foe, fiend*, is inflected like eigandi, but may also be declined like andi. Frændi, pl. frændr is regular, as also þrændr (pro Trönder), a Norse tri be from which Trondhem takes its name; this word comes from the male name Þrándr.

123. The word herra differs only in the nom. from geisli, as also sira* which however is not used in the pl. and endir *end* which in old writers is met with regular endi etc.

* This word is used only in Priest's titles before the name, e. g. Sira Arni. "The Revd. Mr. Arne." The Councillor M. Stephensen indeed in his "Gaman og Alvara." "Jest and Earnest" p. 79 seq. has sought to throw it out of the tongue as laughable, because it is only used in French in conversation with Kings and Princes. But in this I can in no wise agree with the learned writer; its use must not be ascribed to an exaggerated respect for the Catholic priesthood, because it is never used of Bishops, who are called Herra *Lord* a word expressing a much higher rank. Its meaning also in French can hardly be taken into consideration when the question is of Icelandic:

124. Some few old poetic words take in the pl. endings *nar* instead of *ar*, e. g. *gumi a man*, (whence our *groom*, properly *goom*, in *Bridegroom*), pl. *gumnar*, yet *gumar* is also found, and the inserted *n* has without doubt its origin in the gen. *gumna*, whence it has crept into the other cases. According to the Mæsogothic, Allemannic, and Anglo-Sax. the gen. pl. in the simpler class ought always to end in *na*, which is also actually the case in neut. and fem. which are much the most frequent; but in the masc. again this *n* has fallen out. The true original inflection would thus seem to have been;

Nom.	<i>gumar</i>
Acc.	<i>guma</i>
Dat.	<i>gumum</i>
Gen.	<i>gumna</i> .

But the common is *gumnar*, *gumna*, *gumnum*, *gumna*; so also *skatnar*, *gotnar*, *bragnar*, which all mean *men*, *warriors*, together with *flotnar* *searovers*; from *oxi* also (for *uxi*) the gen. pl. *oxna* is found.

the Engl. *queen* is the highest title while the Dansk *qvind* is a term of coarse abuse (conf. Engl. *quean*); the Icel. *kona* and Dansk *kone* are so honourable that they are often said of Queens instead of *wife*, but the Swed. *kona* is contemptuous. The case is the same with the Germ. *gemein* and the Dansk *gemén*, etc., which does not all hinder the use of these words in each of these several language, without any regard to their meanings in another. Moreover the Icel. *sira* should not doubtless be derived from the French *sire*, but be taken as the Engl. *sire* i. e. *Father*. The common people as is well known still use the word *Father* in addressing Priests all over Denmark and Norway. Besides the word *sira* is by no means an Icel. invention but has long ago had its present received sense in Norway also; e. g. it occurs twice in a letter of the year 1297. (*Diplomatarium Arn. Magn.* vol. II. p. 190.), and is again found in a document of the year 1445. which is quoted in Lund's "Forsög til en Beskrivelse over övre Tellemarken" p. 156. It were to be wished that no word was used in Icel. which had a worse descent than this.

125. All fem. in *a* follow the third Declen., e. g. túnga, saga, kyrkja, lína, *line*

Sing. Nom.	túnga	sagu
Acc.	túngu	sögu
Dat.	túngu	sögu
Gen.	túngu	sögu
Plur.	Nom. túngur	sögur
	Acc. túngur	sögur
	Dat. túngum	sögum
	Gen. túngna.	sagna.

In the same way are declined; dûfa *dove*, þûfa *hillock*, gríma *mash*, villa *error*, qviga *heifer*, vika *week*, pípa *pipe*, perla *pearl*, gata *path*, flaska *flask*, staka *verse*, haka *chin*, vala *spawif*, skata *ray (fish)*, lánga *ling (fish)* gánga *going*,

Sing. Nom.	kyrkja	lína
Acc.	kyrkju	linu
Dat.	kyrkju	linu
Gen.	kyrkju	linu
Plur.	Nom. kyrkjur	linur
	Acc. kyrkjur	linur
	Dat. kyrkjum	linum
	Gen. kyrkna.	liná.

In the same way are declined, eckja *widow*, reckja *bed*, manneskja *mankind*, hækja *crutch*, sylgja *umbrella*, fylgja *ghost*, ylgja *she elk*, bylgja *billow*, lilja *lilly*, gryfja *mine*, ferja *ferry*, gyðja *goddess*, kannna *can*, skepna *creature*, vara *ware*, tinna *flint*.

126. By this Decl. are inflected all infin. in *a*, which are used as subst., e. g. vera *being*, brenna *burning*, and in general all fem. in *a*; names of countries also, especially in the modern language; e. g. Evrópa (Norðurhálfan) Affríka (Suðurhálfan) Ameríka (Vesturhálfan) etc.

127. That gánga makes gaungu etc. has been already mentioned (74. 78.) vala, völu is also found as völva völvu etc.

128. Words ending in *na* and *ja* before which *g* and *k* do not come, take no *n* in the gen. pl. The words kona and

qvinna *wife, woman*, have both qvenna in the gen. pl. but are otherwise regular.

129. Many of these words are used only in the pl., e. g. mætur (*hafa mætur á einhverju to set store on aught*), gætur *watch, care*, fortölur *talking over*, átölur *curses, reproaches*, likur *guesses*, hærur *gray hairs* etc.

More artificial Class.

130. According to the fourth Decl. are inflected all neut. that end in consonants, or in *i*, or which are monosyllabic; e. g. skip *ship*, land *land*, sumar *summer*, qvæði *song, chaunt*, merki *standard*, trè *tree*.

Sing. N. A.	skip	land	sumar
Dat.	skipi	landi	sumri
Gen.	skips	lands	sumars
Plur. N. A.	skip	lönd	sumur
	skipum	löndum	sumrum
	skipa.	landa.	sumra.

So also are inflected: horð *board, table*, strið *war*, mál *measure*, bú *grange, farmhouse*, strá *straw*, fræ *seed*, hey *hay*, gler *glass*, haf *sea*, lamb *lamb*, blað *leaf, blade*, ax *ear of corn*, vatn *water*, tjald *tent*, gras *grass*, glas *a glass*, höfuð *head*, klaustur *cloister*, fóður *food, fodder*, silfur *silver*, norður *the north*, hulstur, *holster*, veður *weather*, mastur *mast (of a ship)*.

Sing. N. A.	qvæði	merki	trè
Dat.	qvæði	merki	trè
Gen.	qvæðis	merkis	très
Plur. N. A.	qvæði	merki	trè
	qvæðum	merkjum	trjám
	qvæða.	merkja.	trjáa.

In the same way go, klæði *clothing*, epli *apple*, enni *brow*, viti *punishment*, frelsi *freedom*, ackeri *anchor*, gædi *goods*, eyrindi *errand*, riki *realm*, fylki *province*, virki *wall*, vígi *breast-work*, nes *a ness*, sker *scar*, kyn *kin*, sex, rif *rib*, knè *knee*, hlè *shade, lee*, spè *jeer, derision*.

131. Even in this method of inflection there are already greater difficulties, though it is the simplest of the more complex class. The change of vowel has been before spoken of (74. 78). Contraction takes place only in those cases where the ending begins with a vowel, e. g. mastr-i, möstr-um, mastr-a, the words hérað, hundrað, óðal, are never contracted, but in other respects follow sumar, thus dat. sing. héraði, dat. pl. hèruðum, etc. Those in *ss*, or *s* after a consonant, take no new *s* in the gen., e. g. hross, ax, and the like.

132. Those in *i* take no new *i* in the dat. but are otherwise regular, yet so that those the characteristic letter of which is *g* or *k*, insert *j* before the endings *um* and *a*; this *j* is heard indeed in all cases of the word, so that the sound is merki merkis, or merkji merkjis, but is not usually written before *i* (39). Some other words which end in conson. also insert *j* in the same cases; such are all those which have, simple weak vowels (41.), and simple cons. at their close, e. g. sel *sheepfold*, seljum, selja, and also men *necklace*, skegg *beard*, þil *panelling*. etc.

133. Some few with hard vowels, especially *ö*, insert *j* before the endings which begin with a vowel, fjör *lifestrength*, fjörvi, fjörvum, fjörva, so also skrök *prating, nonsense*, mjöl, söl *a kind of eatable seaweed*, etc.; but this is not so strictly observed as the insertion of *j*.

134. Hlè and spè are never used in the pl.; fè *goods, cattle, fee*, has in the gen. sing. fjár, but is inflected in the pl. like trè; ve *halidome, temple, house*, is declined in the sing. like trè, in the pl. like skip, as are also the names of the letters in è, the rest are declined like skip.

135. Other irregulars are especially; læti *character, bearing*, which makes its dat. pl. látum, gen. láta; megin *might*, regin *the godlike powers*, rekin *neat*, take the vowel *a* (ö) when they are contracted; e. g. dat. pl. rögnum, gen. ragna (whence ragna-röckur *twilight of the Gods*.) The new word altari (stalli) *altar*, follows this decl. in the sing., but in the pl. it makes ölturu (or öltöru) ölturum, altara.

136. Some others change their gend. to fem. in the pl. and are then declined according to the seventh decl. e. g. lim *twig*, pl. limar, *boughs*; tál *cheating*, pl. tálar; eingi *a mead*, eingjar; smiði *smithy*, smiðar; mund *any point of time*, mundir; þúsund *thousand*, þúsundir. Most of these words however are found perfect in both gend., but the inflection here given is the most common. The word fræði *knowledge* is in the sing. fem. and indecl., in the pl. on the other hand neut. and declined like qvæði.

137. Many are found both with and without *i* in the nom.; e. g. fulltíng and fulltíngi *help*, hænsn and hænsni *hen*; rensl and rensli, *a drain, sluice*; as also all deriv. in *sl* (*sli*), the latter form seems more common in the pl., and in the modern tongue.

138. The fifth Decl. embraces all masc. which end in the gen. in *s*; in the nom. it has the following endings *r, l, n* and *s*, e. g. konúngr *king*, hamar *hammer*, læknir *leech*, dalr *dale*.

Sing.	Nom.	konúngr	hamar
	Acc.	konúng	hamar
	Dat.	konúngi	hamri
	Gen.	konúngs	hamars
Plur.	Nom.	konúngar	hamrar
	Acc.	konúnga	hamra
	Dat.	konúngum	hömrumb
	Gen.	konúnga.	hamra.

In the same way are declined, hestr *horse*, eldr *fire*, dómr *doom*, brunnr *spring*, (burn), þræll *thrall*, stóll *stool, seat*, steinn *stone*, sveinn *stripling*, akur *field*, aldur *age*, aptan *even*, morgun *morn*, drottin *Lord, chief*, kaðall *cable*, jökull *iceberg*, biðill *woer, lover*.

Sing.	Nom.	læknir	dalr
	Acc.	lækni	dal
	Dat.	lækni	dal
	Gen.	læknis	dals
Plur.	Nom.	læknar	dalir
	Acc.	lækna	dali
	Dat.	læknum	dolum
	Gen.	lækna.	dala.

In the same way are inflected, *viðir* *withy*, *þyrnir* *thorn*, *einir* *juniper*, *reynir* *rowan*, *skelmir* *rogue*, *lèttir* *easiness*, *mísir* *loss*, *mælir* *measure*, *bushel*, *hvalr* *whale*, *bolr* *bole*, *hver* *hotspring*, *ljár* *sickle*, *scythe*, *stafr* *staff*, *lýðr* *folk*, *smiðr* *smith*, *hagr* *condition, affairs*.

139. Some words which end in *l*, *n* or *s* after a cons., or in double *s*, take no *r* in the nom., and so have none to cast away in the acc., but are otherwise regular; e. g. *fugl* *fowl*, *karl* *man* *carle*, *hrafn* *raven*, (Dansk *ravn*), *vagn* *carriage*, *wain*, *háls* *neck*, *lax* *salmon*, *kross* *cross*, *foss* or *fors* *a force, waterfall*, *krans* *garland*, etc. There are also some other words which do not take *r* in the nom., e. g. *daun* *smell*, *þjón* *servant*, these are in consequence alike in the nom. and acc.; the case is the same with those in *r*, *s*, after a diphthong, e. g. *bás* *crib*, *hnaus* *turfsod*, *leir* *clay*, *aur* *mud*: the old writers often used *rr*, *ss*, to meet the pronunciation, e. g. *hnauss*, *aurr*, etc., and thus distinguished the nom. from the acc., but confounded on the other hand the nom. with the gen., in words in *s*, which case however had still a separate sound, because the diphthong by means of the double cons. becomes shorter and harder in the gen.; those in actual *ss*, or *s* in position, take no new *s* in the gen.

140. Among the words which follow *konúngr* are many monosyll., which take no *i* in the dat. and particularly those in *ll*, and *íngr*, those in *r*, *s*, after a diphthong, and those which have a simple cons. with *r* after a diphthong; e. g. *hóll* *a mound, hill*, *hæll* *heel*, *hríngr* *ring*, as well as *fátæklingr* *a needy man*, *kór* *choir*, *múr* *wall*, *ís* *ice*, *ós* *rivermouth*, **dream*, *bátr* *boat*, *hrútr* *ram*, etc.; yet they sometimes take *i* (those in *r* alone excepted) when they stand alone, and have much weight in the sentence e. g. *í draumi* *in a dream*, *bærinn* *stendr á hóli*, *the grange stands on a rise*, but *á háfum hól*. *on a high hill*. Those in *nn* are quite regular.*

141. *Ll* and *nn* after a diphthong are properly a contr. of *lr*, *nr*, (93) and the words which end thus ought to cast away one *l* and *n* in the cases where *r* (the sign of the masc.) would

otherwise be dropped. The case is the same with *ss*, *rs*, which however is only an old orthography (93. 193.) Great care must be taken not to confound this *r*, which in old writers is doubled in the nom., is *essential* in the word, and kept in all inflections, with the non-essential *r* which is only a masc. sign, never doubled in nom., and invariably falls away in inflection; e. g. *þór Thor*, *súr sourness*, and *hér host, army*, have essential, but Freyr, *skór shoe*, *hór (hófr) pothook*, on the contrary non-essential *r*; we find therefore *þórr*, *herr*, etc., but never Freyrr *skórr*. The declension is accordingly;

Nom. hrafn	kross	þór	hæll	Freyr
Acc. hrafn	kross	þór	hæll	Frey
Dat. hrafni	krossi	þór	hæl	Frey
Gen. hrafns.	kross.	þórs.	hæls.	Freys

The genitive ending *s* is never widened to *es*, *is*, or the like, however hard the consonants meeting together may be, on the other hand the pronunciation is often softened by leaving out one of the cons. (59).

142. Those dissyll. words which have a simple vowel in their last syll. are contracted in cases the ending of which begins with a vowel; e. g. *lykill key*, dat. *lykli*, pl. *lyklar*, etc.; *Jötun giant*, dat. *jötni*, pl. *jötnar*, *jötna*, *jötnum*; *morgun* (*margin*, *myrgin*), dat. *morgni* or *morni* etc. Those in *l* have this letter always doubled (according to pron. and analogy), instead of *lr* in the nom.; thus *hefill plane*, *aungull angle*, *hook*; those in *n*, *r*, take on the other hand simple *n* and *r*, and are consequently alike in the nom. and acc. By an old orthography however *nn*, *rr*, are often found in the nom., e. g. *híminn heaven*, *aptann*, *jötunn*, *jaðarr salvage*, *akurr*, etc., but this is seldom strictly observed, and seems as needless as *ss*, *rr*, in monosyll. (139). *Bikar bicker*, *beaker*, *nykur nixe*, *kelpy*, are not contracted, nor foreign words, as generall (*hershöfðingi*) etc.

143. By an old orthography *r* is also often found alone for *ur* (especially in the acc.), but since words in *ur* agree entirely with those in *ar*, *un*, *in*, and *an*, and this *ur* is an essential syll. in the word, which is contracted indeed but never falls away, and is also kept (as *er*) in the new tongues, e. g. *aldur*

Swed. *ålder*, Dansk *alder*, sigur Swed. *seger*, Dansk *sejer*, hlatur *laughter*, Dansk *latter*, etc.; this way of writing seems more incorrect than *urr*. Besides it is misleading because by it this ending may be easily confounded with non-essential *r*, which is the masc. sign, and falls away in inflection and in the new tongues, e. g. hlátur, heiður *honour*, hasur *hegoat*, have the essential syll. *ur*, and are declined like hamar, but bátr, *boat*, eiðr *oath*, rafr *amber*, (Dansk rav), the non-essential ending *r*, and are declined like konúngr or Freyr.

144. Those in *ir* have also another method of inflection by which *ir* is kept in all cases before the ending; these are never contracted.

145. Those which form the pl. in *ir* have many peculiarities; viz, most of them do not take *i* in the dat., there are however some exceptions, e. g. gestr *guest*, brestr *weakness*, qvistr *branch*, (which last often makes another acc. pl. qvistu). Others insert *j* before the endings which begin with a vowel, but this *j* before *i* is expressed only by *i*; e. g. hylr *a gulf*, pl. hylir, acc. hyli, dat. hyljum, gen. hylja; so also bylr *windy weather along with rain or snow*; but after *g* and *k* the accent also is left out; e. g. seckr *sack*, pl. seckir, secki, seckjum, seckja. So also seggr *brave man*, dreingr *thane*, þveingr *shoe-string*, very few insert *v* before the endings which begin with a vowel, e. g. hjör *sword poet.*, dative hjörvi etc.

146. Guð, which wants *r* in the nom., and makes in the pl. guðir *gods*, and dagr which in dat. sing. makes degi, pl. dagar etc., are irregular; blástur *blast* makes, besides its common regular inflection, another dat. blæstri; bógr *a shoulder* besides its regular inflect. like konúngr, has also bægi in the dat., and in the pl. bægir, bógu, bógum, bógu, in old writers; but I doubt whether *bægir* is any where to be found in the nom. sing., which Björn Halldorson quotes in his Dict.; spánn (spónn) *spoon, chip*, makes in the dat. spæni, pl. spænir, spánu (or spæni) spánum, spána; eyrir *money, pence*, is declined like læknir, only with change of vowel in the pl. aurar, aura,

aurum, aura; leikr like konúngr when it means *game, sport*, but like dalr when it means *draughts* (the game); her makes in the gen. hers, old. herjar, (whence alls-herjar) pl. herar (old herir), but is seldom used in the pl.

Still more irregular are skór *shoe*, ketill *kettle*, dör (dörr) *spear*, poet. maðr *man*, fíngur *finger*, which are thus inflected;

Sing. Nom.	skór	ketill	dörr	maðr	fíngur
Acc.	skó	ketil	dör	mann	fíngur
Dat.	skó	katli	dör	manni	fíngri
Gen.	skós	ketils	dörs	manns	fíngurs
Plur.	Nom. skór (skúar)	katlar	derir	menn	fíngur
	Acc. skó (skúa)	katla	deri	menn	fíngur
	Dat. skóm	kötłum	dörum	mönnum	fíngrum
	Gen. skóa (skúa)	katla	darra	manna	fíngra.

Foreldrar *parents*, páskar *Easter*, (old páskir-nar fem.) and töfrar *witchcraft*, are used only in the pl.

147. Some in *r* especially deriv. in *leikr*, sometimes change *r* into *i* and are then inflect. after the second decl.; e. g. sannleikr and sannleiki *truth probability*, likamr (lík-hamr) and líkami *body*, (yet in the pl. commonly líkamir); the last forms in *i* seem properly to belong to the modern language.

148. All masc. of which the gen. sing. ends in *ar* follow the seventh Declension, they have in the nom. the endings *r* and *n*; e. g. drátr *drawing*, völlr *field*, skjöldr *shield*, viðr *tree, wood*, bragr *poem*, belgr *bellows, inflated skin*.

Sing.	Nom.	drátr	völlr	skjöldr
	Acc.	drátt	völl	skjöld
	Dat.	drætti	velli	skildi
	Gen.	dráttar	vallar	skjaldar
Plur.	Nom.	drættir	vellir	skildir
	Acc.	dráttu	völlu	skjöldu
	Dat.	dráttum	völlum	skjöldum
	Gen.	drátta	valla	skjalda.

In the same way are declined, þátr *episode, story*, hátr *character*, mátr *might*, þrádr *thread*, sonr (son) *son*, göltr

boarpig, vöndr wand, knöttr ball, börkr bark, köttr cut, fjörðr frith, hjörtr hart, kjölr keel, mjöðr mead, björn bear.

Sing.	Nom.	viðr	bragr	belgr
	Acc.	við	brag	belg
	Dat.	viði	brag	belg
	Gen.	viðar	bragar	belgjar
Plur.	Nom.	viðir	bragir	belgir
	Acc.	viðu	bragi	belgi
	Dat.	viðum	brögum	belgjum
	Gen.	viða	braga	belgja

In the same way are declined; *vegr way, feldr fell, cloak, siðr custom, liðr joint, smiðr smith, limr limb, litr hue, sjóðr bag, purse, staðr stead, matr meat, rêttr right, law, vinr friend, hugr mind, sauðr ram, muur difference, hlutr thing, hryggr back, leggr leg, limb, verkr pain, mergr marrow, dryckr drink, lækkr beck, rivulet, reykr reek, bær grange, hamlet.*

149. This whole Decl. seems to have had its origin in euphony, because it was wished to hinder *ds*, *ts*, and *ns* from meeting together especially after simple vowels. We here see very plainly the cause of the vowel changes in the Old Norse, viz., that it was wished to make the vowel of the chief syll. as like as possible that of the ending, or as it were to balance them one against the other; but the first is commonly the stronger *ö* instead of *u*, *e* for *i*, etc.

150. Some can take no *r* in the Nom. (comp. 139), and so remain alike both in the nom. and acc., thus *örn eagle*, and *björn*; for *vinr* and *sonr* *vin* and *son* are said, the latter especially always in names; e. g. *Isleifr Einarsson, Steingrímur Jónsson, Bjarni Þorsteinsson* (never *Einarssonn* or the like). It is self evident that *sonr* changes its vowel in its own way, thus dat. *syni* etc.

151. The pl. is formed from the dat. sing.; those words which never take *i* in the dat. sing. always end the acc. pl. in this vowel. Those which take *u* in the acc. pl., have besides this form also another in *i* formed from the nom. pl. in

the usual way by throwing away *r*, and the same as the dat. sing.; we may therefore also say þætti, syni, knetti, firði, siði, for þáttu, sonu, etc.

152. Those which have the vowel *i*, are often found in the dat. without *i*; e. g. lit from lítr, sið from siðr, (comp. 140). The case is often the same in the more modern tongue with those which have ö or jö before a simple cons. e. g. lög for legi, mjöð for miði, kjöl for kili; as also vörð for verði, from vörðr *warder*, probably to distinguish it from the dat. of verðr *worth*, and verðr *a share of meat*.

153. All deriv. in -skapr and -nadr are inflect. in the sing. like viðr, in the pl. like bragr; e. g. fjandskapr *foeship*, lifnadr *life*; but the former seldom occur in the pl.: many of the latter have a double form either in -naðr or -nuðr e. g. fagnaðr or fögnuðr *gladness*, safnaðr or söfnuðr *meeting, assembly*, mánaðr or mánuðr *month*, the ending -nuðr properly belongs to the new tongue; the inflection is the same except that the gen. always takes *a*, and the dat. pl. always *u*.

154. Those which insert *j* in the gen. sing. insert it in fact every where in the pl.; before *i* it should be expressed by ï, but since the grave accent is not wont to be written after *g* or *k*, and most of these words are just those which have these letters before the ending; it seems always to fall away, if however the words byr *fair-wind*, styr *war, unquiet*, hyr *fire* poet., vesr *web*, etc., occur in the pl. they must be written, byrir, vefir, etc. The word sjár (sjór) *sea* inserts *f* or *v*, and thus makes in the gen. sjáfar pl. sjáfir etc. These words are very seldom found in the dat. with the ending *i*, e. g. mergi or merg.

155. Some few form the pl. in-*ar*; e. g. skógr *wood*, víndr, grautr, pap, gruel, which in the sing. are infl. like viðr, in the pl. like konúngr; so also vegr *way* in old poetry; snjár (snjór) *snow* makes in the dat. snjá (snjó), gen. snjásar, pl. snjáfars, etc.; fiskr makes in the gen. sing. fiskjar or fisks. pl. fiskar. Some of the words which follow this decl. are also found with *s* in the gen., especially in poetry, in compo-

sition, in the new tongue, and in some adverbial expressions; e. g. in Gröndal's excellent translation of Theocritus' Idyll.

Þo getr samt þín kracka karta
komit til vegs, at mörgu hjarta
sár verða fengin svell ok ill.
“*Yet canst thou though little
strike many a heart
with deep and heavy wounds.*“

So also Norvegr makes always in the gen. Norvegs (Nor-egs). jarðvegr *mould* jarðvegs; but vegr *glance, glory*, is inflected like dalr, and is used only in the sing. In daily speech til friðs, til sjós, are still said, but stilla til friðar, sara til sjáfar. From unaðr *joy* unaðs is found in poetry, which however may be the gen. from the neut. unað, which is sometimes met with, e. g. Sólarljóð 71. Gripisspá 46.

Other irregulars are in particular fótr *foöt*, vetur *winter*, bróðir *brother*, faðir *father*, which are thus declined.

Sing. Nom.	fótr	vetur	bróðir	faðir
Acc.	fót	vetur	bróður	föður
Dat.	fæti	vetri	bróður	föður
Gen.	fótar	vetrar	bróður	föður
Plur. Nom.	fætr	vetr	bræðr	seðr
Acc.	fætr	vetr	bræðr	seðr
Dat.	fótum	vetrum	bræðrum	seðrum
Gen.	fóta	vetra	bræðra	seðra.

fóts, veturs, bróðurs, and föðurs are also found in the gen. sing. Like bróðir are inflected the two fem. móðir, dóttir, which last however takes but one *t* in the pl., dætr, dætrum, dætra; and systir which can undergo no vowel change, but makes in the pl. systr, systrum, systra.

156. To the seventh Decl. belong those fem. which in the pl. end in *-ir* or *-ar*, in the sing. nom. they have all kinds of endings, e. g. eign *owndom, property*, vör *lip*, brúðr *bride*, drottning *queen*, veiði *fishing, fishery*, ben (old) *bane, death wound*, (modern) *scratch*, which are thus inflected.

Sing.	Nom.	eign	vör	brúðr
	Acc.	eign	vör	brúði
	Dat.	eign	vör	brúði
	Gen.	eignar	varar	brúðar
Plur.	N. A.	eignir	varir	brúðir
	Dat.	eignum	vörum	brúðum
	Gen.	eigna	vara	brúða.

In the same way are declined *dygð virtue, doughtiness, ferð faring, journey, sjón sight, sókn parish, fórn offering, auðn desert, písl torture, gerð deed, gföf gift, gröf, ditch, grave, röst old Norse mile, öxl shoulderblade, gjörð girdle, mjöðm hip, skömm shame, loss, höfn haven, byrðr burthen, and the Prop. Names Gerðr, Heiðr, Urðr, Þrúðr, (Gertrude) Sigríðr Purídr, Gunnhilðr.*

Sing.	Nom.	drottning	ben	veiði
	Acc.	drottning	ben	veiði
	Dat.	drottningu	ben	veiði
	Gen.	drottningar	benjar	veiðar
Plur.	N. A.	drottningar	benjar	veiðar
	Dat.	drottningum	benjum	veiðum
	Gen.	drottninga	benja	veiða

In the same way are declined, *sigling sailing, djörfung daring, hörmung grief, woe, nál needle, ól strap, tág withe, egg edge, klyf, hoof, nyt gain, increase of cattle, il sole (of the foot), naudsyn need, fit webfoot, ermi sleeve, myri a moor Scot. moss., heiði heath, lýgi lie, festi fastening, eyri low headland.*

157. Like eign are declined all deriv. in *n* and *d*, as well as many primitives; among these are some which take *u* in the dat., and thus distinguish this case from the acc.; this takes place especially in those which end in *ð*, *d*, or *t*, and the vowel of which is *ó*, or *u*, e. g. *mold-u mould*. *þjóð-u folk*, *sótt-u sickness*, *stund-u hour*, *ull-u wool*, *raust-u voice*, but this is often disregarded by prose writers and in daily speech; the case is the same with those the vowel of which is *ö* and their final cons. *ð*, or *d*, e. g. *jörð-u earth*, *veröld-u world*,

strönd-*u* *strand*, but in these instances also it is not strictly attended to.

158. Those which have the vowel *ö* took in the oldest times the ending *-ar* in the pl. e. g. varar *lips*, grafar, hafnar, and this is probably the reason of the otherwise uncommon vowel change *ö* into *a* (instead of *e*) before *i*, but the vowel once taken into the chief syll. has been kept though the ending has since been changed. The Plur. ending *-ar* for *-ir* is also found in many other cases in old poetry, e. g. run-ar for run-ir *runes* etc.

159. In the oldest times there were also found many fem. in *r*, which have since lost this letter, or changed it for *i*, e. g. æðr *a vein*, (Germ. *díe ader*), afterwards æð, elf *river*, afterwards elf, elfi, or elfa, which last is now general; byrðr afterwards byrði (in pl. also byrðar), veiðr more latterly veiði, heiðr heiði, ermр ermі, etc., whence the Swed. forms *elf*, *hed*, *ärn*, etc., like *brud* by throwing away *r*.

160. Even of words in *i* there are some which form their pl. in *ir*, e. g. gleði *gladness*, gleðir, æfi, *life*, age, æfir; these do not take *ar* in the gen. but remain undecl. in the sing. and end throughout in *i*. Some writers give them an *s* in the gen., but this is against the genius of the tongue, because no fem. ever ends in *s* in the gen. The incorrectness of this is plainly seen when the art. is added, before which the word always keeps its genitive ending. Now it is impossible to say *gleðis-innar*, or *æfis-innar*, but only *gleði-nnar*, *æfi-nnar*. Most of these words are abstracts which have no pl., e. g. elli *eld*, *old age*, (Dansk ælte.) Kristni *Christianity*, mildi *mildness*, rættvísi *justice*, beiðni *desire*, hlýðni *obedience*, and many more.

161. The word sál *soul*, makes in the dat. sálu pl. sálar, gen. pl. sálna; in the sing. is found also sála, sálu, by the 3rd Decl.; áir *buttermilk* has no sing.

162. Polysyllables in *ul*, *ur*, and the like, are contracted before the endings which begin with a vowel. Deriv. in *an* have also another form in *un*, both these are perfect in the

sing. but that in *un* seems to belong especially to the new tongue, e. g. andvarpan *sigh*, fjöður *feather*, alin *ell*,

Sing. N. A.	andvarpan	-vörpun	fjöður	alin
Dat.	andvarpan	-vörpun	fjöður	alin
Gen.	andvarpanar	-vörpunar	fjaðrar	álnar
Plur. N. A.	andvarpanir		fjaðrir	álnir
Dat.	andvörpunum		fjöðrum	álnum
Gen.	andvarpana		fjaðra	álna.

In the pl. the form in *un* (andvörpunir) seldom or never occurs; in the sing. Councillor Stephensen adopts the form in *an* only in the nom., and that in *un* in the other cases, but this distinction is observed by scarcely any other writer; according to vör the form in *an* ought only to be used in the gen., but instead of this *unar* is rather said in the gen., and *an* in the other cases.

163. The Primitives which form their pl. in *ar* can only be distinguished by practice from those which take the ending *ir*; e. g. leið *a way*, makes leiðir, but skeið *shuttle*, (*in the old Norse loom*) *spoon*, skeiðar; grein *branch, paragraph*, makes greinir, but hlein *a post, weavers beam*, hleinar; sál *soul*, makes sálir, but nál *needle*, nálar, so also sin-ar *sinew*, hlið-ar *side*, seil-ar *dragline*. The ending *ar* is taken by all deriv. in *ing*, and *ung*, and by all those which insert *j* or *v*, by nearly all those in *i*, as well as by monosyll. ending in a vowel; e. g. ey (now eyja) *island*, mey *maid*, the old nom. of which was mær. Few or none of these primitives take the ending *u* in the dat. leiðu, sinu or the like are never said.

164. Of those which insert *j* some are used only in the pl., e. g. menjar *traces*, refjar *crafty shifts*. Others which have the vowel ö insert *v*, and thus do not change their vowel, e. g. ör *arrow*, gen. örvar, pl. örvar, etc. So also dögg *dew*, stöð, rather in the pl. stöðvar, *place*. Of those which insert *j* or *v* there are very few which are ever found with *u* in the dat., e. g. Hel makes Hel or Helju, ör ör or öru.

165. Monosyll. words in á are contracted in the dat. and gen. to ár (for áar), dat. pl. am (for áum), but in the gen.

pl. they are now commonly uncontracted *áa*, e. g. *brá brow*, *gjá rift*, (*in a stream of lava*) *spá spaedom*, *á river*, *skrá lock for a door*, *rá roe*, *slá joining, key*, etc., gen. *brár*, pl. *brár, brám, bráa*, in old writers *brá* etc.

166. The eighth Decl. contains those fem. which form the pl. in *r*, e. g. *hind hind*, *önd duck*, *rot root*, *mörk woody plain*, *staung stake, stock*.

Sing. N. A.	<i>hind</i>	<i>önd</i>	<i>rót</i>
Dat.	<i>hind</i>	<i>önd</i>	<i>rót</i>
Gen.	<i>hindar</i>	<i>andar</i>	<i>rótar</i>
Plur. N. A.	<i>hindr</i>	<i>endr</i>	<i>rætr</i>
Dat.	<i>hindum</i>	<i>öndum</i>	<i>rótum</i>
Gen.	<i>hindá</i>	<i>anda</i>	<i>róta</i>

In like manner are inflected *nyt nut*, *geit shegoat*, *nit nit*, *grind grate, lattice work*, *tönn tooth*, *nögl nail*, *ört teal*, *strönd strand*, old Engl. *strond*, *bót fine*, *nót strong need*, *bók book*, *glóð glede, burning coal*.

Sing. N. A.	<i>mörk</i>	<i>staung</i>
Dat.	<i>mörk</i>	<i>staung</i>
Gen.	<i>merkr</i>	<i>steingr</i>
Plur. N. A.	<i>merkr</i>	<i>steingr</i>
Dat.	<i>mörkum</i>	<i>staungum</i>
Gen.	<i>marka</i>	<i>stánga.</i>

In the same way are inflected, *steik steak*, *eik oak*, *mjólk milk*, *vík inlet*, *spaung a thin sheet or plate*, *taung tong*, *haunk hank*.

167. Words in *d* or *t* end commonly in *ar* in the gen., but those in *g* or *k* have their gen. the same as the nom. pl.

168. This Decl. never takes *u* in the dat. like the seventh: thus *öndu* is the dat. of *önd breath spirit*, pl. *andir*; but *önd* of *önd a duck* pl. *endr*, though these words are found interchanged in old writers; in the same way *mörk* and *staung* may also be inflected by the seventh decl. with the vowel changes there in force, thus;

Sing. N. A.	mörk	staung
Dat.	mörku	staung
Gen.	markar	stángar
Plur. N. A.	markir	stángir
Dat.	mörkum	staungum
Gen.	marka	stánga

So also strönd, rönd, spaung, taung, haunk.

169. Words ending in a vowel are declined regularly like rót, e. g. kló *claw*, makes in the gen. klóar, pl. klær, klóm, klóa, as also fló *flea*, kónguló *spider*, tá *toe*, which in the gen sing. alone is contracted to tár (for táar), pl. tær; brú *bridge*, has in gen. brúar, pl. both brýr and brúr; frú has in both these cases frúr;

170. Irregular are hönd *hand*, nótt, *night*, kýr (for kú) *cow*, aer (for á) *sheep*, both which last are inflected alike, except that each of their vowels is changed after its own fashion, brún *brow*, mús *mouse* and lús, *louse*, which three are declined alike.

Sing. N. om.	hönd	nótt	nátt	kýr	brún
Acc.	hönd	nótt	nátt	kú	brún
Dat.	hendi	nótt (nóttu)	nátt	kú	brún
Gen.	handar	nætr	náttar	kýr	brúnar
Plur. N. A.	hendr	nætr		kýr	brýn
Dat.	höndum	nóttum	náttum	kum	brúnum
Gen.	handa	nótta	náッta	kúa	brúna

In later times a pl. in brýr has been formed from brún, perhaps because when the art. is added there is little difference in sound between brýnnar and býrnar, but it so happens that the form with the art. is the most common. In Eigla ch. 55. this word occurs with its true old inflections. Like brún in the pl. is also declined in old writers the word dýr (durum, dura) *door*, with no sing., but in later times dyrum, dyra are commonly used. Brýnn, myss, and dyrr are also met with as in the Swed möss aud dorr (by rule 93.). nay sometimes even dyrr-in in the neut.

2. Declension with the article.

171. The definite form of subst. is as simple and easy, as the indefinite is complex and hard; it consists only in the addition of the art. with its inflections to those of the word itself, both being in the same gend. The art thus compounded with subst. is *hitt*, *hinn*, *hin*; in the composition *h* always falls away, and in the neut. one *t*; added to which the vowel *i* itself falls away when the word ends in a simple vowel, as well as in those cases where a simple cons. with a vowel follows in the art. The following syll. therefore remain to be used in this composition.

	Neuter	Masc.	Fem.
Sing. Nom.	-it	-inn	-in
Acc.	-it	-inn	-ina (-na)
Dat.	-nu	-num	-inni (-nni)
Gen.	-ins	-ins	-innar (-nnar)
Plur. Nom.	-in	-nir	-nar
Acc.	-in	-na	-nar
Dat.	-num	-num	-num
Gen.	-nna	-nna	-nna.

In the dat. pl. the *m* in the ending of the word always falls away when the art. is added, because the ending *umnum* or *uminum*, [would be far too long and unpleasant to the ear.

Of all the old inflections none were longer retained in Swed. than those which belong to this final art.; e. g. in Charles XII's. Bible, Maccab. XIII. 50. "*Men de måste bort af borgene*, (Icel. *borg-inni*), *och Simon lät rena borgena*, (*borg-inna*). 51. *Och tog henne in i them andra månadenum* (*mánaði-num*), *i 171. áhrena* (*ári-no*). The art. is still used in "*herranom*" and other like expresssions.

172. A complete example of each declension with the art is here exhibited;

Sing. Nom.	<i>auga-t</i>	<i>geisli-nn</i>	<i>túnga-n</i>	<i>skip-it</i>
Acc.	<i>auga-t</i>	<i>geisli-nn</i>	<i>túngu-na</i>	<i>skip-it</i>
Dat.	<i>auga-nu</i>	<i>geisla-num</i>	<i>túngu-nni</i>	<i>skipi-nu</i>
Gen.	<i>auga-ns</i>	<i>geisla-ns</i>	<i>túngu-nnar</i>	<i>skips-ins</i>

Plur.	Nom.	augu-n	geislar-nir	túngur-nar	skip-in
	Acc.	augu-n	geisla-na	túngur-nar	skip-in
	Dat.	augu-num	geislum	túngu-num	skipu-num
	Gen.	augna-nna	geisla-nna	túngna-nna	skipa-nna
Sing.	Nom.	sveinn-inn	viðr-inn	eign-in	bót-in
	Acc.	sveinn-inn	við-inn	eign-ina	bót-ina
	Dat.	sveini-num	við-num	eign-inni	bót-inni
	Gen.	sveins-ins	viðar-ins	eignar-innar	bótar-innar
Plur.	Nom.	sveinar-nir	viðir-nir	eignir-nar	bætr-nar
	Acc.	sveina-na	viðu-na	eignir-nar	bætr-nar
	Dat.	sveinu-num	viðu-num	eignu-num	bótu-num
	Gen.	sveina-nna	viða-nna	eigna-nna	bóta-nna.

173. Neut. in *ur* (of the 4th decl.) always contract this ending, when the art. is added. e. g. norðr-it myrkr-it, so also in the pl. klastr-in, veðr-in; this does not take place in any other ending, e. g. sumar-it, höfuðit; nor in any other gend. e. g. akur-inn, morgun-inn, hamar-inn, fjöldur-in. Even masc. and fem. in non-essential *r* keep it unchanged, and are consequently pronounced as if they had the essential syll. *ur* e. g. hest-r-*inn*, eld-r-*inn*, brúð-r-in, read hest-*ur*-*inn*, etc.

174. Masc. which take no *i* in the dat. sing. cast away nevertheless that of the art., e. g. dal-num; nay even those which when they stand alone and emphatically take *i* (140.), as well as those of the 6th decl. which do not change the vowel, throw away this *i* when joined to the art., e. g. ís-num, hól-num, smið-num, and the like.

The case is the same with all words which end in a diphthongic vowel, when the art. would otherwise make two syll., e. g. trè-nu, ljá-num, bæ-num, ey-nni, á-nni, kû-nni; so also in the acc. ey-na, á-na, kû-na, and even sometimes in old writers if they end in a cons., e. g. reið-na *carriage*, etc. But in the nom. trè-it pl. trè-in, acc. ljá-*inn*, bæ-*inn*, nom. ey-*in*, á-*in*.

175. Yet some small changes sometimes occur in the word itself, e. g. those monosyll. which end in the gen. pl.

in *áa*, *óa*, and *úa*, cast away the last *a*, e. g. *trjá-nna*, *ljá-nna*, *skó-nna*, *á-nna*, *kû-nna*.

176. The contrary takes place in the gen. sing. of mono-syll. fem.; these are commonly contracted when they stand indefinitely, but always lengthened when the art. is added; e. g. *frú*, gen. *frúr*, *frúar-innar*; *skrá lock*, gen. *skrár*, *skráar-innar*; but *á river* is an exception gen. *ár-innar*; *ær sheep* *ær-innar*, *kýr cow* *kýr-innar*.

177. For the rest all, even the irregular, add the art. to their usual endings, and are thus in this respect regular; e. g. *eigandi-nn*, *eiganda-nn*, *eiganda-num*, *eiganda-ns*, *eigendr-nir*, etc., *fæti-num*, *fætr-nir*, *verkan-in*, *verkanir-nar*, *stundu-nni*, *jörðu-nni*, *sálu-nni*, *sálna-nna*, *nætr-innar*, *klær-nar*, *kló-num*, *mýs-nar*, *dyr-nar*, etc., *Maðr* alone inserts in the pl. the ending *ir* acc. *i*; *menn-ir-nir* *menn-i-na*; *faðir* and *bróðir* also usually insert *s* in the gen. sing. *föðurs-ins*, *bróðurs-ins*.

178. It it self evident that Prop. Names do not admit of this composition with the art. e. g. *Eyjólfir*, *Bjarni*, *Danmörk*, *Ungaraland*, *Uppsalir*, *Lundún*, *Saxelfr*, *Njörvasund*. (The Gut of Gibraltar) etc.; unless it be that the word was originally a common appellative which by custom has become used as a Proper Name, e. g. *Vík-in* (the Fjord at Christiania in Norway) *Lögrinn* (Lake Mälar). So also in the case of the names of Books etc., e. g. *Edda*, *Njála*, *Hákonarmál*, *Grimnismál*, (neut. pl.), *Loðbrókarqviða*, together with the names of peoples, many of which are used only in the pl., e. g. *Danir*, *Svíar*, *Gautar*, (Goths) *Irar*, *Finnar* (Lapps) *Qvenir* (Finns), *Bjarmar* and the like. On the other hand the corresponding adj. especially in the new tongue, are often used instead of these words, and then take the art. like subst., e. g. *þýzkr-inn* *danskr-inn* etc. The pl. also mentioned in rules 124. and 125. are seldom used with the art.

CHAPTER VI.

Of Adjectives.

179. The inflections of the Icelandic adj. and participles are very like those of the subst., but are materially easier because they are nearly all declined in the same way. They distinguish the def. and indef. forms, and the three usual cases in each; every perfect adj. therefore contains as it were six decl.; and this in such a way that the def. form answers to the 3 first decl. of subst., and the indef. to the 4th 5th and 7th; though by no means thoroughly like these. Moreover the three usual degrees of comparison, the Positive, Comparative, and Superlative, are met with throughout.

1. *The Positive.*

180. In no case or inflection of adj. does the real ground or root form show itself with certainty; it is perhaps found in the easiest and surest way in the def. form, when the last vowel is thrown away; e. g. from hit harða, harð, from hit sæla sæl, are the respective roots. The genius of the language does not therefore seem to have pointed out any particular form for the first place in the arrangement of words of this class; but since in these also the neut. is the simplest gend., with which again the masc. agrees most, it seems most natural and convenient to keep the order adopted when treating of subst.

181. A view of the regular inflections of adj. will be found in the following table.

Definite			
	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Sing. Nom.	— a	— i	— a
Acc.	— a	— a	+ u
Dat.	— a		+ u
Gen.	— a		+ u

Plur. Nom.	+ u	
Acc.	+ u	
Dat.	+ u	
Gen.	+ u	
Indefinite		
Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Sing. Nom. — t	— r, v	+ v
Acc. — t	— an	— a
Dat. + u	+ um	— ri
Gen. — s	— s	— rar
Plur. Nom. + "	— ir	— ar
Acc. + "	— a	— ar
Dat.	+ um	
Gen.	— ra	

182. The def. form is thus in the sing. exactly like the simpler class of subst. (i. e. the 1st 2nd and 3rd decl.), and ends throughout in the pl. in *u*.

The indef. form has very nearly the same endings as the final art. already exhibited (171. 172); the only difference is that in those cases where *r* in the ending would meet *n* in the art., these two letters are assimilated to *nn* (93), and that in the acc. sing. masc. of the art. *n* only is found instead of *an*; but both these peculiarities in the art. take place also in all dissyll. adj. in *it*, *inn*, *in*. As a help it may also be remarked that the gen. sing. is always alike in the neut. and masc. — that the nom. sing. fem. is, like the Latin, always the same as the nom. pl. neut. — that the acc. sing. fem. is always the same as the acc. masc. pl. — and that the dat. sing. masc. is always the same as the dat. pl. in all gend. — the neuters as in Latin are always alike in the nom. and acc.; the same holds good of fem. in the pl.

183. The endings themselves have much likeness to those of other languages, especially those of old Swed., e. g. *t* is the Swed. and Dansk *t*, the Germ. *es* in the neut., *r* the old Swed. *er*, e. g. *en glader man*, *unger sven*, and the Germ.

er of the masc.; *an* is the old Swed. *an* (*lät tigh vårda om honom såsom om tigh sjelfvan*), Dansk *en*, Germ. *en* in the same case; *um* or *om* is the old Swed. and Dansk *om* or *um* (*i godom frid etc.*), Angl. Sax. *om*, Germ. *em*, *en*; *s* is also very often found in old Swed. and Dansk, *när tu sitter vidh en rijks mans bord*), and in the Germ. *gutes muthes seyn*; *a* in the acc. fem. is the Angl. Sax. and Germ. *e*; and *ri*, *rar* in the dat. gen. fem. the Angl. Sax *re*, Germ. *er*; *a* in the acc. masc. pl. is the Swed. *a*, now used throughout in the pl., (e. g. *alla goda vänner*; *) *um* in the dat. is the Angl. Sax. *um*, the old Swed. *om* (*i allom*), Germ. *en* and the like; *-ra* in the gen. is the Angl. Sax. *ra* Germ. *er*.

184. By way of a complete example of the declensions of adj. *hagt handy*, *blått blue*, *skært clear*, *fagurt fair*, may be exhibited;

Definite.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Sing. Nom.	hag-a	hag-i	hag-a
Acc. Dat. Gen.	hag-a	hag-a	hög-u
Plur. throughout.	hög-u	hög-u	hög-u
 Indefinite.			
Sing. Nom.	hag-t	hag-r	hög
Acc.	hag-t	hag-an	hag-a
Dat.	hög-u	hög-um	hag-ri
Gen.	hag-s	hag-s	hag-rar
Plur. Nom.	hög	hag-ir	hag-ar
Acc.	hög	hag-a	hag-ar
Dat.	hög-um	hög-um	hög-um
Gen.	hag-ra	hag-ra	hag-ra

In the same way are declined;

spaka	i. a.	spakt	spakr	spök	wise
hvata	i. a.	hvatt	hvatr	hvöt	hasty
harða	i. a.	hart	harðr	hörð	hard
hvassa	i. a.	hvast	hvass	hvöss	sharp, keen

* In like manner *a* in the acc. masc. sing. of the def. form has become the nom. in Swed., e. g. (*er*) *ödmjuka tjenare*, *den*

snara	i. a.	snart	snar	snör	<i>swift</i>
gjarna	i. a.	gjarnt	gjarn	gjörn	<i>greedy</i>
ránga	i. a.	rángt	rángr	raung	<i>wrong</i>
kránka	i. a.	kránkt	kránkr	kraunk	<i>weak, sickly.</i>

Definite	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Sing. Nom.	blá-a	blá-i	blá-a
Acc. Dat. Gen.	blá-a	blá-a	blá-u
Plur. throughout.	blá-u	blá-u	blá-u

Indefinite			
Sing. Nom.	blá-tt	blá-r	blá
Acc.	blá-tt	blá-an	blá-a
Dat.	blá-u	blá-um	blá-rri
Gen.	blá-s (ss)	blá-s (ss)	blá-rrar
Plur. Nom.	blá	blá-ir	blá-ar
Acc.	blá	blá-a	blá-ar
Dat.	blá-um	blá-um	blá-um
Gen.	blá-rra	blá-rra	blá-rra

In the same way are declined.

hráa	i. a.	hrátt	hrár	hrá	<i>raw</i>
fráa	i. a.	frátt	frár	frá	<i>swift of foot</i>
háa	i. a.	hátt	hár	há	<i>high</i>
mjóa	i. a.	mjótt	mjór	mjó	<i>small</i>
frjóa	i. a.	frjótt	frjór	frjó	<i>fruitful</i>
trúa	i. a.	trútt	trúr	trú	<i>true</i>
hlýa	i. a.	hlýtt	hlýr	hlý	<i>lukewarm</i>
nýa	i. a.	nýtt	nýr	ný	<i>new.</i>

Definite	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Sing. Nom.	skær-a	skær-i	skær-a
A. D. G.	skær-a	skær-a	skær-u
Pl. throughout.	skær-u	skær-u	skær-u

lilla gossen, and the like. On the other hand *e* seems most common and correct in the pl. of the def. form, where the old Norse has *u* e. g. *de gamle*, *de unge*, *de Grekiske Författarne*, etc. however arbitrary the laws of euphony may have become over these endings in later times.

Indefinite.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Sing. Nom.	skær-t	skær	skær
Acc.	skær-t	skær-an	skær-a
Dat.	skær-u	skær-um	skær-i
Gen.	skær-s	skær-s	skær-rar
Plur. Nom.	skær	skær-ir	skær-rar
Acc.	skær	skær-a	skær-rar
Dat.	skær-um	skær-um	skær-um
Gen.	skær-ra	skær-a	skær-ra

In the same way are declined:

sára	i. a.	sárt	sár	sár	<i>sore</i>
stóra	i. a.	stórt	stór	stór	<i>great</i>
súra	i. a.	súrt	súr	súr	<i>sour</i>
skíra	i. a.	skírt	skír	skír	<i>clean</i>
dýra	i. a.	dýrt	dýr	dýr	<i>dear</i>
bera	i. a.	bert	ber	ber	<i>bare</i>
þurra	i. a.	þurt	þurr	þurr	<i>dry</i>
kyrra	i. a.	kyrt	kyrr	kyrr	<i>still.</i>

Definite	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Sing. Nom.	fagr-a	fag-ri	fagr-a
A. D. G.	fagr-a	fag-ra	fögr-u
Pl. throughout.	fögr-u	fögr-u	fögr-u

Indefinite.

Sing. Nom.	fagur-t	fagur	fögur
Acc.	fagur-t	fagr-an	fagr-a
Dat.	fögr-u	fögr-um	fagur-ri
Gen.	fagur-s	fagur-s	fagur-rar
Plur. Nom.	fögur	fagr-ir	fagr-ar
Acc.	fögur	fagr-a	fagr-ar
Dat.	fögr-um	fögr-um	fögr-um
Gen.	fagur-ra	fagur-ra	fagur-ra.

In the same way are inflected.

magra	i. a.	magurt	magur	mögur	<i>meagre</i>
vakra	i. a.	vakurt	vakurt	vökur	<i>pretty</i>
dapra	i. a.	dapurt	dapur	döpur	<i>sad</i>

digra	i. a.	digurt	digur	digur	<i>fat</i>
lipra	i. a.	lipurt	lipar	lipur	<i>neat</i>
vitra	i. a.	viturt	vitur	vitur	<i>wise</i>
bitria	i. a.	biturt	bitur	bitur	<i>bitter, sharp.</i>

185. The vowel changes are the same as usual (74. 78.). In polysyll. words the first *a* becomes *ö*, the second *u*, e. g. hit kallaða pl. kölluðu, and in the fem. and neut. pl. of indef. form kölluð, dat. pl. kölluðum. If the first syll. has not *a*, that of the second syll. is still changed into *u*, thus hit ritaða *the written*, pl. rituðu etc. So also all like part., but adj. which are not contracted, commonly take *ö* in the second and *u* only in the third syll., e. g. heilaga *the holy* pl. heil-ögu, and indef. fem. and neut. pl. heilög etc. In old writers this word is usually contracted in all those cases in which the ending begins with a vowel, thus in the def. form helga, helgi, helga, indef. dat. helgu, helgum, and even helgri etc.; friðsama pl. friðsömu, einsalda pl. einföldu etc. If only the first syll. have *a* no change takes place, e. g. falliga (*fagurliga*) *the pretty, fair*, pl. falligu, so also lángsama, pl. lángsömu, because the contraction is here plain.

186. Like hit haga, hagt, hagr, hög, are also inflected adj. not having the vowel *a*, with the sole exception that they take no change of vowel, hit fróma pl. frómu, indef. frómt pl. fróm, *just*, hit heita, heitt, *hot*, etc. Yet it must be remarked that those of which the characteristic letter is *tt* or *t* after any other cons., remain alike in the neut. and fem. of the indef. form; e. g. hit stutta *the short* indef. stutt, stuttr, stutt; hit leysta *the loosed*, leyst, leystr, leyst and the like. Those which have *mm*, *nn*, or *ll*, are found both with single and double characteristic letters before *t*, e. g. skamt and skammt *scant, short* svint and svinnt *clever*, snjalt and snjallt *speedy*; but *nn* and *ll* seem to be more common, and are kept even before other conson. in the indef. form; e. g. fullt *full* dat. fem. fullri, gen. fullrar, gen. pl. fullra. Hit illa *the ill, wicked*, makes illt (*ílt*) illr, ill, and hit sanna, satt, sannr, sönn. Those which have *ð* after a vowel, change it into *t* before *t*, e. g. hit glaða, glatt, *glad*; hit rauða, rautt, *red*, hit breiða, breitt,

broad; hit góða makes gott *good*; but should they have a cons. before ð or d, this last falls away altogether, e. g. hit kalda *the cold*, kalt; hit kenda *the known*, kent; hit sagða *the said*, sagt; hit lærða *the learned*, lært. The case is the same in all polysyll. words, even though they have a vowel before ð, e. g. hit kallaða, kallat; hit ritaða ritat; and all part. like these, never *kalladt*, *ritadt*. Those in *dda* in the def. form keep one d before t in the indef., e. g. hit breidda, breidt *broadened*, hit fædda, fædt *born*, hit eydda, eydt *wasted*; yet fætt, eytt, etc., are also found in old writers. Before all other cons. ð, d and dd are kept as before vowels, e. g. gen. and masc. glaðs sem. glaðrar; góðs góðrar; kalds (kalz), kaldrar; kends (kenz), kendrar; sagðs, sagðrar; lærðs, lærðrar, kallaðs, kallaðrar; ritaðs, ritaðrar, etc.

187. Some other writers wish against all sound and the old custom, though only in monosyllables, to keep ð and d before t, in order to distinguish those of which the characteristic letter is d, from those which have t or another con., e. g. blauft of blauða *the weakly*, from blauft of blauta *the soft*; færft *brought* from fært *able* (from fær.) But the cases when such a confusion can arise are few, and on the other hand by this rule those part. which have dd are confounded with the adj. which have ð for their characteristic, e. g. breitt and breidt from bred and bredd, leitt and leidt from led and ledd, þýtt and þýdt from hit þýða *the mild*, and þýdda *the explained* etc. So that in this as much seems lost as gained, unless we were to write *breiddt*, *leiddt*, *þýddt*, *fæddt*, *eyddt*, and the like; which would be a quite new and needless custom, and would make the orthography considerably longer. If along with this we keep (with the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge) the double *mm*, *nn*, *ll*, etc., before d (44.); we must write for skemt *laughed away*, brent *burnt*, etc. *skemmdt*, *brenndt*, and the like; and if we throw away z, (49.), as this Society also wished, we must in part. and sup. pass. write *skemmdst*, or properly *skemmdtst*, for skemzt *to have been laughed away*.

188. Monosyll. of which the characteristic letter is a diphthongic vowel take *tt*, and in the nom. sing masc. double *rr* for *t* and *r*. Those which have *ó* are often found in old writers with an inserted *f* or *v* before the endings which begin with vowels; e.g. *mjófa*, *frjófa*, *sljófa* *the slow*, etc.; the indef. form is *mjótt*, *frjótt*, *sljótt*, in the masc. both *mjór* and *mjófr*, *frjór* and *frjófr*, *sljór* and *sljófr*. So also *hit háfa* *the high*, *hátt* *high*, masc. *hár*. Some are also found with a cons. for their characteristic which insert *v*, e.g. *glögg-va* *the clear*, *rösk-va* *the rash*, *þyck-va* *the thick*, *myrk-va* *the murk*, *trygg-va* *the trusty*. On the other hand the tongue has very few adj. which insert *j*, and these chiefly in old writers, e.g. *hit nýja* *the new*, and scarcely any more words with cons. for their characteristic of this kind than *mitt middle*, masc. *miðr*, fem. *mið*, acc. *mitt*, *miðjan*, *miðja*, etc. which has no def. form, but is in other respects a regular adj. like the Lat. *medium*, *medius*, *media*.

189. Adj. in essential *r*, *s*, or *ss* differ only in the nom. masc. of the indef. form, where they take no new *r* (by an old and now abandoned orthography however they take *rr*, *ss*, comp. 93. 139.) The case is the same with those in *l* or *n*, after a cons. e.g. *laus* *the loose*, *laus*, *hressa* *the cheerful*, *hress*, *vissa* *the sure*, *viss*, *forna* *the old* *forn*.

190. Those of which the character. is *l* or *n*, and which have a diphthongic vowel, take in all cases where *r* should follow, *ll*, *nn*, for *lr*, *nr* (comp. 93. 141.), e.g. *forsjált* *foresighted*, masc. *forsjáll*, dat. fem. *forsjálli* instead of *forsjálri*, accordingly *vænt* *fair*, *handsome* is thus declined;

Definite.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Sing. Nom.	væn-a	væn-i	væn-a
A. D. G.	væn-a	væn-a	væn-u
Plur.	væn-u	væn-u	væn-u
 Indefinite.			
Sing. Nom.	væn-t	væn-n	væn
Acc.	væn-t	væn-an	væn-a
Dat.	væn-u	væn-un	væn-ni
Gen.	væn-s	væn-s	væn-nar

Plur. Nom.	væn	væn-ir	væn-ar
Acc.	væn	væn-a	væn-ar
Dat.	væn-um	væn-um	væn-um
Gen.	væn-na	væn-na	væn-na

In the same way are declined;

hreina	i. a.	hreint	hreinn	hrein	clean
klèna	i. a.	klènt	klènn	klèn	small
brúna	i. a.	brúnt	brúnn	brún	brown, black
brýna	i. a.	brýnt	brýnn	brýn	plain
hála	i. a.	hált	háll	hál	slippery
sæla	i. a.	sælt	sæll	sæl	happy
heila	i. a.	heilt	heill	heil	whole
fúla	i. a.	fúlt	fúll	fúl	foul.

191. Those in essential *ur*, (in old writers also *urr*), are often contr. in the dat. and gen. fem. sing., and gen. pl. of the indef. form; e. g. *fagri*, *fagrar*, *fagra*, because the regular form has a heavy sound.

192. All adj. which in the neut. of the indef. form end in *alt* or *ult*, follow *fagra*, yet so that these, like monosyll. with a diphthongic vowel (190.), change *lr* to *ll* throughout, and are never contr. in these cases; e. g. *hit gamla* i, a, *gamalt*, *gamall*, *gömul*; *þögla*, i, a, *þögult*, *þögull*, *þögul* *silent, taciturn*, etc. *Vesalt* *vile* is properly compounded of *sælt*, and has another form *vesæla*, *vesælt* etc. (by rule 190.), but may also follow this rule, e. g. *vesla* i, a, *vesalt*, *vesall*, *vesöl*. The word *hit heimila*, *the rightful*, most commonly indef. *heimilt*, *heimill*, *heimil* is not contr.; *mikla* *mickle*, is irregular in the neut. of the indef. form, where it makes *mikit* (never *mikilt*), and the acc. masc. where it makes *mikinn* (for *mikiln* but never *miklan*); in the same way *lítla* *little*, is inflec. which in other cases takes an accent over *i* if no position follow, thus *lítit* *litill*, *lítíl*, and in the acc. *lítit*, *lítinn*, *lítla*, etc.

193. All participles of verbs in the 2nd conjug., and all adj. of the same nature, are also declined after *fagra*, except that *nr* always becomes *nn*, as in the case of monosyll. adj. with a diphthong (190.); But it must also be remarked that

the charact. *n* falls away before *t* in the neut., and that the acc. sing. masc. of the indef. form remains like the nom. *-inn* (not *nan*), so that they are declined exactly as the final art. exhibited in 171. e. g.

heppna	i. a.	heppit	heppinn,	-in	<i>lucky</i>
tekna	i. a.	tekit	tekinn,	-in	<i>taken</i>
haldna	i. a.	haldit	haldinn,	-in	<i>holden</i>
heiðna	i. a.	heiðit	heiðinn,	-in	<i>heathen</i>

So also comp. adj. with the same endings, e. g. undanfarinn *foregoing*, ihalldinn *beholden*, hreinskilinn *upright*, gagn-tekinn *penetrated*. Those which have *a* in the first syll. undergo a vowel change when the *i* of the second syll. is thrown out by contr., and the ending begins with *u*, otherwise not (comp. 185), e. g. in the def. fem. hin haldna, acc. hina höldnu, pl. hin, hinir, hinar höldnu, etc.; but the indef. neut. and fem. pl. haldin, dat. sing. höldnu, höldnum, haldinni etc.

194. Some few adj. in *it*, *inn*, *in*, and participles in particular of the 1st conug. 3rd class, have besides this form another in *t*, *dr*, *d*, (or *t*, *tr*, *t*, if the characteristic letter be a hard cons.); both which indeed are found perfect in many words, though the latter is commonly used in those cases where the ending begins with a vowel, and the word consequently should be contr. Galit *silly* for example is thus declined;

Definite.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Sing. Nom.	galda	galdi	galda
A. D. G.	galda	galda	göldu
Plural.	göldu	göldu	göldu.
Indefinite.			
Sing. Nom.	galit	galinn	galin
Acc.	galit	galinn	galda
Dat.	göldu	göldum	galinni
Gen.	galins	galins	galinnar
Plur. Nom.	galin	galdir	galdar
Acc.	galin	galda	galdar
Dat.	göldum	göldum	göldum
Gen.	galinna	galinna	galinna.

In the same way are declined.

nakta	i. a.	nakit	nakinn	-in	<i>naked</i>
vakta	i. a.	vakit	vakinn	-in	<i>wakened</i>
valda	i. a.	valit	valinn	-in	<i>chosen</i>
tamda	i. a.	tamit	taminn	-in	<i>tamed</i>
vanda	i. a.	vanit	vaninn	-in	<i>wont</i>
barda	i. a.	barit	barinn	-in	<i>beaten</i>
dulda	i. a.	dulit	dulinn	-in	<i>hidden</i>
skilda	i. a.	skilit	skilinn	-in	<i>parted.</i>

The word galit is also properly a part. of the verb gala (ek gel) *to bewitch*. In the three cases, dat. gen. sing. fem. and neut. pl. both forms are used: we say therefore also galdri, galdrar, galdra; in some one form, in others the other, is more common.

Some of these words have also a different meaning for each of these forms, e. g. kalit *frozen*, kalt *cold*, lagit *fated*, lagt *laid*. But others which seem to stand in the same relation to one another belong actually to different verbs, and must not therefore be confounded as indifferent forms; e. g. qveðit from qveða *to sing, say*, but qvadt from qveðja *to hail, salute*, setit from sitja *to sit*, but sett of setja *to set*, hafit from hefja *to heave*, but haft from hafa *to have*.

195. Besides these perfect adj. now described, a number are formed in *a* by composition, and these remain always indecl. e. g. gagndrepa *wet through, soaked*, sammædra *born of the same mother*, jafnaldra *of the same age*, draumstola *one who dreams not*, heltvita *one with all his wits about him, sharpwitted*, einmana *alone without followers* dauðvona *on the point of death, a-dying*.

Some of these are also found in the masc. in *i*, e. g. anvana *lifeless*, also andvani, fulltiða *fullgrown*, fulltiði (Eigla 39 ch. 185. p.)

196. Pres. part. in *-andi*, when they stand as adj. are not inflected like any of those already treated of, but will be spoken of below.

Comparative Degree.

197. The higher degree is formed from the first in two ways by the endings *-ra* in the neut., and *ri* in the masc. and fem. These endings are added namely either to the def. neut. so that *a* is kept, or to the indef. form instead of *t* in the neut., and *r* in the masc., in such a way that the chief syll. changes its vowel by rule 74 — 85. Both are very like the common Swed. method of forming this degree; e. g. *haga-ra-ri*, *þúngt*, *þýng-ra-ri*.

198. Those which are formed from the def. form are chiefly those of which the charact. makes a hard position, as *fn*, *gn*, *ss*, *tt*, *dd*, *ld*, *rð*, etc.; e. g. *jafna-ra evener*, *megna-ra mightier*, *hvassa-ra sharper*, *þétt-a-ra tighter*, *víðbreidda-ra more widely stretched*, *kalda-ra colder*, *harða-ra harder*; all those with the vowel *a* (those in *ur* alone excepted), e. g. *glaða-ra*, *hvata-ra* and the like; and all those in *-it* (for *-int*), as well those with a double, as those with one form; e. g. *heppit lucky*, *heppna-ra*, *flókit entangled*, *flókna-ra*; *galit*, *galda-ra nikit*, *nakta-ra*, and all such like without exception.

199. Those which form their comp. from the indef. form are especially those, which with a diphthong before the ending have *tt*, e. g. *hátt*, *hærra*; *mjótt mjórra*; *nýtt nýrra*; monosyll. in *nt* or *lt*, which take *nna*, *lla*, instead of *nra*, *lra*, e. g. *væn-na sæll-la*; many in *rt*, which take *-rra*, e. g. *stórt stærra*, *dýrt dýrra*; and those in *-ur* having *a* in their first syll. which here change *a* into *e*, and are contracted so that one *r* falls away, e. g. *faguri*, *fegra*; *vakurt vekra*; yet *vakra-ra* etc. may also be said from the def. form.

200. Many take both these forms, but so that the shorter form with change of vowel seems to belong to the older, and the longer form in *-ara* to the newer, tongue. This is the case with monosyll. which have an unchangeable diphthong for their characteristic, or *r* with a like diphthong before it; e. g. *mjótt mjósara*, *nýtt nýara*; *dýrt dýrara*; *döckr dark*, *deckra* or

döckvara; djúpt dýpra or djúpara; so also dissyll. in *ult* (*alt*), e. g. gjöfult *forgiving* göflara or gjöfulla; and those in *ugt* or *gt* in general, e. g. hentúgt, *fitting*, hentugra or hentugara, and the like.

201. All comp. however formed have but one way of inflection whether they are used def. or indef. e. g. hagara;

	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Sing. Nom.	hagara	hagari	hagari
A. D. G.	hagara	hagara	hagari
Plural	hagari	hagari	hagari

The neut. and masc. are inflected exactly like the def. form of the pos., but the fem. and pl. have *i* throughout. New writers form the masc. also in *i* throughout, and keep *a* for the neut alone.

In the same simple way are also declined all participles pres. act. when used as adj., e. g. lifanda, *i, living*, liggjanda *i, lying*, standanda *i, standing*, sjáanda *i, seeing*; and the like. But these are commonly used by new writers as indecl. in *i* throughout, e. g. þat allt sjáandi auga *the all-seeing eye*.

Superlative Degree.

202. The highest degree is formed, according to the old orthography, from the higher (i. e. comp.) by inserting the characteristic letter *st*, and adding the same endings which the pos. requires; but since by this method *r* would come before *st*, which cannot be pronounced, the superl. was usually written with *zt*, (for *rst*), e. g. def. hagazta, hagazti, hagazta; indef. hagazt, hagaztr, höguzt. This orthography is found in those words also which form their comp. from the indef. form in the pos., e. g. hit næzta *the nearest*, etc. yet this is more rare (comp. 48.). But in later times the superl. has been universally formed from the pos. in the same way as the comp. is formed, by the endings *sta, i, a*, in the def., and *st, str, st*. in the indef. form, e. g. hagast, þýngst.

203. The superl., therefore like the comp., has a twofold method of inflection, one from the def. form, *a* of the pos. being kept, the other from the indef. with a change of vowel; and sometimes it is found in both forms. It is however by no means a general rule that the superl. and comp. of the same word are formed in the same way; thus the longer form in *-ast* is taken by all monosyll. and polysyll. adj in *-lt*, with the exception of those mentioned in rule 198. e. g. *sælast*, *gjöflast*. as also by all polysyll. in *gt*, e. g. *hentugast*; and by some monosyll. in *nt*, e. g. *seina-st*, *hreina-st*, *fína-st*, and others which admit of no vowel change, e. g. *nýa-st*, and those which insert *v*, e. g. *glöggva-st* *clearest*, *döckva-st*, and the like.

204. Thus those which take the shorter form in the superl. are very few, being chiefly those which change their vowel, as in Swed., the most important are the following;

fátt	færra	fæst	<i>furthest</i>
smátt	smærra	smæst	<i>smallest</i>
hátt	hærra	hæst	<i>highest</i>
láglt	lægra	lægst	<i>lowest</i>
stórt	stærra	stært	<i>greatest</i>
lángt	leingra	leingst	<i>longest</i>
þraungt	þreyngra	þreyngst	<i>closest,</i>
þúngt	þýngra	þýngst	<i>heaviest</i>
úngt	ýngra	ýngst	<i>youngest</i>
þunnt	þynnra	þynnst	<i>thinnest</i>
fullt	fallra	fallst	<i>fullest.</i>

So also *beint strait*, *beinna*, *beinst*; *vænt fair vænna*, *vænst*, etc.

205. Some few take both these forms, e. g. *hægst* and *hægast*, *dýpst* and *djupast*; *segurst* and *fagrast*; *megurst* and *magrast*, *dýrst* and *dýrast*, *kærst* and *kærast*: In old writers *ágæzt* is also found for *ágætt* *excellent, famous* and *-ligst* for *-ligast*, in all adj., in *-ligt*, hit *virdu-ligsta ráð* *the most noble counsel*, hinn *mannvænligsti maðr* *the most praiseworthy (young) man* etc. This original shorter superl. has

been retained in Dansk, but the longer in *ligasta-i*- etc., is now general in Icelandic as in Swedish.

The fact, that the superl. is formed in so many cases differently from the comp., seems an additional proof. that it should not be derived from that degree, but like it from the pos., and that consequently the old orthography *-azt*, *zt*, (for *ast*, *st*,) is at least needless, and it may be wrong.

206. The inflections of the superl., however formed, are always like those of the pos. By way however of a perfect example *hagast* will be here exhibited.

Definite.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Sing. Nom.	<i>hagasta</i>	<i>hagasti</i>	<i>hagasta</i>
Acc. Dat. Gen.	<i>hagasta</i>	<i>hagasta</i>	<i>högustu</i>
Plur.	<i>högustu</i>	<i>högustu</i>	<i>högustu</i>
 Indefinite.			
Sing. Nom.	<i>hagast</i>	<i>hagastr</i>	<i>högust</i>
Acc.	<i>hagast</i>	<i>hagastan</i>	<i>hagasta</i>
Dat.	<i>högustu</i>	<i>högustum</i>	<i>hagastri</i>
Gen.	<i>hagasts</i>	<i>hagasts</i>	<i>hagastrar</i>
Plur. Nom.	<i>högust</i>	<i>hagastir</i>	<i>hagastar</i>
Acc.	<i>högust</i>	<i>hagasta</i>	<i>hagastar</i>
Dat.	<i>högustum</i>	<i>högustum</i>	<i>högustum</i>
Gen.	<i>hagastra</i>	<i>hagastra</i>	<i>hagastra.</i>

207. In regard to inflection there is no irregularity, but in regard to formation there are some pos. which take no degrees of comp., as well as some compar. and superlat. which want the pos.; which when the meaning is the same are wont to be classed together as irregular; the most important are:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>góða</i> , <i>gott</i>	{ <i>betra</i> <i>skárra</i>	{ <i>bezt-a</i> <i>skást-a</i> <i>best</i>

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.	
illa, illt	verra	verst-a	worst *
vonda, vont			
marga, margt *	fleira	flest-a	most
mikla, mikit	meira	mest-a	greatest
litla, litit	minna	minst-a	least
gamla, gamalt	eldra	elzt-a	eldest

Some comp. and superl. are formed, as in Greek, from adverbs, prep. and subst., and have therefore no posit. e. g.

norðr (norðlægr)	nyrðra	morðast	<i>northmost</i>
austr (austlægr)	eystra	austast	<i>eastmost</i>
suðr (suðlægr)	syðra	syðst	<i>southmost</i>
vestr (vestlægr)	vestra	vestast	<i>westmost</i>
fram (old. adj. framr)	fremra	fremst	<i>foremost</i>
aptr	eptra aptara	epzt aptast	<i>aftermost</i>
út	ytra	yzt	<i>outmost</i>
inn	innra	innst	<i>inmost</i>
of old (yfir)	efra	efst	<i>vermost</i>
niðr	neðra	neðst	<i>nethermost</i>
áðr	æðra	æðst	<i>erst</i>
síð old	síðara	síðast	<i>latest</i>
for old (fyrir)	fyrra	fyrst	<i>first</i>
heldr	heldra	helzt	<i>ratherest</i>
sjaldan	sjaldnara	sjaldnast	<i>rarest</i>
upp		ypparst	<i>upmost</i>
nærri (nálægr)		næst	<i>neared</i>
fjarri old (fjarlærgr)		firrst	<i>farthest.</i>
fjærri		fjærst	

* The Swed. *sämre*, *sämst* is not found in Icel. but is taken from Angl. Sax. *sæmre*. The word *elak* is in Icel. regular *lakt*, *lakr*, *lök*, comp. *lakarai*, in superl. *lakasta*. But the pos. is seldom met with.

* This is not often used definitely in the sing. but *hin*, *þau* *mörgu* *the many* in the pl. is very common.

Einn, *alone* wants the comp. and makes in the superl. einasta *loneliest*, more often used def.

208. Adj. which do not take the def. form want also the degrees of comp.; e. g. nóg (for nægt, nægr, næg, comp., nægara, superl. nægast, is another word), allt etc. So also those in *a*, *i*, with the exception of the late word ríngara, ríngast. Prest part. act. in *-anda* also never take any degrees of comp.; Pret. part. pass. very seldom, unless they have passed quite into adj., e. g. þeckt *known*, þecktara, þecktast.

209. Those words which do not take comp. by reason of their ending, but the meaning of which admits of further degrees, express them by means of the adv. meir (meira), mest in the ascending scale, and in the descending use minna, minst, or síðr, sízt; but such periphrases seldom occur.; the diminutive comparative, particularly if joined to a negation, is expressed by ó before the common form; e. g. ecki ósegra *not less fair*.

210. The adv. which more exactly determine the degrees of adj. are chiefly these; in the pos. vel *well*, *enough*, but not in a very high degree, e. g. vell heitt, *well warm*, vel mikit *great enough*; harðla, næsta, and mjök svo, answer to *very greatly*, e. g. harðla lítit *very little*, næsta mikit *very much*, mjök svo góðr, *very good indeed*; heldr *rather*, heldr heitr *rather hot*, heldr mikill *rather large*; of *too much*, e. g. of kaldr *too cold*; heldr til, helzti, mikils til of, *far too*, e. g. heldr til snemma *far too soon*. With the comp. are used jáfn, *something*, (*more*) e. g. þetta er jáfn betra *that is (really) some thing better*; miklu *much* (*multo*), e. g. miklu fegra *much fairer* (*neut.*); and other similar dat. of prøn. or adj., ecki öllu etc.; *not much better*, (*perhaps not at all better*); längt um *far*, e. g. längt um eldra *far elder*. In the superl. the determining word is put in the gen.; allra is most commonly used, e. g. allra stærst *all greatest*, and also einna (*i. e. unorum*), e. g. einna mest *most of all*; as well as einn hinn mesti, or einhverr sá mesti *one of the greatest*.

CHAPTER VII.

Of Pronouns

211. This class of words is divided in the Icel. as in other tongues. It is very like in part to the subst.; in part to the adj., but has also many peculiarities.

212. The Personal pronouns are these

1st Person		2nd Person	
Sing.	Nom. ek		þu
	Acc. mik		þik
	Dat. mèr		þèr
	Gen. mín		þín
Dual.	Plur.	Dual.	Plur.
Nom. við	vèr	þið	þèr
Acc. ockr	oss	yekr	yðr
Dat. ockr	oss	yekr	yðr
Gen. ockar	vor	yekar	yðar.
3rd Person.		4th Person.	
Masc.	Fem.	Com.	
Nom. Sing.	sá	sú	sjá
Acc.	sík		hann
Dat.	sèr		honum
Gen.	sín		hans

The first two pers. alone have the dual., but this dual is now commonly used as the pl.; and the old pl. only in high style; e. g. *vér* along with the king's name in official writing, e. g. *vér Friðrekr Sjötti*, "*We Frederic the seventh.*" *pér* in polite conversation, like the French *vous* and Germ. *sie*, e. g. *má ek spryra yðr* "*may I ask you sir,*" etc. In old times *ek*

and *vér* were used almost indiscriminately of one's self, þú and þér of Kings and Princes.

213. The third pers. is in the pl. the same as in the sing. except that the nom. is wanting; it is actually wanting in the sing. also, and corresponds exactly in common use to the Latin *se*, *sibi*, *sui*, and is accordingly reciprocal, though it seems originally to have been personal like the Greek ὁς, ἡ, ὅι, ὅν, and to have come from the nom. sá, sú, which now serves to fill up the imperfect demonstrative þat. This conclusion is drawn from its agreement with the first two pers. and from the fact that sá, sú, in old writers are often used as personal pron., e. g. in Sturluson; í því liði var mær ein undarliga fögur, sú nefndist Yrsa. *In that folk was a maid of wonderful fairness, she called herself Yrsa;* as well as from the Germ. tongues, where the nom. fem. has been kept as a pers. pron. up to the present time; thus Germ. *sie* Dutch *zy*, Engl. *she*. In addition, though this word in the oblique cases has not quite such an extended use as its counterpart in Greek; yet it is often found in short sentences, where another pers. is the particular subject, but the third person is the subject of the whole period, e. g. (in one of Bp Vidalins sermons.) Trautt kann maðrinn at láta af þeim glæp, sem hann ecki veit hvörja verkan hefir haft í sér, eðr hvat sik hefir tildregit at drygja hann. *Hardly can a man lay aside a sin, which he knows not what workings it has had on him, or what has drawn him to commit it.* In this sentence there are two chief words, of the first, which is in the 3rd pers (*viz the man*), the pronoun is used which I have called the 3rd person; of the last which is in the 4th pers. (*viz the sin*) that is used to which I have given the name of the 4th pers. pron. It is certainly possible, besides the three usual persons, to think of a fourth; e. g. "*he slew him,*" but no more; unless a new elliptical, or complete sentence is formed by means of a conjunction, by which indeed more words, but no more grammatical persons are obtained; this 4th pers. is expressed by *hann*, *hún*. But since it is not easy to have two subjects in the same sentence without a

conjunction, there is very little difference between the 3rd and 4th pers. in the nom., so that the words *sá* and *hann* are used in the nom. almost indifferently by old writers. In later times *hann* became commonly the 3rd pers. in the nom., and, when another person is the subject, even in the oblique cases; but when the third person is the subject this word still always expresses the 4th; *sá* on the other hand became in the nom. the art., but in the other cases continued to denote the third pers. when at the same time it is the subject of the whole context; with other words it became reciprocal. If this view be the right one, none of these words were reciprocal in the oldest times, but all personal, as in English, to meet which use four pers. were distinguished especially in the oblique cases. All the cases and forms which are wanting in *sá* and *hann* are supplied by *þat*, of which we shall soon have to speak.

214. The old reciprocal on the other hand was the word *sjálft*, *sjálfr*, *sjálf*. which is used with all pers., as the Engl. *self* in *myself*, *yourselves* etc. This is inflected as a regular adj. but only indefinitely.

215. Possessives are formed from all the first three personal pron., by turning their gen. into adj. and declining them as such, yet only indefinitely. The possessives are consequently these: *mitt* (for *mint*), *ockart*, *vort* (*várt*) *þitt*, *yckart*, *yðart*, (*yðvart*,) and *sitt*, which is used even if the subject is in the pl., because *sín* from which it is formed is both sing. and pl. gen.; *mitt*, *þitt*, *sitt*, take *i* for *i* as often as single *n* follows in their inflection; their other peculiarities will be easiest learnt from a few examples:

Sing.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Nom.	<i>sitt</i>	<i>sinn</i>	<i>sín</i>	<i>ockart</i>	<i>ockar</i>	<i>ockur</i>
Acc.	<i>sitt</i>	<i>sinn</i>	<i>sína</i>	<i>ockart</i>	<i>ockarn</i>	<i>ockra</i>
Dat.	<i>sínu</i>	<i>sínum</i>	<i>sinni</i>	<i>ockru</i>	<i>ockrum</i>	<i>ockarri</i>
Gen.	<i>síns</i>	<i>síns</i>	<i>sinnar</i>	<i>ockars</i>	<i>ockars</i>	<i>ockarrar</i>

Plur.	Nom.	sín	símir	sínar	ockur	ockrir	ockrar
	Acc.	sín	sína	sínar	ockur	ockra	ockrar
	Dat.	sínum	sínum	sínum	ockrum	okrum	ockrum
	Gen.	sinna	sinna	sinna	ockarra	ockarra	ockarra.

So also are inflected, mitt *mine*, þitt *thine*, vort *our* (of several), yckart *your* (of two), yðart *your* (of several). For ockart, yckart, are also found ockat, yckat. The Icelandic of the present day instead of these three possessives ockart, yckart, yðart, uses only the gen. of the personals, ockar, yckar, yðar, in all cases. From hann, hún, no possessive is formed, in this case the gen. hans, hennar, and in the pl. þeirra (from þat) only are used.

216. On the other hand eigit, eiginn, eigin *own*, may be regarded as a possess. of sjálft, which takes these endings in the nom. and acc. sing. alone, but in all other cases of the sing and pl. whether def. or indef. remains invariably eigin.

217. Demonstratives, like the foregoing, may be joined to subst.; these are chiefly þat *that*, which has no masc. or fem., these cases being commonly supplied by sá, sú; þetta, þessi, *this*, hitt, hinn, hin, *that, the other*, which is also used especially by old writers as the def. art.; samt samr söm, or in the def. form which is now more common sama, i, a, *the same*; slíkt, slíkr, slík, as well as þvílíkt, þvílíkr, þvílík, *the like*; þessligt, svoddan, *such*.

218. Of these þat and þetta have many peculiarities in their inflection.

	Sing.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
	Nom.	þat	sá	sú
	Acc.	þat	þann	þá
	Dat.	því	þeim	þeirri
	Gen.	þess	þess	þeirrar
	Plural.			
	Nom.	þau	þeir	þær
	Acc.	þau	þá	þær
	Dat.	þeim	þeim	þeim
	Gen.	þeirra	þeirra	þeirra

Sing.	Nom.	þetta	þessi	þessi
	Acc.	þetta	þenna	þessa
	Dat.	þessu	þessum	þessari
	Gen.	þessa	þessa	þessarar
Plur.	Nom.	þessi	þessir	þessar
	Acc.	þessi	þessa	þessar
	Dat.	þessum	þessum	þessum
	Gen.	þessara	þessara	þessara

That *sá*, *sú*, do not properly belong to *þat* has been already remarked; that this last was originally perfect is seen from the Germ. *das*, *der*, *die*, and it is also found perfect in the Lettish tongues. This word is now used as the def. art. before the adj. *Sjá* is an obsolete form of the common gend.

The particle *arna* is wont to be added to this word in all its cases, to express the Swed. *det der*, *det hära*, Engl. *that there*, (a vulgar strong demonstrative); but instead of *þat arna* *þarna* is more commonly said, and instead of *sá arna* often *svarna*. For *þessari*, *þessarar*, are found in old writers *þessi* and *þessar*, which corresponds more with the Angs. Sax.

Hitt is inflected like *sitt*, except that it never takes the accent; we say consequently *hinu*, *hins*, pl. *hin*, *hinum*, *hinna*, etc., see also rule 171.

Samt or *sama* is declined as a regular adj., as are also *slíkt*, *þvílik*, *þessligt*, but only as indef. *Svoddan* (*soddan*) is indecl. and belongs properly to the new tongue.

219. Besides these, *hann*, *hún*, is also sometimes used as an art. with Proper Names, e. g. *hann Sigurðr*, *hún Ragnhildr*; and also with the names of animals (horses, hounds etc.), but this also seems to belong the later tongue and every day speech.

220. Relatives and interrogatives are for the most part the same words, thus; *hvort* (*hvårt*) *which*, *whether*, when the question is of two things or persons; *hvert* (*hvört*) when more than two are spoken of; *hvílik*, *what like*, *of what kind*. *Hvort*

makes in the acc. masc. hvorn (for *hvoran*), und hvert inserts *j* when the ending begins with the vowel, thus ;

Sing.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Nom.	hvort	hvorr	hvor	hvert	hverr	hver
Acc.	hvort	hvorn	hvora	hvert	hverjan	hverja
Dat.	hvoru	hvorum	hvorri	hverju	hverjum	hverri
Gen.	hvors	hvors	hvorrar	hvers	hvers	hverrar

Plur.

Nom.	hvor	hvorir	hvorar	hver	hverír	hverjar
Acc.	hvor	hvora	hvorar	hver	hverja	hverjar
Dat.	hvorum	hvorum	hvorum	hverjum	hverjum	hverjum
Gen.	hvorra	hvorra	hvorra	hverra	hverra	hverra.

Besides this hvert, which is used with subst., there was in the oldest tongue another form in the sing., which was used absolutely, viz, hvat neut., and hver common, which are thus declined.

Sing.	Neut.	Common.
Nom.	hvat	hver (hvar ?)
Acc.	hvat	hvern
Dat.	hví	hveim
Gen.	hvess	hvess.

Thus answering to *þat*, and the Germ. *was, wer*, but of these cases only hvat *what* is met with absolutely in common speech, and hvern both absolutely and with subst. instead of hverjan, which is quite obsolete.

221. To hvort, hvert, and hvat, helzt or sem helzt is added to express the Swed. *ehvad eho* or *hvad som helst*, Engl. *who, or what, so ever*. In like manner is added annat, thus hvort-annat *the one, the other*, (Dansk *hinanden*), hvert or hvat-annat *one another*, (Dansk *hverandre*). Sitt is placed first, thus sitthvort, sitthvert, sitthvat, *each his own, each one's*. The words are commonly separated, but sitt is always placed first answering to the subject, e. g. þeir lita sinn hverja átt, *they look each to his own side*.

From these words many actual compounds are also made, thus, *hvort-tveggja both*, *utrumque*, which has a double declension. The first part being indefinite and the last definite; e. g. pl. *hvor-tveggju*, *hvorir-tveggju*, *hvorar-tveggju* etc. now however *hvoru-tveggju* is commonly said in all the cases: in like manner *annat-hvort either the one or the other*, (*alterutrum*), both parts of which are declined in the usual way. *Hvorugt (hvorigt) neither the one nor the other (neutrūm)*, is declined like an indef. adj. *Sérhvert*, *sérhvat each*, inflects its last part as usual. *Hvert-eitt*, *hvat-eitt one and all*, inflect both parts; as also *sumt-hvert*, *sumt-hvat somewhat*, but here the masc. sing. must be excepted which is *sumhverr*. *Eithvert*, *eithvat*, Germ. *etwas*, on the other hand inflect only their last part, with the exception of the nom. and acc. sing.; thus in the masc. *einhverr*, pl. *einhver*, *einhverir*, *einhverjar*.

222. The following particles however are only relatives; *er* (old *es*) or *eð* is indecl. and denotes with adv. which express time, place, etc., an idea of relation, e. g. *þá er then when (quum)*, *þar er there that, where, (ubi)* *þar eð since (quoniam)*. In connection with *þat* it expresses *which, who*, e. g. in Sturluson: *Fjölnir var son Yngvifreys, þess er Svíar hafa blótat leingi síðan. Fjölnir was son of Yngrefrey, whom the Swedes have long since worshipped.* *Sem which*, is properly a comparative conj. but is used by new writers in the same way as the above. *Hann* also is used as a relative, e. g. (Revel. XXII. 17.) *Hverr hann þyrstir, sá komi! og hverr hann vill, sá meðtaki vatn lífsins gefins!*

223. Interrogative particles are, *hversu how*, *hve (hvö)*, and especially in new writers *hvat (hvað)*, e. g. *hversu gamall maðr er-tu? how old art thou?* *hvenær kemr hann? when comes he?* *hvað kostaði það mikið? how much did that cost?* *Hvaða* answers to the Swed. *hwad for*, Engl. *what kind*, e. g. *hvaða maðr er það? what sort of a man is that?* Old writers commonly used *hvat manna?* or *hvat (af) mönnum?* and from this *hvat* the new *hvaða* has perhaps been formed.

224. The so called Indef. Pronouns. are, besides those already mentioned (221.) as formed from hvort hvat, chiefly these: annat *the one, the second, another, (alterum, secundum, aliud)*, which is inflected like the word galit, thus;

Sing.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Nom.	annat	annar	önnur
Acc.	annat	annan	aðra
Dat.	öðru	öðrum	annarri
Gen.	annars	annars	annarrar.

Plural.			
Nom.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
önnur		aðrir	aðrar
önnur		aðra	aðrar
öðrum		öðrum	öðrum
annarra		annarra	annarra.

It has the same form when the article is added, e. g. hit annat *the other, second, (Dansk det andet)* but when the question is of two, no article is used, e. g. hét annar Ve, annar Vilir, *the one hight Ve, the other Vilir.* Nockut (nockurt) *something* is declined like ockart; sumt, sumr, sum *some*, like an indef. adj.

225. Eitt, einn, ein, *one, each one, alone, something, (unum, singulum, solum, quoddam)* is declined like sitt, and also in the pl. when added to pl. subst.; e. g. ein skæri *a shear*, einir skór *a pair of shoes*, einar buxur *a pair of breeches*; It is also declined definitely, especially when it means *alone*, e. g. þat eina *that alone (id solum)*. Neitt *naught*, is also declined in the same way, but only indefinitely; it is used only in connection with another negation, e. g. ecki sá ek neitt, *I did not see aught, vulg. I did not see naught.* Another negative deriv. from eitt is ecki (for eitt-gi); It is thus inflected;

Sing.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Nom.	ecki	eingi	eingi
Acc.	ecki	eingan	inga
Dat.	eingu	eingum	ingri
Gen.	einskis	einskis	ingrar

Plural.	Nom.	eingi	eingir	eingar
	Acc.	eingi	einga	eingar
	Dat.	eingum	eingum	eingum
	Gen.	eingra	eingra	eingra.

The word is compounded of eitt and the negative part. ending -gi, ki, the same perhaps as that with which hvorugt is formed. In the dat. neut. einu-gi is also found, and in the gen. eings; einkis; the reason of einskis is that both parts of the word have been thrown into the gen. (thus *eins-gis*). In those cases where the ending does not contain *i*, *au* is also found for *ei*, e. g. aungu, aungum, aungri, etc. In the masc. pl. also aungvir, aungva, etc. By an old orthography *eng* was written for *eing*, and *öng* for *aung* in all cases. Finally in the new tongue this word has been changed into eckert, einginn, eingin, and in the neut. pl. eingin, the other cases have all kept their old shape.

226. Mangi *no one* (Germ. *Niemand*, Lat. *nemo*), is used only in poetry, and has in the nom. and acc. manngi, gen. mannskis; it scarcely ever occurs in any other case.

227. To these indef. numerals, as they are also called, seem to belong allt, allr, öll, *all*, which is declined indef., as also nóg, nógr, nóg, *enough*; margt and fátt may also be added, of which mention has been made above.

228. The indef. person *one* (*man*), has no peculiar word to express it in Icel.; it is denoted 1. Often by the 3rd pers. sing. of verbs without any pronoun. e. g. ok heyrði þat síðan, *and that one heard afterwards; and it was heard afterwards*; 2. Often also by menu in the pl., as in English *men* or *they* is said; e. g. er menn tóku at drecka, *when men (they) took to drinking*. 3. And sometimes in later times by maðr in the sing.

The impers. *there, it,* is expressed in Icel. by þat even though the verb stand in the pl., e. g. þat eru margir, *sem, there are many who* etc. But it is perhaps more right to say

þeir eru margir *they are many*. Some also write þar er, þar eru, but this seems to be a Danism (*der er*, Engl. *there are*.)

229. The numerals or proper definite reckoning words are here, as in other tongues, chiefly cardinal and ordinal; the easiest way of obtaining a view of them is to arrange them side by side:

Cardinals.	Ordinals.
eitt, einn, ein	fyrsta i, a,
tvö, tveir, tvær	annat, annar, önnur
þrjú, þrír, þrjár	þriðja, ðí, ðja
fjögur, fjórir, fjórar	fjórða, i, a,
fimm	fimta
sex	séttá (sjötta)
sjö (sjau)	sjöunda (sjaunda)
átta	átta (áttunda)
níu	níunda
tíu	tíunda
ellisu	ellesta
tólf	tólfsta
þrettán	þrettánda
fjórtán	fjörtánda
fimtán	fimtánda
sextán	sextánda
sauðján (seytján)	sautjánda (seytjánða)
átján	átjánda
nítján	nítjánda
tuttugu	tuttugasta
tuttugu ok eitt etc.	tuttugasta ok fyrsta
þrjátíu	þrítugasta
fjörutíu	fertugasta
fimtíu	fimtugasta
sextíu	sextugasta
sjötíu	sjötugasta
áttatíu	áttatugasta
nítíu	nítugasta
hundrað (tíutíu)	hundraðasta

Cardinals.

hundrað ok tíu (elliſutíu)
 tvö hundrað (etc.)
 þúsund.

Ordinals.

hundraðasta ok tíunda
 tvö hundraðasta
 þúsundasta.

Instead of sautján sjautján is also found, and instead of þrjátíu etc. þrjátígir and þrjátígi, etc.

230. The first four are declined; eitt has been already treated of; bæði *both* has a great likeness to tvö, but since each of them has peculiarities of its own they shall be here exhibited at length,

Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.
Nom. tvö	tveir	tvær	bæði	báðir	báðir
Acc. tvö	two (tvâ)	tvær	bæði	báða	báðar
Dat.	tveim			báðum	
Gen.	tveggja			beggja	
Nom. þrjú	þrír	þrjár	fjögur	fjórir	fjórar
Acc. þrjú	þrjá	þrjár	fjögur	fjóra	fjórar
Dat.	þrim			fjórum	
Gen.	þriggja			fjögra.	

For tveim and þrim (þrem) are also often found tveimr, þrimr (or þrimur *tribus*), and þremr is also written. The rest up to hundrað are indecl., above 100 they are declined in two ways. If they stand absolutely (without subst.) both the numeral, which denotes how many hundreds or thousands are meant, as well as these words, hundrað, þúsund, themselves are declined, e. g. eitt hundrað er oflítit, *one hundred is too little*, einu hundraði, eins hundraðs, tvö hundrað, tveim hundruðum, tveggja hundraða etc. But if they stand in connection with a subst. then only the actual numeral is inflected, which agrees with the subst., while hundrað and þúsund remain unchanged in the nom. sing. or pl. if the subst. be in the pl.; e. g. ecki fær maðr stórá jörð syrir tvö hundruð dali. *A man does not get much ground for 200 dollars*; af þremr hundruð

dölum verðr rentan tólf dalir á ári. *Of 200 dollars the interest is 12 dollars yearly; þat er fjögra hundruð (or þúsund) dala virði, that is worth 400 (4,000) dollars.*

231. Our forefathers often reckoned by the *great hundred*, (120) in Iceland. stórt or tólfraett hundrað, opposed to the *small 100* smátt or tíraett; in this case tíutíu was put which for 100 and ellifutíu for 110, answering to which I have not met with any ordinals. The case is the same with þúsund. In regard to inflection hundrað is, as remarked above, a regular neut. and þúsund also, yet this last often occurs in old writers as fem., e. g. tvær þúsundir manna; at the present day it is always neut. at least with subst., e. g. hann gaf tvö þúsund dali fyrir þat. Similar subst. are par (pl. pör) *a pair*, tugr *a number consisting of 10*, tylft, *one of 12*, skockr 10,000; millión, has also been taken into the tongue in later times; but for the numbers after this, the Icelanders have again formed peculiar expressions, viz., tvímillión, *billion*, þrimillión *trillion*, fjórmillión, *quadrillion*.

232. Of the ordinals fyrsta is properly the def. fem. of the adj. fyrra, fyrst, which wants the pos. (207.) Annat has already been treated of (224), þriðja inserts *j* throughout, but in other respects is declined as a regular def. adj.; all the rest are inflected as adj. in the def. form.

233. The ordinals under 20 are formed from the card., in such a way that *ða*, (*ta*) is added to those which end in a cons., and *undi* and *-ndi* to those in a vowel; átta and ellefta make no exception to this rule, for átta and ellifu seem in the oldest times not to have had a vowel after them; comp. Germ. *acht*, *eifl*, and as far as the latter word is concerned, the Icel. word tólf itself, and Germ. *zwölf*.

Ordinals over 20 are all formed in *-asta*, and these not from their respective card. but from temporals in *-tugt*, *tugr*, *tug*.

234. Of temporals the Icelanders have many kinds, e. g. from nótt *night* comes einnætt (masc. einnættr) *one night old*,

þrínætt, etc., nætrgamalt *nightold* is also said, and from veturn *winter, year*, veturgamalt *winterold, yearold*; tvævetr *two winters old*, þrèvett, etc.; but it is only from a few numerals that such words can be formed; on the other hand it is a common custom to express these relations by the gen. pl. of cardinals, and subst., e. g. tveggja, þriggja-náttá; fjögra- sim- sexvetra; tveggja-atqvæða-orð *dissyllabic words*, þriggja-þumlúnga-naglar *three inch nails* fjögra-blaða-form, *four-leaf-form*, 4^{to}, átta- tólf sextan- blaða- form 8^{yo}, 12^{mo} 16^{mo}. Þriggja- manna- nefnd *triunvirate*, tíu-manna- nefnd *decemvirate*, etc. From 10 and the others peculiar adj. are formed, which are used both of age, measure and the like, answering to the Latin in *arium*, these are tvítugt, tvítugr, tvítug, 20 *years old*, 20 *fathoms long*, etc. (Lat *vicenarium*); þritugt, fertugt, fimtugt, sextugt, and sjötugt. Above 70. they are formed in -rætt, ræðr, ræð, e. g. áttarætt *octogenarium*, nírætt, tírætt, etc.

235. Of adverbs which express the Engl. *time*, (Swed. *gang*), the Old Norse has only two namely, tvisvar *twice*, and þrisvar *thrice*, all others are expressed by the word sinn *time*, in the dat., e. g. einu sinni, *once*, fjórum sinnum *4 times*, fimm sinnum *5 times*, etc. Tveim sinnum, þrim sinnum, or tvisvar sinnum, þrisvarsinnum are also said, the last of which however are tautological. "*The first time*" and such like phrases are expressed by the same word in the acc. sing. and the art. hit, which is sometimes left out, e. g. (hit) fyrsta, annat, þriðja sinn: Instead of sinn skipti is also used; (hit) fyrsta skipti etc., and for hit the prep. í is often put, e. g. í fjórða sinn, or skipti, etc.

236. Distributives are found only from the first four, e. g. eitt, einn, ein (*singulum*), which when it has this meaning makes in the acc. masc. einan; tvennt, þrennt, fernt (masc. tvennr, þrennr, fern). From these are formed the subst. eining *oneness* þrenning *threeness, trinity*, (like the Latin *trinitas*.) Besides the Icelanders use two modes of expression instead of distributives, they either repeat the card. with ok between, e. g. tveir ok tveir, þrír ok þrír, fimm ok fimm etc., or throw

the card. into the dat. adding the word *saman*, e. g. *sex*, *tíu*, *hundruðum*, *þúsundum*, *saman*, which last answers very nearly to the Swed. *hundratals*, etc.

237. Multiplicatives are formed in *-falt*, *-faldr*, *-föld*, e. g. *einfalt simple*, *tvöfalt twofold*, *þrefalt threefold*, *ferfalt fjórfalt*, *fourfold*, *fimmfalt fivefold*, *hundraðfalt hundredfold*, etc. From these again verbs in *-fálda* are formed, e. g. *tvöfalta* to *double*, *þrefalta* to *treble*, *ferfalta* (*fjórfalta*), *fimmfalta*, *margfalta* to *multiply*, etc.

238. From the ordinals between *three* and *twelve*, subst. are formed, which express *how great a quantity*; these are: *þriðjúngr a third part*, *fjórðungr*, *fimtúngr*, *séttúngr* (*sjöttúngr*), *sjöund*, *áttúngr*, *niund*, *tíund*, and *tólfstúngr*, for from *ellefta* the word would be too long; instead of that from *tvö* or *annat* *helmingr* (*helsingr*) is formed from *háslt*, *hálsr*, *hálf*. From these again spring verbs which denote division into so many parts, or the subtraction of some such part; e. g. *helminga* to *halve*, *þriðjúnga* to *part into three*, *trithe*, *tíunda* to *tithe*, or *give tithes*. Some of these words however have taken, like *fjerding*, *áttung*, etc., on the continent, a more limited sense in the new tongue; new subst. therefore have been formed with *partr* which is added to the ordinals, so that both words are declined in their own way, e. g. *einn þriðjipatr* *a third*, *ek hélt einum þriðjapart* *I got a third part*; *hann fæk two þriðjuparta* *he got two thirds*. So also *fjórðipatr*, *fimtipatr*, *elleftipatr*, *tuttugastipatr*, *hundraðastipatr*, etc. From these no verbs can be made, but in their stead, at *tvískipta*, *þrískipta*, *fjórskipta*, *fimskipta*, etc. are used.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of Verbs.

239. The Icelandic verbs, like the Greek, Latin, Swed. and Dansk, have two forms, active and passive, and in each the four usual moods; indic., conjunct., imperat., and infin.; but only two tenses can be expressed by inflection of the word, viz, the present and the imperfect; though the pres. is also often used for a future, as in Angl. Sax. and other languages. The other tenses are formed by means of auxiliary verbs as in Engl. In the three moods above named, numbers and persons are distinguished; but the pers. pron. are commonly added, because the difference between the persons, especially in the pass., is not everywhere definite and clear. The participles are as usual the pres. act., which has often also the meaning of a fut. part pass.; and the past part. pass. the neut. of which in the indef. form is always at the same time a supine; from this supine a new pass. sup. may be formed, as in Swed. by a new pass. ending; which however commonly occurs only in the neut., seldom in the other gend. and cases as a complete part.

240. The infin. always contains the original vowel of the verb, and it seems therefore most right to name the verbs after this mood; but at the same time the conjug. of the verbs is seen more plainly, though not quite surely, from the 1st pers. pres. and this is doubtless the reason why Björn Haldorson in his Dictionary always arranges them under this form. Of the other tenses the pres. and imperf. indic., together with the past part. or supine, are the most important, because all the rest can be derived from them.

241. The inflection of verbs has much resemblance in all Gothic tongues; that division of them therefore which is the right in one of these languages, is also right for all the rest.

This division however shews itself most plainly of all in Icelandic, since this tongue seems in general to lie nearest to the common spring; thus we instantly discover a ground of division in the pres. ind., which separates all verbs into two main classes, the one of which always ends in the pres. in a cons., the other commonly in a vowel; the one is always monosyll. in the pres. with change of vowel, the other is invariably polysyllabic; and most frequently keeps its vowel unchanged; the one ends in the sup., and past part. pass. in *it*, *inn*, *in*, the other in *t*, *dr*, *d*, so that they are distinct from each other in all their root tenses. The latter answers to the so called *verba pura* in Greek, and the 1st, 2nd, and 4th, conjug. in Latin, the former to the *verba impura* in Greek, and the 3rd conjug. in Latin. The Mœso Gothic and Anglo-Sax., have the same main division of the same verbs; as also the new Teutonic tongues, Germ. and Dutch, though Adelung counted all impure verbs as irregular; but they are in Iceland. at least very nearly as regular as the *verba pura*, though they follow quite different rules. Here too, as in the nouns, the so called pure are conjugated in a simpler way; the impure being more artificial and harder in their method of inflection, and this perhaps has given rise to their being looked upon as irregular.

Simpler Class.

242. These two main classes are again divided into several subordinate ones by the imperf.: The first main class has the imperf. either in *aði* or *ði* (*di*, *ti*), without change of vowel; or in *ði* (*di*, *ti*), with change of vowel in its first syll. It is thus divided into three subordinate classes, of which the first has the vowel *a*, as is clearly seen in the 1st pers. pres. imperf. and in the imperat.; the second the vowel *i*, which also comes out plainly in the 1st pers., though in the imperat. it has been thrown away by contraction; the third has no vowel in the 1st pers. pres. but seems originally to have had *u*, because this ending has been thrown away in many cases in

the Old Norse, e. g. in the fem. sing. and neut. pl., of subst. where *u* seems to have given rise to the change of vowel, which was afterwards kept though the ending itself fell away. This 3rd class distinguishes itself also by change of vowel in the imperf. For the rest the inflection in all three classes is nearly exactly the same, and only the formation different. They are therefore rightly reckoned under one and the same conjugation, though Baden, Botin, Sjöborg, and others have in the new tongues assumed the several classes in this main division, to be so many separate conjugations, but those of the more artificial, as a single one, or as irregulars; a mistake which is general in almost all grammars of the East-European tongues; the characteristic tenses will be easiest seen by a comparative table.

	Pres.	Indic.	Imperf.	Sup.	Infin.
1 st Class	ek	elska	elskaði	elskat	elska <i>to love</i>
2 nd Class	ek	renni	rendi	rent	renna <i>to make to run</i>
3 rd Class	ek	tem	tamdi	{ tamit tamda }	{ temja <i>to tame</i> .

243. The agreement of these conjugations with those of the Angl. Sax. and Mœsogothic is evident, however different the arrangement assumed by various writers may be; they answer to one another in the following way.

Icel.	Anglo Sax.	Mœso Gothic.
1 spjalla -aði	1 spellian -ode	3 spillon -oda <i>to talk, spell</i>
2 hafa -ði	2 habban -hæfde	1 haban -aida <i>to have</i>
3 sækja sókti	3 sécan, sóhte	2 sókjan -ida <i>to seek.</i>

To these in Greek the verbs in *αω*, *εω*, *οω*, answer, and in Latin the 1st, 4th, and 2nd conjug. thus;

Icel.	Latin.
1 ek bera boraði	1 (fora-o foravi)
2 mik dreymi-r dreymdi	4 dormi-o dormivi
3 ek þegi þagði	2 tace-o tacui.

In the Lettish tongues the same division is plainly the only right one, and it may be also in the Sclavonic and Finnish.

244. As examples in all the three regular classes of the simpler class, kalla *to call*, brenna *to burn*, and telja *to tell*, (*reckon*) will be exhibited;

	1 st Class.	2 nd Class.	3 rd Class.
Indic.		Active	
Pres. Sing.	1. ek kalla 2. þú kallar 3. hann kallar	brenni brennir brennir	tel telr telr
Plur.	1. vèr köllum 2. þèr kallið 3. þeir kalla	brennum brennið brenna	teljum telíð telja
Imperf. Sing.	1. ek kallaði (a) 2. þú kallaðir 3. hann kallaði	brendi (a) brendir brendi	taldi (a) taldir taldi
Plur.	1. vèr kölluðum 2. þèr kölluðuð 3. þeir kölluðu	brendum brenduð brendu	töldum tölduð töldu.
Conjunctive.			
Pres. Sing.	1. ek kalli 2. þú kallir 3. hann kalli	brenni brennir brenni	telì telir telì
Plur.	1. vèr köllum 2. þèr kallið 3. þeir kalli	brennum brennið brenni	teljum telíð telì.
Imperf. Sing.	1. ek kallaði 2. þú kallaðir 3. hann kallaði	brendi brendir brendi	teldi teldir teldi
Plur.	1. vèr kölluðum 2. þèr kölluðuð 3. þeir kölluðu	brendum brenduð brendu	teldum telduð teldu.
Imperat.	kalla- (ðu)	brenn- (du)	tel- (du)
Infin.	at kalla	brenna	telja
Part.	kallandi	brennandi	teljandi
Sup.	kallat	brent	talit.

	1 st Class.	2 nd Class.	3 rd Class.
Indic.	Passive.		
Pres. Sing.	kallast	brennist	telst
	kallast	brennist	telst
	kallast	brennist	telst
Plur.	köllumst	brennumst	teljumst
	kallizt	brennizt	tellzt
	kallast	brennast	teljast
Imperf. Sing.	kallaðist	brendist	taldist
	kallaðist	brendist	taldist
	kallaðist	brendist	taldist
Plur.	kölluðumst	brendumst	töldumst
	kölluðuzt	brenduzt	tölduzt
	kölluðust	brendust	töldust
Conjunctive.			
Pres. Sing.	kallist	brennist	telist
	kallist	brennist	telist
	kallist	brennist	telist
Plur.	köllumst	brennumst	teljumst
	kallizt	brennizt	telizt
	kallist	brennist	telist
Imperf. Sing.	kallaðist	brendist	teldist
	kallaðist	brendist	teldist
	kallaðist	brendist	teldist
Plur.	kölluðumst	brendumst	teldumst
	kölluðuzt	brenduzt	telduzt
	kölluðust	brendust	teldust
Imperat.	kallastu	brenstu	telstu
Infin.	kallast	brennast	teljast
Part.	(kallanðist)	(brennandist)	(teljandist)
Sup. Pass.	kallazt	brenzt	talizt.

245. This Class is the most numerous and simplest of all, the common vowel change of *a*, whenever it occurs, is the only thing to which heed must be paid. The Supine in *at* is the neut. of the Part. pass. which is regularly declined as

well indef. kallat, kallaðr, kölluð, as def. kallaða, kallaði, kallaða, but the Sup. Pass. kallazt of this class is found only in the neut.; farther examples for practice are:

þjóna	<i>to serve</i>	ætla	<i>to aim</i>	sofna	<i>to sleep</i>
njósna	<i>to spy out</i>	kosta	<i>to cost</i>	syndga	<i>to sin</i>
herja	<i>to herry</i>	kasta	<i>to cast</i>	tíðka	<i>to be wont</i>
skoða	<i>to look</i>	hóta	<i>to threaten</i>	blakta	<i>to quiver</i>
tala	<i>to talk</i>	hljóða	<i>to sound</i>	vernda	<i>to guard</i>
hata	<i>to hate</i>	sauma	<i>to sew</i>	hugsa	<i>to think</i>
baka	<i>to bake</i>	safna	<i>to gather</i>	sagla	<i>to saw badly</i>
rita	<i>to write</i>	sauna	<i>to prove</i>	lakra	<i>to dribble.</i>

2nd Class.

246. This class also is simple and regular, without change of vowel, and in all its inflections like the foregoing, from which it distinguishes itself only by having the vowel *i* in the pres; as also by having no vowel in the pret. before the ending, and by ending in the imperative in the characteristic letter itself.

It also contains many words, nearly all with weak vowels in the chief syll., and for the most part deriv. from subst. or adj. Those of which the characteristic is a hard cons. or *s* take *t* for *d* in the pret.; those with *ð* receive *dd*, and those with *g* or *k* after a weak vowel insert *j* where the ending begins with a vowel; but those with *g* or *k* after *ö* insert *v* in the same cases, e. g.

deyfa	-i, ði	<i>to deafen</i>	teygja	-gi,	gði	<i>to entice</i>
æfa	-i, ði	<i>to practice</i>	vægja	-gi,	gði	<i>to spare</i>
erfa	-i, ði	<i>to inherit</i>	vígja	-gi,	gði	<i>to hallow</i>
læra	-i, ði	<i>to teach</i>	byggja	-ggi,	bygði	<i>to build</i>
gera	-i, ði	<i>to make</i>	hryggja	-ggi,	gði	<i>to trouble</i>
kemba	-i, di	<i>to comb</i>	syrgja	-gi,	gði	<i>to sorrow</i>
steypa	-i, ti	<i>to pour</i>	heingja	-gi,	gði	<i>to hang</i>
gapa	-i, ti	<i>to gape</i>	leingja	-gi,	gði	<i>to lengthen</i>
kippa	-i, kipti	<i>to snatch</i>	fylgja	-gi,	gði	<i>to follow</i>
leysa	-i, ti	<i>to loose</i>	veikja	-ki,	kti	<i>to weaken</i>

missa	-i, misti	<i>to miss</i>	þeckja	-eki, ckti	<i>to know</i>
prýða	-i, prýddi	<i>to adorn</i>	merkja	-ki, kti	<i>to mark</i>
reita	-i, tti	<i>to pluck</i>	þeinkja	-ki, kti	<i>to think</i>
hitta	-tti, tti	<i>to find out</i>	fylkja	-ki, kti	<i>to set in array</i>
birta	-ti, ti	<i>to reveal</i>	stöckva	-ckvi, ckti	<i>to sprinkle</i>

All those which have the characteristic letters *gl*, *fl*, *gn*, and *fn*, take *d* in the imperf. e. g. *sigla* *to sail*, *sigli*, *sigldi*, *stefna* *to stem* *stesni*, *stesndi*; *efla* *to strengthen*, *hesna* *to revenge*, *nesna* *to name*, *rigna* *to rain*, etc.; but those which have *pn*, *kn*, or the like, belong to the 1st class; those also which have *m* for their characteristic take *d*, e. g. *dreyma* *to dream*, *mik dreymdi* *I dreamed*, *skemma* *to laugh away*, *skemdi*. Those which have *t* after a cons. take no new *t* or *d* in the imperf., e. g. *vænta* *to wait*, *vænti*, *velta* *to overthrow* *velti*, *festa*, *to fasten*, *festi*, *lypta* *to lift*, *lypti*, which in all these is also the 1st pers. pres.

It seems impossible to give any sure rule for those which have *rð*, *ld*, *nd*, *l*, *ll*, *n*, or *nn*, as their characteristic, because some take *d*, others *t*, and some both, but *d*, seems more common in old writers, *t* (*dt*) in new, e. g.

girða	{	girði	{	to gird	fella	feldi	<i>to fell</i>
		girdti			stilla	stilti	<i>to still</i>
lenda	{	lendi	{	to land	sýna	sýndi	<i>to show</i>
		lendti			ræna	rænti	<i>to plunder</i>
hæla		hældi		<i>to praise</i>	kenna	kendi	<i>to teach</i>
mæla		mælti		<i>to speak</i>	nenna	nenti	<i>to set ones, mind on.</i>

247. Monosyllables in *á* add *i* in the pres., *ði* in the imperf. and *ð* in the supine, e. g. *spá* *to foretell*, *ek spái*, *spáði*, *hefi spáð*; so also *strá* *to straw*, *má* *to wear*, *gá* *to take heed* etc. Yet the pres. is sometimes found without *i*, e. g. *hann forsmár* or *forsmáir* *he scorns*.

248. Some are irregular in the pres. conjunctive, where they change the vowel; others in the supine which they form after the 1st class in *at* (*að*), these want the part. pass. Most

are irregular in both respects alike, some in other ways, the most important of these are :

Infin.	Pres.	Imperf.	Conjunct.	Sup.	
vaka	vaki	vakti	vekti	vakit	<i>to wake</i>
flaka	flaki	flakti	flekti	flakit	<i>to crack</i>
hafa	hesi	hafði	hefði	haft	<i>to have</i>
ná	næ	náði	næði	náð	<i>to near</i>
þvo (þvâ)	þvæ	þvoði	þvæði	þvegit	<i>to wash</i>
ljá	ljæ (lè)	lèði	lèð	lèd	<i>to lend</i>
(ske	skeðr	skeði	skeði	skeð	<i>to happen)</i>
vara	vari	varði	varaði	varat	<i>to wear</i>
þora	þori	þorði	þyrði	þorat	<i>to dare</i>
þola	þoli	þoldi	þyldi	þolat	<i>to bear</i>
tóra	tóri	tórði	tórði	tórat	<i>to live poorly</i>
una	uni	undi	yndi	unat	<i>to be content</i>
duga	dugi	dugði	dygði	dugat	<i>to be enough</i>
trúa	trúi	trúði	tryði	truat	<i>to truw</i>
vélá	véli	vélti	vélti	vélát	<i>to cheat.</i>

Of these vaka has a double form in the part. pass., viz vakinn and vaktr; ske, which belongs to the new tongue and is impers., has also in the pres. sker; vara *to warn* is regularly inflect. after the 1st class. as also duga *to be good*; for tryði trýði is both said and written, which is more regular but very rare; trúadr *trusty*, rétttrúadr *righttrowing*, *orthodox* is used as an adj.; of vélá a part. pass. véltr, is found, and of lífa lífinn in the poets.

All those which in the pres. indic. change their vowel take again in the pl. the vowel of the infin.; which however in the 1st pers. is again changed it if be *a*, e. g.

Sing.	1.	hefi	næ	veld
	2.	hefir	nær	veldr
	3.	hefir	nær	veldr
Plur.	1.	höfum	náum	völdum
	2.	hafið	náið	valdið
	3.	hafa	ná	valda.

The same takes place in all verbs of the following class. as well regular as irregular.

3rd Class.

249. This class distinguishes itself by having no final vowel in the pres., and by changing the chief vowel in the imperf.; after this vowel it has a simple, seldom a double cons., and never position as its characteristic; the first syll. has also commonly a simple vowel, and the part. pass. has most often a second form (194), e. g. def. hit talda, hinn taldí, hin talda, indef. talit, talinn, talin. The imperf. takes *t* only where the characteristic is *k*, *p*, or *t*, in other cases *d* or *ð* by the common rules; further examples are;

berja	ber	barði	berði	barit	<i>to smite</i>
dvelja	dvel	dvaldi	dveldi	dvalit	<i>to dwell</i>
velja	vel	valdi	veldi	valit	<i>to chose</i>
venja	ven	vandi	vendi	vanit	<i>to wean, accustom</i>
lemja	lem	lamdi	lemdi	lamit	<i>to beat</i>
leggja	legg	lagði	legði	lagt (lagit)	<i>to lay down</i>
vekja	vek	vakti	vekti	vakit	<i>to waken</i>
þekja	þek	þakti	þekti	þakit	<i>to thatch (cover)</i>
qveðja	qveð	qvaddi	qveddi	qvadt	<i>to take leave</i>
gleðja	gleð	gladdi	gleddi	gladt	<i>to gladden</i>
hvetja	hvet	hvatti	hvetti	hvatt	<i>to whet</i>
krefja	kref	krafði	krefði	krafit	<i>to crave</i>
glepjja	glep	glapti	glepti	glapit	<i>to lead astray</i>
spyrja	spyr	spurði	spyrði	spurt	<i>to ask, speer</i>
hylja	hyl	huldi	hyldi	hulit	<i>to hide</i>
stynja	styn	stundi	styndi	stunit	<i>to groan</i>
rymjja	rym	rumdi	rymdi	rumt	<i>to roar</i>
tyggja	tygg	tugði	tygði	tuggit	<i>to chew</i>
lykja	lyk	lukti	lykti	lukt	<i>to shut to</i>
ryðja	ryð	ruddi	ryddi	rudt	<i>to root out</i>
flytja	flyt	flutti	flytti	flutt	<i>to carry</i>
þysja	þys	þusti	þysti	þust	<i>to rush on</i>
lýja	lý	lúði	lýði	lúd (lúit)	<i>to hammer</i>

So also flýja *to fly* in new writers, but in old with change of vowel, imperf. flýði, part flýt. Some have two forms in the infin. and pres. þreyja or þrá *to long for*, heyja or há *to*

give (battle), æja or á to graze, tæja or tá to card wool, the imperf. is commonly þráði, etc.

250. The four following do not change their vowel;

setja	set	setti	setti	sett	<i>to set</i>
selja	sel	seldi	seldi	selt	<i>to sell</i>
skilja	skil	skildi	skildi	skilit	<i>to separate</i>
vilja	vil	vildi	vildi	viljat	<i>to will.</i>

The last takes beside vill (for *vilr*) in the 2nd and 3rd pers. pres. in old writers, in new vilt in the 2nd, and vill in the 3rd; for the infin. vilja vildu is also found. These six are irregular, which in the pres. seem to belong to the 2nd class.

þykja	þyki	þótti	þætti	þótt	<i>to think</i>
yrkja	yrki	orti	yrti	ort	<i>{ to write verse</i>
		(yrkti	yrkti	yrkt)	<i>{ to work</i>
sækja	sæki	sótti	sætti	sótt	<i>to seek</i>
kaupa	kaupi	keypti	keypti	keypt	<i>to buy</i>
segja	segi	sagði	segði	sagt	<i>to say</i>
þegja	þegi	þagði	þegði	þagat	<i>to be silent,</i>

New writers often use þókti, orkti, sókti, þækti, etc., þegja makes in the imperat. þegi *peace, be silent!*

251. Words with *r*, or *s*, for their characteristic remain in new writers alike in all three pers. sing. pres.; in old writers *rr*, *ss*, are often used in the 2nd and 3rd pers. e. g. ek spryr, þú spyrr, hann spyrr, etc.

252. The following are also irregular in the pres., where they become monosyll., and like the imperf. of the 2nd conjugation:

unna	{ ann	unni	ynni	unnt	<i>to grant</i>
	{ unni	unti	ynti		<i>to love</i>
kunna	kann	kunni	kynni	kunnat	<i>to be able</i>
muna	man	mundi	myndi	munat	<i>to remember</i>
munu	mun	{ mundi	{ myndi	{ wanting	<i>will, would</i>
mundu	mân				

skulu					
skyldu	{	skal	skyldi	skyldi	wanting <i>shall, ought</i>
þursa	þarf	þurſti	þyrſti	þurst	<i>to be needful</i>
eiga	á	átti	ætti	átt	<i>to own</i>
mega	má	mátti	mætti	mátt	<i>to be able</i>
knega	kná	knátti	knætti	(knátt)	<i>to be able</i>
kná		knáði		(knáð)	
vita	veit	vissi	vissi	vitat	<i>to know</i>

From skulu there is also found a pres. conj. skyli in old Poets. The adj. kunnt, kunnr, kunn *known*, skylt, skyldr, skyld, *bound*, as also skylit, skylinn, skylin, together with vitat, vitaðr, vituð, *fixed*, may be regarded as part. pass.; knega and kná are merely poetical expressions.

These words are thus declined in the pres.

Sing.	1.	kann	skal	á	veit
	2.	kannt	skalt	átt	veitz
	2.	kann	skal	á	veit
Plur.	1.	kunnum	skulum	eigum	vitum
	2.	kunnið	skuluð	eiguð	vitið
	3.	kunna	skulu	eigu	vita.

So also are inflected,

ann	þarf	má
man	mun	kná.

New writers however use nearly without exception the endings *ið, a*, in the 2nd, and 3rd pers. pl. of all these.

253. In addition the following are irregular in a peculiar way;

núa	ný	neri	núit	<i>to rub</i>
snúa	sný	sneri	snúit	<i>to turn</i>
róa	ræ	reri	róit	<i>to rom</i>
gróa	græ	greri	gróit	<i>to grow</i>
sóa	sæ	seri	sóit	<i>to sow, scatter.</i>

The last is obsolete and dissolved into two words, viz., sóa *to scatter* is regular after the 1st class, and sá *to sow*, regular, like spá and the other monosyll. of the 2nd class.

More complex class.

254. This division ends always in a cons. in the 1st pers. pres. indic., in the imperat., and in the imperf.; but in the imperf. the vowel is changed at the same time, and by this change of sound it is divided again into subordinate classes. Of such classes five have been commonly adopted, but it seems clearer and more right to assume six, three of which keep the same vowel in the sing. and plur., of the imperf., while the rest take a new vowel change in the plur. of the imperf.; the former have commonly the same vowel in the supine as in the infin. the latter always one different from that in that tense.

The character of these six classes in their Principal tenses may be seen from the following table;

1. spinna	spinn	spann	pl. spunnum	spynni	spunnit	<i>to spin</i>
2. drepa	drep	drap	— drápum	dræpi	drepit	<i>to slay</i>
3. bíta	bít	beit	— bitum	biti	bitit	<i>to bite</i>
4. láta	læt	lèt	— lètum	lèti	látit	<i>to leave</i>
5. brjóta	brýt	braut	— brutum	bryti	brotit	<i>to break</i>
6. grafa	gref	gróf	— grósum	græfi	graft	<i>to dig</i>

They distinguish themselves solely by the formation of their tenses, in the inflection itself they are all entirely alike, and it thus seems impossible to assume that they make more than a single conjugation.

255. This division answers exactly to that which is also right in the German tongues, though different writers have exhibited it in different ways. In my Angl. Sax. Grammar I have followed the same, but Zahn in his edition of *Ulfilas*, and Adelung in his Germ. Grammar, differ a little from this scheme.

Icel.	Angl. Sax.	Zahn	Adelung.
1. bind	1. binde	4. binda	1. gebe
2. gef	2. gife	3. giba	3. greife
3. gríp	3. grípe	1. greipa	2. lasse
4. læt	4. læte	5. biuga	4. biege
5. flýg	5. búge	2. graba	5. grabc.
6. gref	6. grafe		

Though these verbs answer to the so called *impure* verbs in Greek, and to the 3rd conjug. in Latin, they do not however agree nearly so much with these tongues as those of the former division; the reason of this is that the 2nd Division in the Gothic tongues is not arranged, as in the Thracian, after the characteristic letter, but after the vowel of the 1st syll., of which fact it is easy to convince oneself on comparing, e. g. *kjósa* *to chose* with *blása* *to blow*,

at	<i>kjósa</i>	<i>kýs</i>	<i>kaus</i>	<i>kusu</i>	<i>kysi</i>	<i>kosit</i>
at	<i>blása</i>	<i>blæs</i>	<i>blès</i>	<i>blèsu</i>	<i>blèsi</i>	<i>blásit.</i>

These have the same characteristic but are nevertheless formed quite differently. If on the other hand we compare *kjósa* with *brjóta*, and *blása* with *láta*, we then see that they are formed exactly in the same way, though they have quite different characteristic letters, because they have the vowel of the chief syll. in common. This vowel however need not be entirely the same; e. g. *fljúga*, *to fly*, *lúta* *to bow, bend*, etc., are inflected exactly like *kjósa*; this is the reason why it seems surer to ground the division on the vowel of the imperf., than on that of the infin. But in the Latin it is seldom that any change of vowel takes place, where also only the characteristic letter and not the vowel of the chief syll., comes into consideration; e. g. *lædo* is inflected like *ludo* and *plundo*; *veho* like *traho*, *lingo*, like *jungo*, etc. For these reasons the two divisions cannot exactly answer to each other, though numbers of words are the same in both tongues, e. g. *ala alere*, *eta edere*, *vada vahere*, *ek ber. fer-o* etc.

256. Farther the more artificial Division changes the vowel of the sing. pres. viz, *a, o*, to *e*; *á, ó*, to *œ*, *ú, jú, jó* to *y*, *au*, to *ey*; and this in all cases; the other vowels *e, i, ei*, etc. remain always unchanged. This change of vowel takes place in all the three pers. sing., not as in the German tongues only in the 2nd and 3rd; The actual chief vowel of the verb therefore is not to be found with certainty in the 1st pers., but in the verbs must be sought in the infin. see (240.). Those of which the characteristic letter is *r, n*, or *s*, double it in the 2nd and 3rd pers. in old writers, but in new are like in all 3 pers.

(251). They are also often found with *ð*, *d*, or *t*, added to the 2nd pers., e. g. at *ausa*, to *sprinkle*, *ek eys*, *þú eyst*, or *eyss*, *hann eys*, or *eyss*. In the pl. the actual vowel always returns, which however, if it be *a*, is again turned into *ö* in the 1st pers. by means of the ending *um*. Of all these points examples are also found in the irregular verbs of the simpler division see 248.

257. As examples of all these regular classes in the more artificial division, *brenna* *to burn*, *gefa* *to give*, *grípa* *to gripe*, *seize*, *láta* *to let*, *leave*, *frjósa* *to freeze*, *fara* *to fare*, *journey* may serve.

	1 st Class.	2 nd Class.	3 rd Class.
Indicative.	Active.		
Pres. Sing.	1. brenn	gef	gríp
	2. brennr	gefr	grípr
	3. brennr	gefr	grípr
Plur.	1. brennum	gesum	grípum
	2. brennið	gefið	grípið
	3. brenna	gefa	grípa
Imperf. Sing.	1. brann	gaf	greip
	2. brannt	gaſt	greipt
	3. brann	gaf	greip
Plur.	1. brunnum	gáfum	gripum
	2. brunnuð	gáfuð	grípuð
	3. brunnu	gáfu	gripu
Conjunctive.			
Pres. Sing.	1. brenni	gefi	grípi
	2. brennir	gefir	grípir
	3. brenni	gefi	grípi
Plur.	1. brennum	gesum	grípum
	2. brennið	gefið	grípið
	3. brenni	gefi	grípi
Imperf. Sing.	1. brynni	gæfi	gripi
	2. brynnir	gæfir	gripir
	3. brynni	gæfi	gripi

Plur.	1. brynnum 2. brynnuð 3. brynnu	gæfum· gæsuð gæsu	gripum gripuð gripu
Imperat.	2. brenn-du	gef-ðu	gríp-tu
Infin.	brenna	gefa	grípa
Part. pres.	brennandi	gefandi	grípandi
Sup. act.	brunnit	gesít	gripit
Sup. Pass.	wanting	gesízt	gripizt
	4 th Class.	5 th Class.	6 th Class.
Indicat.		Active.	
Pres. Sing.	1. læt 2. lætr 3. lætr	frýs frýs-t frýs	fer fer-ð fer
Plur.	1. látum 2. látið 3. láta	frjósúm frjósið frjósa	förum farið fara
Imperf. Sing.	1. lèt 2. lèzt 3. lèt	fraus fraust fraus	fór fórt fór
Plur.	1. létum 2. lètuð 3. lètu	frusum frusuð frusu	fórum fóruð fóru
Conjunctive.			
Pres. Sing.	1. láti 2. látir 3. láti	frjósi frjósir frjósi	fari farir fari
Plur.	1. látum 2. látið 3. láti	frjósúm frjósið frjósi	förum farið fari
Imperf. Sing.	1. lèti 2. lètir 3. lèti	frysi frysir frysi	færi færir færi
Plur.	1. létum 2. lètuð 3. lètu	frysum frysuð frysu	færum færuð færu

Imperat.	lát-tu	frjós-tu	far-ðu
Infin.	láta	frjósa	fara
Part. pres.	látandi	sjósandi	farandi
Sup. act.	látit	frosit	farit
Sup. Pas.	látizt	(wanting)	farizt.

The passive is formed here, as in the simpler division, from the active by adding *st*, before which *r* falls away, but *d*, and *t*, which also fall away, are replaced by *z*, for *s*, e. g. grípst throughout in the sing., grípumst, grípizt, grípast, in the pl.; læzt in the sing., látumst, látizt, lálast in the pl. etc.; but many of these which are neut. take no pass., e. g. ek brenn, ek frýs, etc.

1st Class.

258. This class has also in consequence of the cons. some small variations, which may be seen from the following examples;

renna,	renn,	rann,	runnum,	rynni	runnit	<i>to run</i>
vinna,	vinn,	vann,	unnum,	ynni.	unnit,	<i>to win</i>
vinda,	vind,	vatt,	undum,	yndi,	undit,	<i>to hoist, wind</i>
hrinda,	hrind,	hratt,	hrundum,	hryndi,	hrundit,	<i>to hurl down</i>
finna,	finn,	fann,	fundum,	syndi,	fundit,	<i>to find</i>
drecka,	dreck,	drack,	druckum,	drycki,	druckit	<i>to drink</i>
stínga,	stíng,	stack,	stúngum,	stýngi,	stúngit,	<i>to prick, sting</i>
springa,	spring,	sprack,	sprúngum,	sprýngi,	sprúngit,	<i>to split</i>
skella,	skell,	skall,	skullum,	(skylli,	skolit),	<i>to ring</i>
velta,	velt,	valt,	ultum,	ylti,	oltit,	<i>to roll</i>
gjalda,	geld,	galt,	guldum,	gyldi,	goldit,	<i>to pay</i>
skjálfa,	skelf,	skalf,	skulfum,	skylfi,	skolfit,	<i>to shake</i>
svelgja,	svelg,	svalg,	(sulgum)	sylgi,	svolgit,	<i>to swill</i>
svella,	svell,	svall,	sultum,	sylti,	sollit,	<i>to swell</i>
vella,	vell,	vall,	ullum,	ylli,	ollit,	<i>to boil</i>
svelta,	svelt,	svalt,	sultum,	sylti,	soltit,	<i>to fast, starve</i>
þverra,	þverr,	þvarr,	(þurrum),	þyrri,	þorrit,	<i>to lessen</i>
verða,	verð,	varð,	urðum,	yrði,	orðit,	<i>to become</i>

snerta,	(snert)	snart,	(snurtum	snyrti)	snortit,	to touch
hverfa,	hverf,	hvarf,	hvursum,	hyrfsi,	horfit,	to diminish
verpa,	verp,	varp,	urpum,	yripi,	orpit,	to lay (eggs)
bjarga,	berg,	barg,	(burgum)	byrgi	borgit,	to help
bresta,	brest,	brast,	brustum,	brysti,	brostit,	to burst
sleppa,	slepp,	slapp,	sluppum,	slyppi,	sloppit,	to slip away, let slip
detta,	dett,	datt,	duttum,	dytti,	dottit,	to fall
sprettta,	sprett,	spratt,	sprutum,	sprytti,	sprottit,	to start up

Those which have *n* next to the chief vowel take in the sup. *u*, the rest *o*.

The rule that *v* falls away before *o*, *u*, and *y*, is sometimes neglected, particularly if a cons. go before; but very few indeed are found actually irregular; valda *to carry along*, makes veld, vald, and in the sup. valdit; in the pl. imperf., and imperf. conjunct., I have never met with it; of snerta only snerti is perhaps found in the pres., which Björn Haldorson gives, but it is besides the actual pres. of another verb, which makes snerti in the imperf., and is declined after the 2nd class of the 1st division.

2nd Class.

259. This class is not so numerous; farther examples are;

qveða	qveð	qvað	qváðum	qvæði	qveðit	to sing
biðja	bið	bað	báðum	bæði	beðit	to pray
geta	get	gat	gátum	gæti	getit	to beget, talk of
sitja	sit	sat	sátum	sæti	setit	to sit
lesa	les	las	lásym	læsi	lesit	to read
troða	treð	trað	tráðum	træði	troðit	to tread
koma	kem	qvam	qvánum	qvæmi	komit	to come
sofa	sef	svaf	svásym	svæfi	soft	to sleep
drepa	drep	drap	drápum	dræpi	drepit	to slay
reka	rek	rak	rákum	ræki	rekit	to drive

Some take *á* in the sing. of the imperf., or are irregular in other respects, these are in particular.

eta	et	át-um	æti	etit	<i>to eat</i>
vega	veg	vág-um	vægi	vegit	<i>to kill</i>
liggja	ligg	lág-um	lægi	legit	<i>to lie</i>
þiggja	þigg	þág-um þáði, ðum	þægi	þegit	<i>to receive</i>
sjá	sér	sá-um	sæi	séð	<i>to see.</i>

Instead of *trað tráðu*, *troð tróðu*, are now commonly said by the 6th class; and for *qvam*, *qvámu*, *qvæmi*; *kom*, *komu*, *kæmi*. Those with the characteristic *g* usually lose it in pron. and writing, in the imperf. indic.; thus we often found *lá-u*, *þá-u*, *vá-u* and in new writers *vo*, or by the 6th class *vó-u*, *vóg-u*.

260. To this class belongs also the auxiliary verb *vera* *to be* which is irregular in the pres.; it is thus inflected.

	Indic.	Conjunc.	Imperat.
Pres. Sing.	ek em (er)	sé	veri
	þú ert	sér (sérð)	ver-tu (verir)
	hann er	sé	veri
Plur.	vér erum	séum	verum
	þér eruð	séuð	verið
	þeir eru	séu	vera
Imparf. Sing.	ek var	væri	Infinitive.
	þú vart	værir	Pres. vera
	hann var	væri	Pret. hafa verit
	vér vorum	værum	Part.
	þér voruð	væruð	verandi
	þeir voru	væru	verit.

The pres. conj. is taken from another imperfect verb, and the pres. imperat. seems originally to have been the conj. of *vera*; for *vorum* etc., *vórum* is also used, old authors write *várum*.

261. Those which have changeable characteristics form the supine like the first class, e. g.

nema	nem	{ nam numdi	nám-um or næmdi	næmi	numit	<i>to learn</i>
skera	sker	skar	skárum	skæri	skorit	<i>to shear, cut</i>
bera	ber	bar	bárum	bæri	borit	<i>to bear</i>
stela	stel	stal	stálum	stæli	stolit	<i>to steal</i>
fela	fel	{ fal fól	fálum fólum	fæli	falit fólgit.	<i>to hide away</i>

3rd Class.

262. This class is very regular and simple, it has in all pres *i*, and in all pret. *i*, except in the sing. imperf. indic., where it takes *ei*; farther examples are;

ríða	ríð	reið	riðum	riði	riðit	<i>to ride</i>
qviða	qvið	qveið	qviðum	qviði	qviðit	<i>to fear</i>
lítá	lít	leit	litum	liti	litit	<i>to look</i>
bítá	bít	beit	bitum	biti	bitit	<i>to bite</i>
drífa	dríf	dreif	drifum	drifi	drifit	<i>to drift</i>
þrífa	þríf	þreif	þrifum	þrifi	þrisit	<i>to tend, snatch,</i>
síga	síg	seig	sigum	sigi	sigit	<i>to sink</i>
stíga	stíg	steig	stigum	utigi	stigit	<i>to climb, rise</i>
víkja	vík	veik	vikum	viki	vikit	<i>to yield</i>
svíkja	svík	sveik	svikum	sviki	svikit	<i>to cheat</i>
skína	skín	skein	skinum	skiní	skinit	<i>to shine</i>
rísa	rís	reis	risum	risi	risit	<i>to rise up.</i>

In old writers ríta *to write*, and rista *to carve (runes)* go with this class, but new writers use *rita* and inflect. it after the 1st class of the simpler division; and rista after the 2nd class of the same; qvíddi also is found for qveið.

4th Class.

263. To this class comparatively few verbs belong, the most important are the following;

gráta	græt	grét-um	gréti	grátit	<i>to weep</i>
ráða	ræð	rèð-um	rèði	ráðit	<i>to advise</i>
blóta	blæt	blèt-um	blèti	blótit	<i>to offer, worship</i>

blása	blæs	blès-um	blèsi	blásit	<i>to blow</i>
falla	fell	fèll-um	fèlli	fallit	<i>to fall</i>
halda	held	hèlt hèldum	hèldi	haldit	<i>to hold</i>
leika	leik	lèk-um	lèki	leikit	<i>to play.</i>

In addition all those in *íga* of the 3rd class belong to this class also; we may thus also say.

stíga	stíg	stè-um	stè-i	stígit	<i>to rise</i>
hníga	hníg	hnè-um	hnè-i	hnígít	<i>to fall, stoop.</i>

These are irregular;

gánga	geing	geck	geingum	geingi	geingit	<i>to go</i>
hánga	hángi	hek	héingum	héingi	hángit	<i>to hang</i>
fá	fæ	fæk	feingum	feingi	feingit	<i>to get, take</i>
heita	heiti	hèt	hétum	hèti	heitit	<i>to be called.</i>

Blóta now commonly goes with the 1st class of the simpler division; gánga makes in the imperat. gack-’(tu). It is indifferent whether we write gæk, gëingum, etc., or geck geingum without the accent. (81.).

5th Class.

264. This class is like the 4th very regular and numerous;

sjóða	sýð	sauð	suðum	syði	soðit	<i>to seeth</i>
bjóða	býð	bauð	buðum	byði	boðit	<i>to bid</i>
njóta	nýt	naut	nutum	nyti	notit	<i>to enjoy</i>
brjóta	brýt	braut	brutum	bryti	brotit	<i>to break</i>
ljósta	lýst	laust	lustum	lysti	lostit	<i>to strike</i>
sýngja	sýng	saung	súngum	sýngi	súngit	<i>to sing</i>
rjufa	rýf	rauf	rufum	ryfi	rofit	<i>to rive</i>
kljufa	klýf	klauf	klufum	klyfi	klofit	<i>to cleave</i>
drjúp	drýp	draup	drupum	drypi	dropit	<i>to drop, drip</i>
krjúpa	krýp	kraup	krupum	krypi	kropit	<i>to creep</i>
fljúga	flýg	flaug	flugum	flygi	flogit	<i>to fly</i>
sjúga	sýg	saug	sugum	sygi	sogit	<i>to suck</i>
rijúka	rýk	rauk	rukum	ryki	rokit	<i>to reek</i>
ljúka	lýk	lauk	lukum	lyki	lokit	<i>to lock, shut</i>
lúka						<i>to pay</i>
lúta	lýt	laut	lutum	lyti	lotit	<i>to bend.</i>

Some have a simple ö in the pres., but are otherwise quite regular, e. g.

söckva	söck	söck	suckum	syckvi	socket	<i>to sink</i>
stöckva	stöck	stöck	stuckum	styckvi	stockit	<i>to leap</i>

6th Class.

265. This also contains not a few verbs, though it is less regular than the foregoing.

vaða	veð	óð-um	(æði)	vaðit	<i>to wade</i>
hlaða	hleð	hlóð-um	hlæði	hlaðit	<i>to lade</i>
skafa	skef	skóf-um	(skæfi)	skasit	<i>to scrape</i>
ala	el	ól-um	æli	alit	<i>to feed, nourish</i>
hefja	hef	{ hóf-um hafði	(hæfi)	hasit	<i>to heave, lift,</i>
sverja	sver		hafði	hafða	
vefa	vef	óf-um	(æfi)	ofit	<i>to weave</i>
draga	dreg	dróg-um	drægi	dregit	<i>to draw</i>
taka	tek	tók-um	tæki	tekit	<i>to take</i>
aka	ek	ók-um	(ækí)	ekit	<i>to drive</i>
slá	slæ	slóg-um	slægi	slegit	<i>to strike</i>
flá	flæ	flób-um	(flægi)	flegit	<i>to flay</i>
hlæa	hlæ	hlób-um	hlægi	hlegit	<i>to laugh.</i>

The following are irregular.

deyja	dey	{ do-um deyði	dæi	dáit	<i>to die</i>
standa	stend		deyði	dauitt	
standa	stend	stóðum	stæði	staðit	<i>to stand.</i>
				stadt	

Dauitt and stadt are properly adj., in the masc., dauðr, staddir, like the Swed. words *död*, *statt*. The imperat. of standa is *stattu*; some take the vowel *u* in the pl. imperf. and form from this the imperf. conj. by changing *u* into *y*; these always take in the sup. the same vowel as in the infin., they are the following:

vaxa	vex	óx	uxum	yxi	vaxit	<i>to wax, grow</i>
auka	eyk	jók	jukum	juki	aukit	<i>to increase</i>
ausa	eys	jós	jusum	jysi	ausit	<i>to sprinkle</i>
hlaupa	hleyp	hljóp	hlupum	hlypi	hlaupit	<i>to run, urge</i>
búa	bý	bjó	bjuggum	{bjyrggi byrggi}	{búit	<i>to dwell</i>
höggva	högg	bjó	bjuggum	bjyrggi	höggvit	<i>to hew.</i>

The first four may also form a regular pl. of the imperf. from the sing. óxum, jókum, jós, hljópum, but the imperf. conj. has only the single form in *y*.

266. The cause of the many vowel changes which are found in the 2nd main Division is doubtless, as is the case also to a certain extent in Greek and Latin, that one and the same verb had different forms in different dialects, of which one has been kept in some tenses, the other in others; this is proved partly from the old kindred tongues, where similar forms are sometimes found complete, partly from the analogy of other words; e. g. the Icel. finna seems to have besides another form viz., finda, whence we have an imperf. pl. fundum, imperf., conj. fyndi, supine fundit, and this form is actually found complete and regular in the Angl. Sax. *findan, finde, fand, fundum, funde, gefunden*. The word slá seems also to have had another form with *g* (slaga) from which all the pret. are formed, slög-u, slægi, slegit; this can also be concluded from a composition with, draga, dreg, drög-u, drægi, dregit, as also from the Germ. *schlagen, schlägt, schlug, schläge, geschlagen*.

In like manner the Icel. imperf. seri *sowed*, seems to belong to the Latin pres. *sero (serere)*, and again the Latin imperf. *sevi* and part. *satus* to the Icel. pres. sæ (*sá* or *sóá*), whence also the Icel. part. sáðr (*sáður*); just as the Latin *crevi* seems to be the pret. of the Icel. pres græ, and auxi, *auctum*, from Icel. at aukan etc. Derivative Subst. also sometimes confirm this dualism of form, e. g. slátr *a blow* (comp. Germ *schlacht*) for *slagtr*, from the form slaga; as drátr for *dragtr*, from draga, dóttir for *dogtir* etc., together with the word *slag*

Germ. *schlag*, which is formed from the old infin. just as fall from falla, stand from standa, kaup from kaupa, etc.

Yet in the assuming of such forms care must be taken not to go too far, and confound the changes which euphony requires, with these forms; e. g. from batta (impers. of binda) we must not assume any verb *batta*, just as little as from fèck any *fècka*, or of gack, statt (imperat), *gacka*, *statta*, or the like, for it is the common working of euphony to change *ngk* into *ck* and *ndt* into *tt*, as *springa* *sprack*, etc. Just as in Greek for example we must not assume any *πειθομαι* for the future *πεισομαι* (of *πασχω*, because it is the usual process of euphony to put *εις* for *εντς*, or *ενθς*, e. g. *τυφθεις* (for *τύφθεντς*), etc., and besides there is the form *πένθω*, subst. *πένθος*, pret. *πεπόνθα*. It is also probable that the vowel in the Old Norse tongue as in other languages was always changed in certain verbs in a certain way; and it is only therefore in the irregular verbs that such forms can be assumed with any show of truth. But to carry this inquiry farther lies beyond the province of Grammar, which should only describe the forms and inflections actually existing in the language.

The formation of tenses.

267. The inflection of the Icelandic verbs is very simple, and like the old Swed. and Dansk; the formation also is simple and irregular. The 2nd Division has always a monosyll. pres. which ends in the characteristic letter itself, and changes the vowel in the usual way; the same would perhaps be also the case with the pres. of the 3rd class of the 1st Division, which is also monosyll., but it has always the vowels *e*, or *y*, which do not admit of any farther change.

The 3rd pers. pl. of the pres. is always the same as the infin., and in general the pl. of the pres. has the same character, as the infin., as well in regard to the vowel in the chief syll. as to the insertion of *j* and *v*, (247.)

268. All tenses in the conj. are formed from the corresponding ones in the indic. only with the change of ending, and

in the imperf. with change of vowel, in those cases where the vowel of the indic. was changed, but still with a power of changing it again.

Hence it follows that the pres. conj. has always the same vowel and same character with regard to *j* and *v* as the infin. because the pl. pres. indic. has also these. Farther that the imperf. conj. in the 1st and 2nd classes of the 1st Division is always the same as the imperf. indic., because these classes have no vowel change in the indic. and can take none in the conj. except in some few irregular verbs, and in these also the endings are alike; but in all other verbs the imperf. conj. is different from the imperf. indic., because either the vowel or the endings, or both, are unlike. The vowel changes by which the imperf. conj. is formed from the pl. imperf. indic. are always the common ones of *ö* into *e*, *u*, into *y*, *ü*, into *y'*, *á* and *ó* into *æ*.

269. The past part. is always formed in the 1st Division from the imperf. by change of ending; *t* being placed instead of *i* in the neut. or sup., and *r* in the masc.; the fem. takes no new ending but distinguishes itself by vowel change if the word contains *a*. Yet in this case heed must be paid to all that has been remarked 185. and 186., particularly that *d* always falls away before *t*, but is kept before other cons. The part. of monosyll. verbs on the other hand differ from the monosyll. adj. mentioned in 188., viz they receive no *tt* in the neut., but on the contrary form the neut. (i. e. sup.) in the same way as the fem. simply by throwing away *i*. The third class has commonly the double part. (194); the shorter form is always formed from the imperf. indic. in the same way as those of the 2nd class; the longer not only throws away the ending (*i*), but also the characteristics of the imperf. *ð*, *d*, or *t*, and places in their stead *it*, *inn*, *in*; this is at bottom just the same as the shorter form, or more properly, both are only separate modes of pronouncing the original form *it* (for *idt*), *iðr*, *ið*, which in the one case has been contracted, so that the vowel has fallen away, while in the other *ð* has been changed into *n* (91.) after a weak vowel; which is very

common in the Old Norse. We can thus understand how both these forms can be used reciprocally to supply one another as euphony requires, and also see how these part. in *it*, *inn*, *in*, correspond with the Latin in *itum*, *itus*, *ita*, e. g.

tamit	<i>domitum</i>
tamiðr (ður)	<i>domitus</i>
tamið	<i>domita.</i>

Of these forms the Icel. sup. always chooses that in *it* when it occurs, and thus the verbs which have monosyll. sup. want entirely the longer form.

In the second main Division the part. is almost always formed in *it*, *inn* *in*, (for *iðt*, *iðr*, *ið*); here too the contracted form is sometimes found, when it is commonly used as 'an independant adj. Monosyll. part. of monosyll. verbs take, like those of the 1st Division, no *t* in the neut. (or sup.). For the rest these part. are not always formed from the imperf. pl., which only holds good of the 1st, 3rd, and 5th classes; in the 2nd, 4th, and 6th they come from the infin., though sometimes with change of vowel, which will be best seen from the examples given 258—265. Only sup. pass. are formed from polysyll. sup., never new complete part., but from the monosyll. actual pass. part. or reciprocals in all genders are sometimes formed; all that is here said may be seen from the following examples.

From	kallaði	comes	kallat	kallaðr	kölluð
—	brendi	—	brent	brendr	brend
—	taldi	—	talit	taliðr	talið
which again becomes either			talit	taliun	talin
	or		talt	taldr	told
from rúði <i>plucked of wool</i>			rúð	rúðr	rúð
	or		rúít	rúinn	rúin
—	qvaddi		qvadt	qvaddr	qvödd
—	spurði		spurt	spurðr	spurð
—	máði	—	máð	máðr	máð
—	lèði	—	lèð	lèðr	lèð
—	fundu	—	fundit	fundinn	fundin
—	slitu	—	slitit	slitinn	slitin
—	klufu	—	klofit	klofinn	klofin

But from lesa	—	lesit	lesinn	lesin
— halda	—	haldit	haldinn	haldin
— ala	—	alit	alinn	alin
or	—	(alt	aldr	öld)
sjá pres sér		séð	séðr	séð
or		séð	sén	sén
from ámint	comes	áminzt	áminztr	áminzt
— lagt	—	lagzt	lagztr	lögzt
— sett	—	seztr	seztr	seztr
But from elskat	only	elskazt		
— barit	—	barizt		
— spunnit	—	spunnizt		
— gefit	—	gefizt		

etc. There are, generally speaking, very few verbs which can form complete part. pass., from their monosyll. sup., and these seem to belong properly to the new tongue. From sup. in *st*, sup. pass. are not readily formed, because in such a case they must end in *szt*, or *stst*, which it is nearly impossible to pronounce, yet they may be used, e. g. *uppleyszt*, etc. Thoroughly neut. verbs can take no sup. pass. at all, e. g. from *sofit* *sofizt* can not be formed, any more than *verizt* from *verit*.

270. The formation of the pass. is in other respects so simple and regular that it does not need farther description: *st* is added in all cases, but before this *r*, *t*, *d*, and *ð*, fall away, which last however is supplied by *z* for *s*. So also *m* is turned into *n* before *st*, but this is not general, at least not in old writers (152).

Of the personal endings.

271. In the endings of the verbs several changes have taken place at various times, thus the 1st pers. often ends in old writers in *a*, when the 2nd ends in *ir*; accordingly (a) in all pres. conj. as *ek vitja*, *vilja*, *dæma*, *muna*, *hljóta*, *bera*, etc.; (b) in all imperf. indic. of the 2nd Division, e. g. *ek elskaða*, *sýnda* *vilda*, *hugða*, etc.; (c) in all imperf. conj. both of the simpler

and more artificial Division; e. g. ek herjaða, brenða, hefða, mæta, væra, læga, seinga, etc.

272. The first pers. pl. of the pres. and imperf. conj. ends in old writers in *im*, e. g. kallim, leitim, hafim, eigim, takim vexim, nefndim, værim, tækim, and the like.

273. The 3rd pers. pl. of the imperf. conj., like the 3rd pers. pl. pres., often ends in *i* (for *u*), e. g. þeir elskaði, sætti, rynni, tæki; new writers use tækju, seingju, etc.

274. The endings *um*, *uð*, and *ið* in the pl. throw away the last cons., when the pron. comes immediately after, e. g.

vér	, við	skulum	nú	skulu	vér	, við
þér	, þið	munuð	nú	munu	þér	, þið
þér	, þið	takið		taki	þér	, þið!

This is also sometimes found even when the pron. is left out, e. g. fái mér, *give me (that)*. But this distinction is often neglected by new writers.

275. The pron. are sometimes compounded with the verbs, e. g. vitjag, (or vitjak, vitjac) for vitja ek, (eg); this happens in particular with the 2nd pers. pron. þú, which is compounded with all imperat. so that the accent falls away, e. g. elskaðu, sjáðu *see thou*, gacktu *go thou*, etc., according to the character of the foregoing letter. This pron. is also compounded with most monosyll. pres., yet so that the vowel falls away entirely, and *ð*, *d*, or *t*, only is kept, when the pron. stands before, e. g. þú lèst *thou readest*, þú kannt *thou canst*, vilt *willt*, sérð *seest* etc.; but should the pron. stand after the verb, e. g. in questions, the vowel remains lèstu, kanntu, villtu, sérðu, *seest thou?* Some authors write the imperat. separately gack þú, sjá þú, etc., but since we cannot write kann þú, vil þú, nor in common speech say gack þú, but by old custom gacktu, this change of orthography seems needless and wrong.

276. The imperat. has properly only the 2nd pers. sing., all the other pers. are supplied by the pres. conj., and take in the 2nd pers. pl. almost an optative signification.

277. The imperf. of the second Division, like the monosyll. pres., add *t* in the 2nd pers. with a vowel change in the 1st (252.), in which case the same change takes place which happens to *t* in the neut. of adj., viz that it is doubled after a diphthong, and with *d* before it assimilated to *tt*, e. g. from *liggja*, *lá*, *látt*, from *standa* *stóð*, *stótt*; but after *t*, *st*, is added, and in stead of *tst*, *zt*, is written, e. g. *lúta* imperf. *laut*, 2nd pers, *lauzt*, different from *laust* imperf. of *ljósta* *to smite*, or the neut. of the adj. *laus* *loose*. This *t* comes from the 2nd pers. *þú*, and when this pron. should come immediately after *u* only is added (without accent) to the ending *t*, e.g. *láttu*, *stóttu*, *lauztu*, for *latt þú*, or *lá þú*, etc.; at the present time *st*, is commonly put in all imperf., instead of *t*, thus *brannst*, *gaſt*, etc. The old writers often added *k*, e. g. to the first pers. taken from the 1st pers. pron. *ek* (ec, eg), so that the imperf. also in the sing. distinguishes all three pers. by their ending, e. g. *lètk*, *lèzt*, *lèt*; *fórk*, *fórt*, *fór*. This *k* is used also in the first main Division, e. g. *kallaðak*, *brenðak*, *taldak*, as also in all imperf. conj. *lètak*, *færak*; and in all pres. when the sound allows it, e. g. *kallak*, *hefik*, *telk*, *lætk*, *ferk*, etc.

Auxiliary Verbs.

278. Two tenses only can be expressed by actual inflexion, all other relations therefore must be periphrased by means of auxiliary verbs, which are consequently very numerous: *mun* and *skal*, form the fut.; the former contains a kind of prediction how any thing will turn out, and may be rendered in English by *will*, *it is likely*, *I dare say*, e. g. *við vorum fæddir á einni nött*, *ok mun skamt verða milli dauða ockars*. *We were born in one night, and it will not be long between our deaths*. *it is not likely we shall die far apart.*; *Nu skal ek senda þeim sending*. *Now shall I send them a (little) keepsake*. After both these words the auxil. verb vera is commonly left out, g. g. *þat mun rettara* *that will be better*, *it is likely to be better*; *þarí skulu ok talin nöfn þeirra*. *Therein shall their names also be reckoned (told)*. In this way especially are formed all fut. pass. with past part. instead of the infin., which

is explained by supposing an ellipse of *vera*. The word *skal* is besides often used, with infin. act., where the new tongues prefer to employ the fut. pass., which may be accounted for by an ellipse of *maðr one*, e. g. þá skyldi brenna alla dauða menn. *Then should (one) burn all dead men, or then should all dead men be burned.*

279. *Hafa* and *vera* form the perf. and pluperf.; the former is usual in nearly all active verbs, as in Swed.; *vera* is more common in the pass. and some few neut.; e. g. Ölver sagði þá atburði, er þar höfðu orðit. *Oliver told the things which had happened there; Egill hafði geingit yfir skóg nockurn. Egil had gone over (through) a certain wood.* This verb is also often used with a past part. agreeing, like an adj., in gender and case with the object (instead of the unchanged supine), e. g. er þeir höfðu feldan höfðingja liðsins. *When they had felled the chiefs of the people.* *Hafa* is also always used with sup. pass. Er þeir höfðu viðtalazt. *When they had spoken together.* Þat hefir umbreyzt síðan, *That has since been changed (or changed itself).* Nú hefi ek komizt at raun um. *Now have I come to the proof about (it); or now have I become convinced of it;* so also Nú em ek at raun kominn um þat. *Vera* with at and the infin. of other verbs denotes a thoroughly definite time, e. g. ek em at skrifa, var at skrifa, *I am just going to write, I was just going to write.*

280. A thoroughly past time, which we express by laying an emphasis on the auxiliary verb, is periphrased in Icel. by ek er búinn, ek var búinn, followed by the infin. with at, e. g. ek er búinn at skrifa *I have (already) written, I have done my writing.*

281. Besides the above many other verbs are used to determine the sense of others (i. e. as auxiliaries), e. g. ek verð at, *I get leave to; ek hlýt at, I must, (infin. hljóta); ek á, þú átt at, I have to, thou hast to, or I, thou must, (infin. eiga); ek ætla at I mean to; or ek má, I may, have power, (infin. mega) ek tek at I take to, I begin; ek fæ with supine or part. I can, I have leave to, (infin. fá) etc.*

282. The Pass. form is often in the old Norse a proper reciprocal, while on the other hand the condition of suffering is often (as in Germ.) expressed by a periphrase in which *vera* and *verða* are used; thus;

Indicative.

Pres.	ek	em	elskaðr	
Imperf.	ek	var	elskaðr	
Perf.	ek	hefi	verit	elskaðr
Pluperf.	ek	hafði	verit	elskaðr
Fut.	ek	mun	(verða)	elskaðr
—	ek	skal	(verða)	elskaðr
	ek	mun	elskast	
	ek	skal	elskast	
	ek	verð	elskaðr.	

These fut. are used in connection with pres., but if the context be in the past time, then *ek mundi*, *skyldi*, *varð*, etc., are said.

Other kinds of verbs.

283. Those verbs are called impersonal which are used only in the 3rd pers. and are coupled with an indefinite subject; these again are of many kinds; (a) the subject is either altogether indef., when it is wont to be expressed by *þat it*, e. g. *þat þrumar it thunders*, *þat dagar it dawns*, *þat ber við it* (*sometimes*) *happens*; (b) or the verb becomes to a certain degree, as in Latin, personal by drawing the subject towards it as a dependent case, so that some require the subject to be in the acc., e. g. *mik langtar*, *I long*, *mik þyrstir I thirst*, *mik rekr I am driven* (*a wreck on the waves*), *mik uggir I fear*, etc.; (c) others throw the subject into the Dat., e. g. *mér ofbýðr it is horrible to me*, *mér vill til, it happens to me*, *mér verðr á I provide for myself*. Passive verbs in particular are thus used impersonally with the subject in the dat., when they contain the idea of chance; *mér heyrist I hear, come to hear*, *mér skilst I understand*, *mér skjálast or skýzt I make a mistake*, *mér leiðist I am weary, it is wearisome to me*,

etc. Some of these are also used with the indef. subject *it* þat, or both with it and the dat. though in different constructions, e. g. þat tekst varla. *It will scarce be lucky, þér tekst varla at, it will scarcely be lucky for thee —, þat tókst honum þó it turned out lucky, for him at last.*

284. Those are called reciprocals, the subject of which is also the object of the action, they take the object in all cases like other verbs, e. g. ek fyrirverð mik *I am ashamed of myself*, ek forða mér *I take myself off*, hann skammast sín *he is ashamed of misself*, etc. Those which require this object in the dat. are often expressed by the simple pass., and can then take another actual object near them in the acc., e. g. ek forðast fjendr mína *I get me away from my foes.*

285. Deponents, or such as have only the pass. form, are not numeroús in Icel. most of them go along with the first Division, e. g. ek andast *I breathe my last*, ek dirfirst *I am daring*; all these kinds of verbs are for the rest inflected in the common way, after the Division and class to which they belong, so far as the nature of each will permit.

286. Whether verbs are transitive (active) or intransitive (neuter) has not the least influence on their inflection, the only remark to be made is, that when a trans. is formed from an intrans. the latter commonly belongs to the more artificial, the former to the simpler Division, e. g. rjúka *to reek*, reikja *to smoke*, rísa *to rise up*, reisa *to raise up*.

CHAPTER IX.

Of the Particles.

287. Under this denomination are commonly included those classes of words which are not inflected, viz adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections; but for the very reason that they are unchangeable, such words cannot be reckoned as belonging to the theory of inflection. To enumerate them is the part of a Lexicographer, while the description of their origin and structure belongs the theory of the formation of words. It only remains therefore in this place to speak of the comparison of adv., the only kind of inflection which these words allow.

288. The adverbs commonly end in the comp. in *ar*, and in the superl. in *ast*, the former of these endings is entirely adverbial, for adj. end in the neut. comp. in *ra*, while the latter is common to adverbs and the neut. of adj. in the indef. form, e. g.

víða	viðar	viðast	<i>widely</i>
hægliga	hægligar	hægligast	<i>easily</i>
títt	tíðar	tíðast	<i>closely</i>
opt	optar	optast	<i>often</i>
sjaldan	sjaldnar	sjaldnast	<i>seldom.</i>

Many irregular adj. (207.) are as adverbs regularly compared, e. g.

norðr	norðar	norðast	<i>northerly</i>
austr	austar	austast	<i>easterly</i>
súðr	sunnar	syðst (sunnast)	<i>southerly</i>
vestr	vestar	vestast	<i>westerly</i>
út	utar	yzt (utarst)	<i>without</i>
in	innar	innst	<i>within</i>
uppi	osar	efst	<i>up</i>
niðri	neðar	neðst	<i>beneath</i>

289. Some adv. have also a shorter comp. in *r* (*ur*) e. g. betr, skár, verr, meir, miðr (minnr), fyrr, heldr, nær, fjær (fírr). The superl. of all adv. are like the neut. superl. of indef. adj.

290. Some have a double comp., sometimes with a difference of meaning: fremr and framar from fram, superl. fremst and framast, síðr *less* and síðar *latter*, sízt *least*, síðast *last*, leingr *longer*, is used only of time like leingi, leingra (neut. of the adj.) on the other hand is said only of place; so also skemr (from skeimt) *shorter*, only of time, skemra only of space.

The word meir (meírr) is added to some comp. of adj. to give them further strength, e. g. nær meir *more nearer*, seinna meir *more latterly*, síðar meir *farther more*, etc.

THIRD PART.

The Formation of words.

CHAPTER X.

General View.

291. The doctrine of the formation of words forms a very important part of Grammar; it is here properly speaking that we learn to discover the gender, inflection, and origin of words, as well as their affinity and fundamental meaning, in so far as these are not dependant on arbitrary custom, but based one some actual ground and rule in the language; and here also we are enabled to form an idea of the richness of the tongue and its internal completeness. The inflections can without difficulty be very exactly expressed by particles, e. g. all the 5 very complex declensions of the Latin are replaced by the two prep. *à* and *de* in French and Italian; all the personal endings of verbs, are replaced by three, or at any rate by six, monosyll. pron. in Dansk; the new tongues seem to have gained more in simpleness ease and clearness, than they have lost in terseness and freedom in inversions, and have thus a compensation for their loss; but want of derivative syll. and restraint in composition can be repaired in no other way than by the adoption of foreign words, which make the tongue uneven, irregular, and characterless; they are besides a heavy burden for the understanding, because we have then to remember a number of separate words without any

reciprocal connection, and which have no apparent ground for their meaning in the language itself; this forms a great hindrance to the instruction of the people in nations which speak a very mingled language, because the common people do not understand the language which the learned write, and are thus excluded from literature; e. g. each and every Greek comprehended instantly without difficulty the words *ἀστρολογία, κομήτης (ἀστήρ)* φιλοσοφία, φυσική, just as every Icelandic peasant at once understands the words *stjörnusfræði, halastjarna, heimspeki, nattúrufraeði*, while the words *astronomi, komet, filosofi, fysik*, contain to a Swedish ear no ground at all for their meaning; they are therefore comprehended by no Swede, who has not learned and fixed each of them separately in his memory, besides the other simple words *stjerna, star, lära, lore, vishet, doctrine, wisdom*, etc., which must also be remembered.

The rules for the formation of words therefore contain one main Division of the language, wholly independant in itself, and opposed to the theory of inflection; the latter teaches how old words are changed, the former how new ones are framed, or in other words, how the greater portion of the tongue, viz, all which is the result of the peculiar character and cultivation of a nation, has arisen; and consequently how the poets and philosophers of later times should proceed, if they aim at imparting new ideas to the people, because a similarity in formation with that which is already known is the only way by which a new word can become intelligible. It is accordingly very inconvenient, nay perhaps wrong, only to bring forward, as has been hitherto the custom, a few scattered incidental remarks on this head in the first part of treatises on Grammar, and we will here consider this interesting side of the Old Norse by itself and for its own sake.

292. The formation of words happens in two ways, by *Derivation* or *Composition*, in the former case the word is formed by means of change of vowel, alteration of the ending, or the addition of one or more syll. which in themselves have no meaning; in the latter on the other hand by coupling together two or more separate words in one new one, which

takes a single chief tone. In both these respects there is much likeness between the Iceland. and the Swed. and Germ. Yet it often happens that what is denoted in one tongue by *compos.* is expressed in another by *deriv.* just as one of them sometimes uses inflection, where another has *deriv.* or *compos.*

CHAPTER XI.

Derivation.

293. The purpose of Derivation is either to alter the meaning of a word, make it better or worse, etc.; which takes place especially by some addition to the first syll.; or to change to class of a word, i. e. make a verb out a subst. etc., this happens partly by a change of vowel within, but chiefly by change in or addition to the final syll., because inflection acts mainly at the close of a word, and the ending must therefore be suited to that class of words, the inflections of which will be taken by the word in its new shape. These derivations accordingly divide themselves into several kinds after the separate classes of words, into which they serve to transfer words.

Prefixes.

Some of these give the word a negative, deteriorative, or contradictory meaning:

294. Ó- has, (a) a negative meaning, especially before adj., e. g. ókunnr *unknown*, ókunnugr *unknowing, ignorant*, ómissandi *indispensable*, óboðinn *unbidden*, ólæs *which cannot read*, ósjaldan *often, not seldom*, óvíða *not wide spread*; (b) a deteriorative or contradictory meaning, chiefly before subst. and verbs, e. g. óhóf *insatiability*, ómak *uneasiness*, ófriðr *war*, óráð *ill counsell*, óbænir *cursings*, ógæfa *ill lusk*, ófrelsi *villenage, thraldom*, ómaka *to trouble, vex*, ónýta, *to make useless*.

295. *Mis-* has partly (a) like ó a negative meaning, misátr or ósátr *discordant*, but more often that of deterioration, e. g. ójafn *uneven*, misjafn *unlike, bad*, misþóknast, *to dislike, displease*, misþyrma *to mishandle*. But this syll. has besides two peculiar meanings: (b) a difference, unlikeness, e. g. misstór *of different size*, mislángir *of unlike length*, mislitr *pied*; he is said to have mislágðar hendr, who is at one time too strict, at another too lenient, misdauði is the term for two persons death when the one overlives the other; (c) a mistake or fault, e. g. misgaungur *wrong-ways, bypaths*, mismæli *slip of the tongue*, misminni *slip of the memory*, misgrip *mistake*, misgjöra or misbrijóta *to misbehave*, misbruksa *to misuse*.

296. *Van-* brings along with it, (a) partly the idea of want, e. g. vansær, *weak, wanting strength, growth*, vanheilsa, *weakliness*, vanefni *impotence, poverty*; mik vanhagar um, *I want, it fails me*, vantro *want of faith*, and also *wrong belief*; (b) partly the idea of something wrong silly, sorry, e. g. vanfylgi *sorry support*, vangá *carelessness*, vanhelga *to profane*, vanvirða *to defane*.

297. *Var-* is an old derivative syll. of the same meaning as the foregoing, e. g. vargefin *badly wedded, who has made a misalliance*, varmenni *coward*, varliga, contr, varla, *scarcely*,

298. *Tor-* denotes a difficulty, e. g. tornæmr *slow of wit*, torfæri *difficulty*, torkenna *to make hard to know*, tortýna *to destroy*, torsótr *hard to attack*, torseinginn *hard to hold*.

299. *For* is properly an old proposition from which the more recent fýrir *for, fore*, has been formed; it gives a word (a) the same meaning as this prep., e. g. forfaðir *forefather*, formóðir *foremother, mother of a race*, forspár *soothsaying, second sight*, formáli *foreword*, forsjáll *foresighted*, forseti *president*, forráð *command*, orvindis *before the wind*, forstreymis, *before the stream, with the stream*, fortölur, *persuasions*, (b) the idea of something unlucky or unpleasant, old Engl. *for* in *forlorn* etc.; e. g. fordæma *to condemn*, forbænir *curses*, forsending *a perilous undertaking*, (laid on any one with the view of his perishing in it) forbjóda *to forbid*, also

to lay under a ban; (c) it is also often added to verbs and subst. formed from them without denoting any clear modification of meaning, e. g. foreyða *to lay waste*, foreyðsla *laying waste*, formerkja *to perceive*, formyrkva *to make dark*, formyrkvan *darkening darkness*; yet this is not used so often as the redundant *för* in Swed., and *for* in Dansk, e. g. *föröka*, is in Icel simply auka *to increase*, *förstora*, stæcka *to make greater*, *förkorta*, stytta *to shorten*, *förlänga*, leingja *to lengthen*, etc.; in the new tongue however such deriv. are rather more common than in old writers, e. g. *forbetra* *to better*, *fortelja* *to foretell, relate*.

300. *Ör-* (or *er-*) comes also from a preposition, viz *úr*, in old writers often *or* (*ör*), and denotes (a) a separation, e. g. *örvænta* *to despair*, *erlendis* *abroad*, *örmagna* *out of strength, weak*, *örvita* *out of ones mind*, *örvasa* *imbecile*, (said of those who cannot stir for age); (b) an extreme or very high degree, e. g. *örstuttr* *very short*, *örlítill* *very little*, *örnjór* *very thin*, *örfátækr* *very poor*, etc. But it is especially used with adj., which denote a want, or negative property.

Other derivative syll. express an extension or limitation in time, space, or degree.

301. *All-* comes from the adj. *allr all*, and denotes the highest possible, entirely unlimited, degree, e. g. *alvitnir* *all-knowing*, *almáttúgr* *almighty*, *algjör* *perfect*, *alheill* *quite hale*, *almennr* *common*, *public*, *almenningr*, *the common people*, *the public*.

All- of the same origin, but of quite different meaning; it expresses very nearly the Engl. *right* or *very*, e. g. *allgóðr* *right good*, *allvitur* *right clever*, *allviða* *right often, close*, *allmikill* *right much, very much*.

302. *Of-* (*too much*), e. g. *ofát* *gluttony*, *ofdryckja* *drunkenness*, *ofnautn* *both these vices at once*, *ofríki* *tyranny*, *ofmikill* *too great*, *ofgamall* *too old*, *ofsnemma* *too soon*, *ofseint* *too late*, *ofsækja* *to persecute*.

Ofr- denotes a very high degree, but is more often used with adj. of negative meaning, e. g. *osrlítill*, *ofrúngr*, *very little*, *young*, etc., which are also, and perhaps more correctly according to the pronunciation, written, *ofr lítill*, etc., in two words; but in subst. and verbs, e. g. *ofrefli overmigh*, *of selja to hand over*, the two are actually joined together in one word.

Afar- has the same meaning and use, e. g. *asarreiðr very wrath*, *afaryrði big words, threats*, *afarkostir illtreatment*. Hence the Germ. *Aber* in *Aberglaube*, etc.

303. *Fjöl-* answers to the Germ. *viel*, Engl. *Sax. feala, many*, from it are formed the Icel. comp. and superl. *fleira*, *flest*, but the pos. never occurs except as a deriv. syll., e. g. *fjölmennr populous, full of men*, *fjölbygðr thickly inhabited*, *fjölmenni throng of men*, *fjölyrða to prose*, *fjölkunnugr much knowing, skilled in spells*, *fjölkýngi sorcery*.

The opposite to this is expressed by *fár (paucus, few)* in compos., e. g. *fámennr having few men*, *fákunnáttá ignorance, boorishness*, etc.

Besides the above the Icel. have a number of strengthening particles and adverbs, the most important are: *geysi* (*hagligr*) *hugely (clever)*, (*liter. fiercely clever*), *furðu (illa) wondrous (ill)*; *bísna (vel) monstrous (well)*; *æði leingi a weary time*; *dáindis vænt bravely well*; which are each in themselves independant words; *dá-lítill very little*, *sár-kaldr biting cold*, *spán-nýr brand-new, spick and span*, are properly compounds of *dátt brave*, *sárt grievous*, *spánn a chip, shaving*.

304. *Sí-* (*unceasing, unbroken*), e. g. *sifella an unbroken row*, *sífeldr continuous, sífeldliga continuously*, *síþyrstr alway thirsty*, *siglansandi evergleaming*, *sisofandi eversleeping*. *Sí* is also sometimes found as an independant adv., e. g. in the expression, *sí ok æ for ever and ever*.

305. *Sjald-* *seldom*, e. g. *sjaldséðr rare, seldomseen*, *sjaldfeinginn scarce to get, sjaldgæfr seldom given*.

306. *Gagn-* (*through*), expresses a very high degree; e. g. *gagnsær plain*, which can be seen through, *gagnlærðr thoroughly learned*, *gagnfordjarsaðr thoroughly spoilt*, like the Swed. *genomgod*, etc.

Some Prefixes denote a relation in the comparison of several objects.

307. *Sam-* (*together*) e. g. *samfeðra children of the same father*, *sammæðra children of the same mother*, *samborinn born of the same father and mother*, *samnefnari namers together*, *samsinna to agree together*, *samheingi connection*, *samþycki agreement*, *samfagna to rejoice together*, *sampínast to be a fellow sufferer*, *samborgari fellow burgher*, *sambjóða to be of one mind with*, *samdægris on the same day*, *samstundis at the same hour*.

The opposite to this is denoted by *sundr (sunder)*, and by *sér (one's self)*, in compos. e. g. *sundrmæðri having another mother* (in Hamdismál), *sundrborinn born asunder, of different stock*, *sundrþycki disagreement, strife*. *Sér* on the other hand is used most often in a bad sense, e. g. *sèrvitr selfwise, sèrgóðr overbearing, selfwilled, sèrplægni avarice, greediness*.

308. *And-* and *önd-* (*against*), e. g. *andviðri foulwind, andstyggiligr abominable, andstygð horror, andlit face, countenance, andspænis overagainst, andstreymis against the stream, öndverðr turned towards, foremost, at the beginning, (opposed to ofanverðr at the end. This deriv. syll. is besides often opposed to *for-*, e. g. *forstreymis with the stream, andsælis against the sun, forsælis in the shade*.*

309 *Auð-* gives an idea of ease, and is thus the strict contradictory to *tor-* (298), e. g. *auðnæmr easy to learn, auðkendr easy to be known, auðfeinginn easy to hold, auðskilinn easy to skill, (distinguish), auðtrúa easy of belief, credulous, auðvirðiligr easy to value, of little worth, auðsèðr plain, easy to see, auðveldr easy to bear*.

310. *Frum-* denotes any thing *original*, e. g. *frumefni groundstuff, (Germ. Urstoff,)* *frummóðir first mother (Eve,*

frumgetinn *firstbegotten*, frumsmiði *an original, first work*, frumrit *original writing*.

311. *Endr-* (*again*), e. g. endrbót *reform*, endrgetning, *newbirth*, endrgjalda, *to pay back*, endrlifga *to bring to life again, revive*. *Endr* is sometimes found as an independant adv., e. g. in the expression endr ok sinum, *Swed., understandom, now and then, off and on*.

312. Some derivative syll. are applied only to pron. and adv., and are therefore not met with in many words:

Hv- asks a question, e. g. hvílikr? *What like? Of what kind?* *H-, S- and þ-* have a definitive sense, as hann he híngat *hither*; sá *he*, svo *so*, þvílikr *such like*, þángat *thither*.

N- denies, but is used only in the words nè *neither*, nei *nay, no*, (ecki) neinn *no one, no (one at all.)*

313. Others are taken from pron. especially numerals, and have a more extended use; such are:

Ein- which signifies (a) alone, e. g. einseta *loneliness, the life of a hermit*, einlægr *all of one piece*; (b) extremely, e. g. einharðr *extremely hard, hardy*, einbani *a famous manslayer*.

Tví- *two* e. g. tvíeggjat sverð *twoedged sword*, tvídrægni *discord*, tvíbýli *two households under one roof*.

Pri- *three* þristrendr *threecornered*, þrihyrníngr *a triangle*.

Fer- or *fjór* *four*, ferhyrndr *fourcornered*, fjórfæstr *fourfooted*; the rest are compounded from cardinals without any change at all, e. g. sexfæstr *sixfooted*, etc.

Einka- which limits the object to one only, may also be reckoned here, e. g. einkaleyfi *privilege*, einkahöndlum *single dealing, monopoly*, einkamál *secret agreement, secret discourse* einkavinr *bosom friend*; though it seems to be sometimes used as an independant word, e. g. einka sonr *only son*, einka dóttir *only daughter*.

Terminations.

1. Which form substantives.

Persons are denoted by the endings :

314. — *i* which expresses (a) an agent, e. g. brèfberi *a lettercarrier, post*, leiðtogi *guide, hostleader, duke*, vazberi *watercarrier, bani baneman, slayer, spellvirki one that harms, robber, meinsvari one forsworn*; these words seem often to come from subst, though one would suspect them to be more properly formed from verbs, e. g. arfi *heir, poet. son*, from arfr *heritage*, félagi *fellow* from félag *fellowship*, ráðgjafi *rede-giver, counsellor*, from gjöf *a gift*, drottinsviki *traitor*, from svik; (b) a countryman, e. g. Jóti *a Jute*, Jamti *a man of Jämtland* (a Province in Sweden) Júði *a Jew*, Tyrki *a Turk*.

Some of these are formed with the endings- *bii-*, *byggi*, and *veri*, which last however is most common in the pl. *verjar*,* e. g. Fjónbúi *a dweller in Fünen*, Jaðarbyggi *one from Jäder in Norway*, Rómverjar *Romans*.

(c) This derivative syll. is used also of things without life; e. g. bruni *burning*, uppruni *rise, headspring*, kului *cold*, bogi *bow*, dosi *slowness, sloth*, auki *increase*, hiti *heat*, dauð-*death*. Many of these words, have in Swed. kept the acc. ending *a*, but at the same time been changed into fem., e. g. penni *pen*, Swed. *penna*, skuggi *shade*, vilì *will*, lógi *fire*, ángi *steam, savour*, skari *crowd*.

Words in *-hugi* (from hugr *mind, temper*), denote partly turn of mind, partly the person who has it, e. g. elskugi *love, and lover*, varhugi *wariness, fullhugi a man of high soul, a hero*.

315. *-a* forms (a) also subst. denoting persons, e. g. hetja *hero*, kempa *champion*, skytta *shot, bowman*, mannæta *man-eater, cannibal*, etc., which are all fem., though they are properly used of males; (b) actual fem. answering to the masc. in *i*, or *r*, e. g. asni, fem. asna *she ass*, vinr, fem. vina *female*

* From this ending are derived many names of peoples in *varii*, *uarii*, *oarii*, as well as names of countries in *varia* in histories of the middle ages; e. g. *Vidoarii, Cantuarii, Bavaria* etc.

friend, *guð* fem. *gyðja* *goddess*, *Finnr a Lapp*, *Finna a Lapp woman*; (c) many abstract subst. from adj., *fita* *fatness*, from *feitr* *fat*, *birta* *brightness*, from *bjartr* *bright*, *bliða* *mildness* from *blíðr* *mild*, *seigja* *toughness* from *seigr*, *deigja* *moistness* from *deigr* *moist*; (d) a kind of diminutives from other subst., e. g. *þekja* from *þak* *a thatch*, *roof*, *hella* *a flat stone*, from *hallr* *stone*, *smiðja* *a smithy* from *smiðr* *smith*; (e) *Substantiva actionis* from verbs, e. g. *saga* from *segja*, *sala* *selling* from *selja*, *krafa* *craving* from *krefja*, *fyrirstaða* *hindrances* from *standa* *to stand before*, *seta* *sitting* from *sitja* *to sit*, *þvaga* *a clout* from *þvâ*, *upprisa* *uprising*, from *rísa*, *suða* *seeing*, *cooking*, from *sjóða*, *gusa* *sprinkling* from *gjósa* *to sprinkle*. Some are formed like infin., e. g. *eiga* *owndom*, *property*, *gánga* *going*, *brenna* *burning*.

316. *-r* often forms a substantive denoting an agent from verbs, e. g. *vottr* *witness* from *votta* *to witness*, *vörðr* *warder*, *smiðr*, *workmaster*, *smith*, *lagabréjótr* *lawbreaker*, *criminal*; Sometimes also these subst. denote *lifeless things*, e. g. *skarbitr* *snuffers*. (b) This ending also forms masc. subst. from adj., e. g. *margr* *a quantity*, *nógr* *sufficiency*, *sannr* *sureness*, *Danskr a Dansk*, *þýzkr a German*. These are not masc. of adj., but real new subst., which is proved by their taking the final art., and being inflected like other subst.; e. g. *Ek færði honum heim sanninn um þat*, *I brought home to him the truth of that*. *Einginn má við margnum*, *no one has power against the many*. *Danskinn* *The Danskman*, at *slá spanskinn* *to smithy* (a kind of game). Under this head may also be reckoned the termin. *-nautr*, Germ. *genoss*, which comes from *njóta* *to enjoy*, *use*, imperf. *naut.*, and denotes, (a) *a sharer*, *partaker*, e. g. *förunautr* *fellowtraveller*, *legunautr* *bedfellow*, *búdunautr* *fellowlodger*, *ráðunautr* *colleague*, or *adviser*; (b) a thing which some one else has had before, and which a man has either had as a gift, or taken by force, from him. These words, which become a kind of Proper Names, are formed with *-nautr*, which is added to the name of the former owner in the gen., e. g. *dreckinn Hálfdanarnautr*, *the dragon (ship) Halfdan once owned*, *Gusisnautr arrows which belonged to the Finnish Prince Gusir*.

The word *sniðr* forms many compounds which answer very nearly to Germ. words in *-macher*, Swed. *makare*, Engl. *smith*, *maker*, or *builder*, e. g. *skipasmiðr shipbuilder*, *skósmiðr shoemaker*, *járnsmiðr ironsmith*, *ljóðasmiðr versemaker*, *poet*.

317. *-ir* forms likewise (a) the names of persons, e. g. *hirdir herdsman*, *lagabætir legislator*, *one who amends the laws*, etc.; (b) and also the names of things which have some reference to such persons, e. g. *vísir guide*, *leiðarvísir guidance*, *þerrir drought* (see 77.)

318. *-ari* is used still oftener, (a) of persons, e. g. *prentari printer*, *málari painter*, *skrifari writer*, *secretary*, *borgari burgher*, *Brimari a Bremen man*; (b) of things, e. g. *pundari a pair of scales*, *steelyard*, *kjallari cellar*.

319. *-andi* is formed like the pres. part., but inflected differently (68.), and is used most often in the pl. of pers., e. g. *eptirkomendr successor*, *inbyggjendr indweller*; and in the sing. of things, e. g. *addiragandi motive* (69.). Some however of these sing. in *-andi* are met with as fem. in old writers, e. g. *qveðandi singing*, but they are commonly masc.

320. *-ingi* forms only names of pers., e. g. *erfíngi heir*, *ræningi robber*, *morðíngi murderer*, *heiðíngi heathen*, *föðurleysíngi one fatherless*, *aettíngi relation*.

321. *-ingr* denotes (a) a sufferer, e. g. *lögraeníngi one robbed of his rights*, *skiptíngi changeling*, *an idiot*, *niðrsetningr a poor person placed in another man's house for support*; (b) a person, and also a thing, of a certain character, e. g. *spekingr a wise man*, *lögvitríngi lawyer*, *andfætingr antipodes*, *ferhyrníngi a square*. Names of Peoples in particular are formed with this ending from names of countries in *ey-land*, etc., e. g. *Færeýíngi Ferroislander*, *Orkneyíngi*, *Íslendíngi*, *Sjálendingr Seelander*, *Norðlendingr a man from the north of Iceland*, *Austfirðíngi one from the east in the same island*, from *fjörðr a firth*; but most great and old nations are on the other hand called commonly by shorter names, whence

the name of the country is taken, e. g. *Irar Irishmen*, *Irland Ireland*, *Skotar Scots*, *Skotland*, *Gautar Goths*, *Sviar Svedes*, or these also, especially in the sing. where these short names are seldom used, are replaced by adj., e. g. *þýzkr* (*maðr*) *German*, *þýzkir Germans*, *Sænskr* or *Svenskr* (*maðr*) *Swede*, *Gerzkr* (*maðr*) *Russ*, pl. *Gerzkir*, from the old name *Garðariki*: now *Rússar* and *Rússland* are also said.

322. *-ing* is the fem. ending answering to the above, e. g. *drottning queen*, *kerling carline*, *old woman*.

323. *-úngr* also forms (a) names of pers. especially patronymics, e. g. *spjátrúngr* and *fliðjúngr* *a cockscomb*, *Skánúngr* *a man of Scania*, *bræðrúngr* *cousin on the fathers side*, *syst-rúngr* *on the mothers*, *Skjöldúngr* *Scylding*, *Völsúngr* *Wælsing*, etc.; (b) but is also used of the names of things, e. g. *þrið-júngr* *a third part*, *fjörðúngr* *a fourth part*, (238), *þumlúngr* *a thumb*, *buðlúngr* *a pile of wood*, *graðúngr* and *griðúngr* *a bull*.

324. *-aldi* forms deteriorative words though not many; e. g. *glópaldi* *blockhead*, *úlfaldi* (*úlfbaldi*) *camel*, *ribbaldi* *a ribbald*, *turbulent man*, *hrímaldi* *some thing begrimed with soot*, *þumbaldi* *a sloven*.

325. *-língr* serves to form (a) diminutives; e. g. *bæklingr* *bookling*, *little book*, *verklingr* *a little work*, *ritlingr* *a little writing*, *yrmlíngr* *a wormling*, *únglingr* *youngling*, *frumby língr* *a new settler*; (b) patronymics, e. g. *knytlingr* (from *Knútr*, *Canute*) *Ynglingr* (from *Yngvi*), *Oldinbyrglingr* *a king of the Oldenburg line*, *Kerlingr* *a Carlovingian*, whence again *Kerlín-galand*.

326. *-ill*, *-ull* also form a kind of dimin., e. g. *kistill* *a little chest*, *bleðill* *a little leaf*, *böggull* *bundle*, *sendill* *messenger*, *biðill* *woer*, *friðill* *sweetheart*, *eckill* *widoner*, *poet*.

327. *-la* is the corresponding fem. termination, e. g. *hrísla* *twig*, *wand*, *hnytla* *a little knot*, *pytla* *pipkin*, *small flask*, (from *pottr*), or *a little spring*, from (pytr).

328. *-ki*, forms masc. dimin., e. g. sveinki *a little boy*, also the dimin. of the mans' name Sveinn, *Svend*, Brýnki dimin. of Brýnjólfur.

329. *-ka*, the corresponding fem. termin., e. g. Steinka from Steinun, blaðka *the leaf of plants*, grænka *grass*, harka *hardness*, hálka *slipperiness*, etc.

330. *-ynja*, forms some fem., e. g. ásynja *Asymja, Goddess*, apynja *she ape*, vargynja *she wolf*, and the like.

331. *-inna*, seems borrowed from the Germ. *inn*, and belongs to the new tongue, e. g. ljónsinna *lioness*, keisarainna *Empress*, hertogainna *Duchess*, greifainna *Countess*.

332. For the most common domestic animals there are separate names, given to the male and female, and sometimes for the young ones, as well as several distinctions of age; e. g. graðhestr *stallion*, hrysa, meiri *mare*, as also kapall, færleikr, both of which words are masc.; foli *a young horse*, fyl *a foal*; graðúngr, griðúngr, tarfr, boli, *bull*; kýr *cow*, qvíga *heifer*, kálfur *calf*; þrándr *boar*, göltr *boarpig*, gilta *a breeding sow*, sýr *sow*, grís *porker*; hrútr *ram*, á *sheep*; hasfur *hegoat*, geit *shegoat*, kiðlíngr *kid*, hundr *hound*, tísk *bitch, tyke*; köttr and ketta *cat*, kettlingr *kitten*, bliki *eyder drake*, æðr, æðikolla *eyder duck*; hani *cock*, hæna *hen*, hænsni *epicene*, andriki and önd, *drake and duck*; duriki or dúsusteggr, and dúfa, *male and female dove*; steggr is used also of the male of other birds and beasts. Where such subst. are not to be found, the male is for the most part distinguished by the adj. *hwatr (mas, masculus,)* and the female by blauðr (*femina, feminina*.)

The following express a quality or condition:

333. *-i*, this ending forms deriv. in all three gend.; (a) abstract neut. in *i* are declined by the 4th decl., but are very seldom used in the pl., e. g. sansögli *truthfulness*, ríki *realm, power*, gæði *goodness; advantages*. It is chiefly those derived from subst. that are neut.; they receive most often a dimin. or collective force; e. g. from hól *dwelling*, comes bæli *lair, den, styre*; from verk comes virki *an outwork*; from vottr *witness*

vætti *evidence*, fjölmenni *populousness*, fámenni *farness of inhabitants*, þýfi *a place full of hillocks*, foreldri *forefathers*; many of these however are only used in composition, e. g. miðnætti *midnight*, hádegi *midday*, illgresi *weeds*, stórræði *daring deeds*, svíkræði *snares, treachery*, illýrmi *venomous snakes*, lauslyndi *stickleness*, illvirki *illdoings*, lánglíf *longlife*, from nott, dagr, gras, ráð, ormr, lund, verk, líf.

To this place belong also those in dæmi (from dómr) which denote a province, opposed to dómr (343), which denotes the office of the ruler himself, e. g. biskupsdæmi *bishoprick*, hertogadæmi *dukedom*, einvaldsdæmi *monarchy*, keisaradæmi *empire*.

-neyti, (Germ. *genossenschaft*) formed from those in -nautr, e. g. föruneyti *fellow wayfaring, suite*, mótneyti *foodsharing*.

-læti, from adj. in -látr, e. g. réttlæti *righteousness*, ránglæti *unrighteousness*, lauslæti *lightness*, siðlæti *modesty*.

-leysi, from adj. in laus, e. g. sakleysi *innocence*. gudleysi *atheism, sin*, þeckingarleysi *ignorance*, vitleysi *madness*.

These words must not be confounded with those in -leysa, which are fem., and denote a result, working, or a peculiar expression of character, e. g. vitleysa *a stupidity, silliness*, málleysa *grammatical fault*, hafnleysa *a havenless place*, etc.; other deriv. in -i and -a stand in the same relation to one another, e. g. bleýta *mud*, bleýti *soaking*, (í bleýti *in soak*) and the like.

Masc. in -i have been already spoken of (314). Fem. in -i are formed chiefly from adj., and denote an abstract quality; e. g. hreysti *strength*, speki *wisdom*, prýði *grace*, sanngirni *fairness*, hvíti *whiteness*, bleýði *cowardice*. To these also fem. in -a are often opposed, which denote a concrete or personified quality; e. g. sorta *ink*, hvíta *curds*, bleýða *a milksop*; they are opposed also by others in -n or -ð, -d, -t, e. g. fýsi *desire*, but fýsn *an impulse*, skynsemi *wisdom, reason*, but skynsemð *cause, ground*. Those in -i which denote the quality itself, are not used in the pl., but those in -a, -n, -d, which denote its separate expression, are often met with in that

number, e. g. bleyður *cowards*, fýsnir *impulses*, skynsemdir *causes*.

To this class belong also those in *-semi* from adj. in *-samr*, e. g. nytsemi or gagnsemi *profit, gain*, frændsemi *friendship*, miskunsemi *mercifulness*.

-vísi, from adj. in *-vis*; this ending denotes (a), partly a quality, e. g. rættvísi *righteousness*, prettvísi *dishonesty*, hreckvísi *wickedness*, lævísi *faithlessness*; (b), partly a science, málvísi *philology*, búnaðarvísi *economy*.

-fræði, (*wisdom, science*) is the common word for expressing the Swed. *lära* (Engl. *lore*), e. g. málfræði *the science of grammar*, guðfræði *theology*, guðsfrædi *mythology*, *Theogony*, mælingarfræði *mathematics*, ályktunarfræði *logic*, sálarfræði *psychology*, náttúrufræði *physics*; all these are fem. and declined by means of the final art. alone (160). Fornfræði *antiquities, archaeology*, is in the neut. pl., as also *fræði* when it is used alone as an independant word.

-speki, also serves to form some names of sciences, e. g. lögspeki *jurisprudence*, heimspeki *philosophy* etc.

334. *-ni*, forms, (a) fem. subst. from adj. in *-inn*, e. g. forvitni *curiosity*, from forvitinn, kristni *christianity, christian-dom*, from kristinn, heiðni *heatheness*, (heiðinn) hlýðni *obedience* (hlýðinn); (b) and also from other words which have no *n*, e. g. blindni *blindness*, (figuratively) from blindr *blind*, einfaldni *simplicity*, (einfaldr), árvekni *wakefulness*, (árvakr), einlægni *straitforwardness, candour*, (einlægr), ráðvendni *integrity* ráðvandr, náqvæmni *carefulness, accuracy*, (náqvæmr) beiðni *begg-ing, request*, umgeingni *conversation, company*.

335. *-erni*, forms neut. subst. which denote a relation, especially kinship, e. g. faðerni *fathership, or fatherhood*, bróðerni *brotherhood*, ætterni *kinship*, líferni *mode of life*, lunderni *temper*.

336. *-indi*, denotes a like concrete quality, e. g. harðindi *hard times, scarcity*, sannindi *truths, proof*, rættindi *rights, justice*, drýgindi *sparing, stinginess*, tíðindi *tidings*, bindindi *self-*

denial, visindi wisdom, knowledge, líkindi likelyhood, hægindi convenience, etc. Most of these are used only in the pl.

337. *-di*, also forms neut. e. g. *eldi fattening, food*, (from *ala*) *erdi wood for an oar* (*ár*), *skæði shoeleather* (*skór*), *qvendi female sex, woman*, (from *qván, qvon*), *ferði* from *fara* is used only in compos. e. g. *siðferði morality, skapferði way or turn of thought, kynferði kindred, framferði treatment, behaviour*.

The ending *-ferli* has nearly the same meaning, e. g. *vígaferli frequent murders, trial for murder, málafærli lawsuit, sóttarferli sickness, skapferli turn of thought*.

338. *-ildi* in like manner, e. g. *seigildi anything tough, a sinewy piece of meat, þyckildi something thick, thick hide, fiðrildi a butterfly*, from *fjöður feather*.

339. *-ald*, e. g. *kasald snowstorm, snowdrift, folald foal, kerald jar, rekald wreck, all that drifts on the sea, gímalд chink*.

340. *-an*, e. g. *óáran bad year, scarcity, óveðran foul-weather, líkan idol, image, gíman crack*. These go along with *hérað* (4th decl.) and must be strictly distinguished from fem. in *an*, or *un*, which are inflected like *andvarpan*.

341. *-si*, masc., and *-sa*, fem. are used only in a few instances, e. g. *vansi fault, ofsi pride; galsi rude noisy mirth, glossi gleaming*, (from *glóa*), *kalzi (kalsi) jest, playful talk, skysza (skyssa, skysta) a mistake, oversight*.

342. *-leikr, -leiki*, masc., e. g. *kærleikr love, fródleikr knowledge, margvísligleikr many-sidedness, multiplicity, eginligeikr quality, property, sannleikr truth, ódaúðleikr deathlessness, sætleikr sweetness, möguligleiki possibility*.

343. *-dómр*, masc., e. g. *konúngdómр kingdom, jarldómр earldom, sjúkdómр sickness, manndómр manhood, villudómр heresy, vísdómр wisdom etc.*

344. *-skapr*, masc., e. g. *fjandskapr foeship, dreingskapr bravery, honour, höfðingskapr princely temper, munificence*.

This ending seems to come from the neut. subst. *skap* *mind*, *temper*, which is perhaps the reason why so many of the words formed in this way are neut. in the new tongues; e. g. Swed. *Landskapet*, *Sällskapet*, and Dansk. *venskabet*, etc., but in Iceland. *selskapr* *fellowship*, *vinskapr*, *friendship* etc. without exception.

345. *-und*, forms some few fem., e. g. *vitund* *knowledge*, *tegund* *kind*, *tiund* *tithe*, *níund* *ninth part*, *sjöund* *seventh part*, *a number amounting to seven*; to this class belongs perhaps also *þúsund*, at least it is fem. in old writers. (231.)

346. *-áttá*, fem., e. g. *vináttá* *friendship*, *veðráttá* *weather*, *viðáttá* *width*, *stretch*, *baráttá* *struggle*, *difficulty*, *kunnáttá* *knowledge*.

347. *-usta* (*-asta*), fem., e. g. *þjónusta* *service*, *hollusta* *faithfulness*, *orrusta* *battle*, *fullnusta* *fullness*, *kunnusta* *craft*, *witchcraft*.

348. *-ska*, fem. denotes (a) a quality, e. g. *bernska* *childishness*, *illska* *malice*, *wickedness*, *heimska* *foolishness*, *dirfska* *boldness*, *samvizka* *conscience*; (b) a language, e. g. *hebreska*, *sýrlenzka*, *arabiska*, *griska*, *franska*, *eingelska*, *þýzka*, *íslenzka*, *færeyska*.

The ending *-menska*, forms abstracts from most subst. in *-maðr* and *-menni*, e. g. *góðmenska* *integrity*, *stórmenska* *magnificence*; many of these express a business or doing, e. g. *rekamenska* *the gathering of wreck*, *driftwood*, *sjómenska* *sea-being*, (one who is drifted with a view toward fishing) *vinnumenska* *the relation of a servant*, *púlsmenska* *toil*, *overwork*, *karlmenska* *spirit*, *bravery* etc.

349. *-eskja*, fem., e. g. *manneskja* *mankind*, *vitneskja* *knowledge*, *forneskja* *old time*, *heathenesse*, *sorcery*, *harðneskja* *harness*.

Some express a doing, action, or suffering these are in particular:

350. Monosyll. subst. neut. formed from many verbs solely by throwing away the ending *-a*; e. g. *tal talk*, *kall call*, *gap gape*, *før daring*, *ráð rede, counsel*, *fall fall*, *hlauð a course*, *tak a hold*, *slag blow*, *drag drawing*; those which come from the 3rd class of the 2nd Division, change *i* into *i*, e. g. *bit bite* from *bíta*, *stig step* from *stíga*, *skin shine, sheen*, from *skína*, those of the 5th class change *jó* into *o*, e. g. *boð bidding, message, not use, advantage*, *brot break*, *rof bursting*, *lok close*, *skot shot*; or perhaps they are more rightly derived from preterites or part.; others take the same vowel as the imperf. pl., e. g. *dráp killing*, *flug flight (volatus.)*

Those of which the vowel is *ö* or *ei* are fem., e. g. *gjöf gift*, *qvöl torture*, *dvöl delay*, *för journey*, *reið ride*, *dreif spread*, and the like.

Many deriv. from verbs are also masc., but these are easily known by the ending *-r*, e. g. *skortr lack, shortness*, *litr hut*, *sultr hunger*, *stíngr sting*, *dryckr drink*, *stöckr spring*, *gángr time, go*, *grátr weeping*, *brestr weakness*, *stigr path*, *vefr web*.

351. *-ðr, dr, tr*, masc., e. g. *skurðr wound*, *burðr burden*, *stuldr theft*, *fundr finding*, *vöxtr growth*; and in *-ttr* if a diphthong goes before, e. g. *sláttr blow*, *drátr drawing*, *draught*, *þvotr (for þvâtr) wash, washing*, *mátr might*.

352. *-ð, -d, -t*, fem., e. g. *ferð faring, journey*, *bygð neighbourhood*, *vægð mildness*, *fylgd following*, *girnd desire*, *hesnd revenge*, *hvíld rest*, *andagist gifts of mind, wit*, *þurst need, scarcity*, *vigt weight*, etc. This ending serves also often to form abstract subst. from adj., e. g. *leingð length*, *sveingð hunger*, *stærð greatness*, *hæð height*, *smæð smallness*, *vídd width*, *breidd bread*, *farsæld happiness*, *þyckt thickness*, *dýpt deepness*, *nekt nakedness*.

Here also belong those in *-semð* from adj. in *-samr*, e. g. *skadsemd scathe*, *nytsemd use, profit*. (189).

353. *-sl, -sli*, neut. *kensl kenning, knowledge*, *smyrsl salve*, *skrýmsl a pet beast*, *þýngsl weight* etc. (137). The word *písl pain, torture*, is fem.

354. *-elsi*, neut., reykelsi *incense*, stífelsi *strengthening*, fángelsi *jail*, and some few others which belong properly to the new tongue.

355. *-sla*, fem., e. g. reynsla *experience*, vígsla *consecration*, hallowing, tilheiðsla *prayer*, hræðsla *dread*, utbreiðsla *outspreading*, veizla *banquet, feast*.

356. *-íngr, -níngr*, masc., e. g. gjörningr *doing*, reikníngr *reckoning*, snúníngr *twisting*, undirbúníngr *making ready*, varníngr *wares*, vinníngr *winnings*.

357. *-ing, -níng*, fem., e. g. refsíng *beating*, byggíng *building*, sigling *sailing*, asleiðing *train, dissuasion*, tilhneicing *bending*, vellysting *pleasure*, bevisning *proving*, játning *confession*, fyrirgefning *forgiveness*, lagasetning *langiving*. This ending is for the rest by no means of the same force as the preceding, but denotes the action itself, the former on the other hand the result or product, sometimes even the person, e. g. ysting *curdling*, but ystingr *curds*, velling, *cooking*, vellingr *pap*; in the same way a distinction should be made between setningr and setning; skilníngr and skilning (*reason*) etc., ættleiðingr *an adopted person*, but attleiðing *adoption*, vikingr *a searover*, but viking *a roving voyage*.

358. *-úng*, fem., seldom occurs, and is perhaps only a variation of the foregoing, e. g. hörmúng *grief*, from harmr *sorrow*, djorsúng *daring*, launúng *stealth*, hádúng, *scorn, insult*, lausúng *levity*.

359. *-naðr, -aðr (-nuðr)*, masc., e. g. lifnaðr *life*, hernaðr *war, foray*, búnaðr *tools, implements*, sparnaðr *sparing*, skilnaðr *separation*, metnaðr *reputation, honor*, trúnaðr *faithfulness*, kostnaðr *cost*, sagnaðr or fögnuðr *joy, feasting*, jafnaðr or jöfnuðr *proportion, fairness*, mánaðr or mánuðr *month 135*.

360. *-stur*, forms partly masc., e. g. bakstur *baking*, rekstur *driving*; partly neut., e. g. hulstur *holster*, blómstur, *flower*, fóstur *fostering, fosterchild*, lemstur *bruise*.

361. *-orð*, neut., e. g. metorð *honour, worth*, banaorð *fame of slaying a foe, death*, loforð *vow, promise*, gjaforð *betrothal*, legorð *adultery*, prop. *the character of an adulterer*.

362. *-dagi*, masc., e. g. bardagi *slaughter, battle*, svardagi *swearing*, spurdagi *renown*, skildagi, maldagi *an agreement*, dauðagi *death, mode of death*, which must in no wise be confounded with dauðadagr *deathday*.

363. *-n*, fem., e. g. áthöfn *undertaking, business*, (at hafast at to have in view), heyrn *hearing*, spurn *asking, spiering*, sögn *saying*, skírn *baptism*, lausn *loosing*, vörn *guard*, eign *owndown*, auðn *waste, wilderness*, fýsn *lust, desire*; but svefn *slumber* is masc.

364. *-an, -un*, fem., e. g. verkan, *work*, præðikan *preaching*, undran *wonder*, dýrkan or dýrkun *worship*, eggjan *egging on, urging*; frjósgan *fertilising*, þrælkan *thraldom, the being enthralled*, 162.

2. Which form adjectives.

365. *-t*, in the neut., (or *-r* in the masc.), forms many adj. from subst. and verbs, where however heed must be had to what has been remarked in rule 186 seq.; e. g. almennt (almennr) from maðr, sárt (sár) *sore* from sár *wound, sore*, vert (verðr) from verðr *worth*, nýtt (nýr) from nú, bliðmált (bliðmáll) *soft-tongued*, from mál *speech*. In this way very many adj., having partly an act. partly a pass. signification, are formed from verbs with the vowel found in their imperf. conj., e. g. læst (læs) *which can read, or be read*, from læsi, imperf. conj. of lesa; fært (fær) *which can do, or be done*, from færi imperf. conj. of fara; the signification meant is often fixed by a composition, and many adj. are never used but when so compounded; e. g. fjarlægt *farlying, distant*, mikilvægt *weighty*, þúngbært *heavy*, sjálfþyrr *independant, able to help oneself*. The active meaning is however more common, because the pass. is denoted by the ending *iligt*, e. g. læsiligt *readable*, bæriligt *bearable*. Some on the other hand take the vowel of the pres., e. g. einhleypt (einhleypr) *unwedded*, vazhelt (vazheldr) *waterproof*, ónýtt (ónýtr) *useless*, hverft (hverfr) *deft, shifty*, gjaldgeingt (gjaldgeingr) *current, sterling*.

366. *-ugt, -igt*, denote (a) an intrinsic quality, e. g. *göfugt noble*, *verðugt worthy*, *kröptugt strong*, *náðugt gracious*, *merciful*, *öflugt vigorous*, *robust*, *málugt talkative*. These are used especially of persons, and commonly add the ending *-ligt*, when any lifeless thing is signified, e. g. *göfugligt excellent*; (b) an external condition, especially dirt, stains, e. g. *sótugt sooty*, *blóðugt bloody*, *mjólkugt milky*, *hárugt hairy*, *moldugt mouldy*, *full of earth*. In *-agt* only *heilagtholy* is found; *-igt* is common in old authors e. g. *blóðigt*.

367. *-it, (-inn, -in,)* denotes; (a) a disposition or turn of mind e. g. *hlýðit obedient*, *iðit industrious*, but these occur most often in the personal gend: as *þrætinn quarrelsome*, *hygginn thoughtful*, *kostgæfinn careful*, *gaumgæsinn heedful*, *gleyminn heedless*, *mannblendinn affable*, *sociable*, *þrisinn thrifty*, *bærækinn prayerful*, *devout*, *guðrækinn godfearing*; (b) a material, e.g. *gyllit golden*, *silfrit silvern*, *steinit stony*, *sendit sandy*.

368. *-alt, -ult, -ilt, -lt*, denotes a condition, or character, e. g. *sannsögult truthful*, *stopult unsafe*, *svikult* or *svikalt crafty*, *tricksy*, *þögult* or *þagalt silent*, *taciturn*, *gamalt old*, *heimilt rightful*, *þyckbýlt close-peopled*, *forsjált foresighted*.

369. *-anda, (-andi)*, is properly the ending of the pres. part. but is often used to express a pass. ability, or possibility, especially in negative sentences; e. g. *ecki er trúanda it is not to be believed*, *ómissanda needful*, *óteljanda countless*, *ógleymanda not to be forgotten*, *óþolanda* or *óliðanda unbearable*.

370. *-samt, (-samr, -söm)*, expresses a disposition or quality, and is consequently most used in the personal genders; *friðsamr peaceable*, *nytsamr useful*, *rósamr quiet, still*, *gaman-samr playful*, *athugsamr thoughtful*, *starfsamr toilsome*, *diligent*, *vinnusamr the same*, *ábatasamr gainful*.

371. *-lútr, (-látr, -lát)*, of the same force; e. g. *mikillatr highminded*, *stórlátr the same*, *þacklátr thankful*, *rèttlátr righteous*, *þrálátr stiffnecked*.

372. *-ligt*, denotes, (a) something like, the Engl. *-ly, like*, e. g. höfðingligt *princely*, hermannligt *warlike, warriorlike*, greiniligt *plain, clear*; these are especially formed from subst., which are often put in the gen., especially if the gen. ending is *a, u, i, or ar*, e. g. keisaraligt, *imperial*, riddaraligt *knightly*, upprunaligt *original*, skuggaligt *shady*, hejtuligt *herolike*, heimspekiligt *philosophical*, prýðiligt *glorious, elegant*, fýsiligt *desirable*, söguligt *remarkable*, ótöluligt *not to be told*, vernligt *essential*, vetrarligt *winterlike*, skammarligt *shameful*; sometimes also to the gen. in *s*, e. g. þrælligt *thrallish slavish*, svínsligt *swinish*; (b) a passive ability, possibility (365); these are formed chiefly from verbs, e. g. geingiligt *fit to go on, passable, walkable*, hlægiligt *laughable*, byggiligt *habitable*; especially in *-anligt* from part. in *-anda, -andi* (369), e. g. ótrúanligt *incredible*, óbætanligt *irreparable*, ósegjanligt *not to be said*; still some have an active force, e. g. meðtækiligt *adopting and acceptable*; (c) a kind of diminutive adj., or new adj. used of things, formed from those applied to persons (366), e. g. röskt *rash*, röskligt *which seems to be rash*, þarfst *needful*, þarflegt *that which cannot be done without, necessary*, blíðligt *friendly*; this ending is joined to almost all adj. in *-samt*, e. g. friðsamligt *peaceful*, nytsamligt *profitable*; some are found only with this double ending *-samligt* e. g. syndsamligt *sinful*.

373. *at, (aðr), -t (ðr, dr, tr)* expresses that a person or thing is provided with something, and seems to be the participial ending of the 1st, as *it, inn, in* (367) is of the 2nd conjugation, e. g. hugaðr *spirited* rétrúadr *right trowing*, othodox, húngraðr *hungry*, rafkraptaðr *electric*, hærðr *hairy*, hyrndr *horned*, einhendr or einhentr *onehanded*.

-kynjat, expresses the Germ. *-artig* e. g. leirkynjat *clay-like*, járnkynjat *ironlike* etc.

374. *-skt, (skr)*, expresses in particular some thing or pers. belonging to a region or country, e. g. helvizkt *hellish*, írskt *Irish*, enskt or eingelskt *English*, gauzkt or (gautskt) *Gothic*, Norskt *Norse*; *-neskt* is sometimes added to the root,

e. g. jarðneskt *earthy*,⁷ himneskt *heavenly*, eystneskt *Esthnish*, *Esthonian*, saxneskt *Saxon*, eingilsaxneskt *Anglosaxon*, gotneskt *Gothic*, tyrkneskt *Turkish*. From names of countries in *-land* they are formed in *-lenzkt* e. g. islenzkt, hollenzkt, sýrlenzkt *Syrian*, útlenzkt *outlandish*, innlenzkt *inlandish*. From names of peoples in *-verjar* the ending becomes *verskt* e. g. romverskt, norðverskt *northern*, þýðverskt or þýzkrt *German*, samverskt *Samaritan*. The form *-iskt* so common in the new tongues is found only in a few new and spurious words, e. g. hebréskt egypzkt (*egyptskt*) *Egyptian*; yet barbariskt and pótiskt (otherwise skáldigt) are found.

375. *-ótt* (*óttr, ótt*), denotes an outward form; e. g. kríglótt *circular*, hnöttótt *globular*, röndótt *striped*, kollótt *oval, without horns*, stórdropótt (regn) *great-dropped (rain)*.

376. *-rænt*, (*rænn, ræn*), denotes a tract, e. g. norrænt *Norse*, *northern*, austrænt *from the east*, suðrænt, vestrænt, fjallrænt *from the hills (montanum)* is said most of winds: Substantives are formed from these in *-ræna* e. g. norræna *north wind*, also *the old Norse tongue*.

377. *-leitt*, (*-leitr, leit*), from *lita* *to see* denotes a likeness in appearance, especially in hue, e. g. háleitt *lofty, majestic*, grimleitt *grimlooking*, rauðleitt *ruddy*, hvítleitt *whity*, grænleitt *greenish* (e. g. of the sea).

378. *-vert*, (*-verðr*), answers to the Germ. *-värts*, Swed. *värtes*, Engl. *wards*, and denotes a position, e. g. utanvert *outward*, austanvert *eastward*, sunnanvert (Frackland) *the south of France*, á vestanverðu Einglandi er furstadæmit Bretland, *In the westward part of England lies the Principality (of) Wales*.

379. *-vænt*, (*-vænn*), from *vân* *hope, expectation*, and sometimes *vænligt*, e. g. banvænt *deadly, (of which a man may die)*, lifvænt *on which a man can live*, uggvænt *dreadful*, skaðvænt, *from which scathe is to be looked for, harmful*, orvænt *not to be expected, geigvænligt fearful*.

380. *-a*, *-i*, form many indecl. adj., the last part of which are taken from some subst. e. g. *Jafnsiða evensided, parallel*, *afsinna mad*, *landflóttta banished*, *einskipa oneshipped*, *with only one ship*, *sjálflala selfeeding (of cattle)* *bjargþrota helpless, destitute*, *heyþrota hayless, which has no more hay* (195).

3. Which form Adverbs.

381. *-a*, is the most common ending by which adj. are made into adverbs, as *gjarna willingly*, *víða widely*, *illa badly*; it is particularly applied to all adj. in *-ligt* e. g. *sæmiliga decently, fairly*, *höfðingliga like a prince*, *greiniliga minutely*, *ógleymaliga eternally*, etc. Those adj. which (by rule 372.) add *-ligt* to some shorter ending, form adv. only from the longer form in *-ligt*, e. g. *göfugliga nobly, bravely*, *nytsamliga usefully*, etc. Many adj. with other endings, which do not take *-ligt*, form nevertheless adverbs in *-liga*, e. g. *þækklátilga thankfully*, *háleitliga solemnly, majestically*, *erfiðliga painfully* etc. This *-liga* which thus may also be regarded as an independant deriv. syll., is sometimes contracted into *-la*, e. g. *harla* (for *harðla, harðliga*) *very greatly*, *gjörla plainly, closely*, *varla* (for *varliga* from *var-* (297) *hardly*, *árla early*, *síðla slowly, lately*.

382. *-an* also forms adv. from some adj., e. g. *siðan since*, *gjarnan willingly*, *sáran hardly, heavily*, but this seems to be properly the acc. sing. masc. because other acc. are also used in the same way; e. g. (*róa*) *mikinn to row* *stoutly, strongly*, (*stynja*) *púngan to sigh heavily*, (*riða*) *röskvan to ride boldly, apace*, *harðan hardly*, and the like: In this way also subst. and adj. are used together, e. g. *alla reiðu already*, *alla götu to the very end, until*, *alla jafna all through, continually*, *alla tíma always, ever*, *lánga tíma long time*. Of all the subst. thus used to express adv. in conjunction with other words, none undergoes so many changes as *vegr way*; sometimes it is put in the acc. without the art., e. g. (*á*) *annanweg otherwise*, *þannveg thiswise, hvernveg how, in what way*; sometimes *v* falls away, thus

þanneg, hvernug; but since *eg* is an uncommon ending, þannig hvernig, einnig *also*, *evenso*, are usually said; veg may be also contracted to *ug* (*og*), thus we find þannug, hvernug; again the article is sometimes adjoined, aungvangveginn *in no wise*, nockurnveginn *in some way or other*; but even here *v* may be thrown away, thus nockurneginn, einneginn *like wise*; or the whole ending *eginn* is contracted to *in*, þannin *thus*, hvernin, einnin.

In like manner the acc. (or nom.) neut., is used in Icel., as in other tongues, e. g. mest *mostly*, *chiefly*, trautt *hardly*, *with difficulty*, eflaust *doubtless*, orrustulaust *warlessly*, *peacefully*, and many more.

The Dat. also often expresses an adverbial sense, e. g. (gráta) hástöfum *to weep loudly*, stundum *sometimes*, tiðum *often*, laungum *long (and many times)*, stórum *greatly*, öðruvísi *otherwise*, einkum *especially*.

So also the gen., e. g. loks, loksins *finally*, allskonar allskyns *all kinds*, samastaðar *in the same place*, annarstaðar *elsewhere*, allstaðar *everywhere*, þarstaðar *in that place, there*, þessa heims *in this world*, annars (kostar) *otherwise*, allskostar *in all respects*, utanlanz *abroad*, vestanlanz *in the westland* (i. e. the west part of Iceland).

Prepositions also with the cases governed by them, often express adverbial ideas, e. g. á braut, í burt, í burtu, *a-way*, í meðallagi *midling*, *moderately*, í betra, bezta lagi, *well enough, very well*, at sönnu *quite right*, at mestu leiti *for the most part*, at minsta kosti *at least*, at undanförnu *aforetime*, með öllu *altogether*, með því *at since, as*, tilfriðs *content*, tilforna *heretofore*, til baka *back, backwards*, til hlítar *very much, considerably*. In this way many comp. prep. and conj. are also formed, e. g. (til) handa einum *for some one*, á hendr þeim *against them*, á moti *against*, í stað *instead of*, í gegn *against*, syrir innan *within*.

383. *-an* is however an actual adverbial ending, e. g. meðan, á meðan *meantime*, áðan *lately*, sjaldan *seldom*. Those adv. in particular are formed in this way which denote a motion from a place, e. g. heiman *from home*, héðan *hence*,

innan out, from within, utan in from without, neðan up from beneath, ofan down from above. The distinction between ofan and niðr is nearly the same as that in Germ. between *her-unter* and *hinunter*, but between neðan, upp, and the rest this distinction does not seem to be observed.

384. *-i (at a place)*, e. g. *uppi above, niðri below, inni, úti, frammi before*, and the like.

385. *-r (to a place), towards, suðr southward, norðr, niðr, aptr back wards backagain; many of these words express also a being in a place, e. g. konúngr var þá austr í Víkinni, the king was then in the east in the Bay.*

386. *-at (to a place)*, but is found perhaps only in the words *híngat hither, þágat thither; whither?* is expressed by *hvert?*

387. *-na* defines adv. still more closely, e. g. *svona just so, núna just now, hérna just here, þarna just there, eilísligana for ever and ever.*

388. *-is* is the common ending for forming adv. from subst. with the usual vowel changes, e. g. *jafnsiðis side by side, jafnfætis step for step, framvegis and framleiðis forthwith, furthermore, árdegis early (in the day) sömuleiðis likewise, optsinnis offtime, innbyrðis mutually, útbyrðis overboard.*

4. Which form Verbs.

389. *-a* is often added without any change in the root of the old word, though the signs of the sexes always fall away from subst. adj. and pron., e. g. *öfunda to envy, daga to dawn, heila to heal, þúa to thou Fr. tutoyer Germ. dutzen, æa to say ay, sveia to say fie! miklast to look big, give one's self airs, rikja to reign.* The change which takes place in the two last, viz., that the syll. *ił* (in mikil) is contracted, and that *i* (in riki) turned into *j*, is the same as that which occurs in the inflection of these words when a vowel follows, and is not therefore caused by the derivation. These

verbs belong to the 1st class of the 1st conjug.; yet some in *ja* must be excepted, formed from neut. in *i*, which belong to the 2nd class.

390. The vowel of the chief syll. is often changed in the same way as it would be, if an *i* followed, that is, from hard to weak; e. g. *nefna* *to name* (*nafn*), *fella* *to fell* (*fall*) *vexa* *to wax, grow*, (*vax*) *rèttlæta* *to justify* (*rèttlátr*), *leysa* *to loose* (*laus-t*) *deyda* *to kill* (*dault*, *dauðr*), *girnast* *to yearn after*, (*gjarnt*), *dirfast* *to dare* (*djarft*), *gista* *to lodge, treat as a guest* (*gestr*), *rigna* *to rain* (*regn*) *styðja* *to stay, prop*, *stoð*, *mæta* *to meet* (*mót*), *bæta* *to pay a fine, atone* (*bót*), *synda* *to swim* (*sund*), *bryンna* *to water* (*brunnr*); should the last cons. be simple, *j* is often inserted (by rule 88.) e. g. *heygja* *to lay in a barrow* (*haugr*), *eygja* *to be ware of, see*, (*auga*), *qvelja* *to quell, plague*, (*qvöl*), *temja* *to tame* (*tamt*), *lægja* *to humble* (*láglt*). All these, which receive a vowel change, are inflected after the 2nd class of the 1st conjug., those only excepted which in their chief syll. have *e*, *y*, or soft *i*, with a single cons. following, and the ending *ja*, which belong to the 3rd class. In this way many transitives are formed according to the 1st conjug. from intransit. according to the 2nd conjug. (286), especially from the imperf.; sometimes however there is little difference between the meaning these verbs, e. g.

<i>renna</i>	<i>to run</i>	<i>rann,</i>	<i>renna</i>	<i>to let run</i>	<i>rendi.</i>
<i>svelta</i>	<i>to hunger</i>	<i>svalt,</i>	<i>svelta</i>	<i>to starve</i>	<i>svelti.</i>
<i>skjálfa</i>	<i>to quake</i>	<i>skalf,</i>	<i>skelfsa</i>	<i>to frighten</i>	<i>skelfði.</i>
<i>springa</i>	<i>to split</i>	<i>(sprack),</i>	<i>sprengja</i>	<i>to blow up</i>	<i>sprengði.</i>
<i>siþa</i>	<i>to sit</i>	<i>sat,</i>	<i>setja</i>	<i>to set</i>	<i>setti.</i>
<i>liggja</i>	<i>to lie</i>	<i>(lág),</i>	<i>leggja</i>	<i>to lay</i>	<i>lagði.</i>
<i>sofa</i>	<i>to sleep</i>	<i>svaf,</i>	<i>svefja</i>	<i>to still</i>	<i>svafði.</i>
		<i>pl. sváfum,</i>	<i>svæfa</i>	<i>to lull to sleep</i>	<i>svæfði.</i>
<i>riða</i>	<i>to ride</i>	<i>reið,</i>	<i>reida</i>	<i>to carry on horseback</i>	<i>reiðdi.</i>
<i>rísa</i>	<i>to rise up</i>	<i>reis,</i>	<i>reisa</i>	<i>to raise up</i>	<i>reisti.</i>
<i>bíta</i>	<i>to bite</i>	<i>beit,</i>	<i>beita</i>	<i>to bait</i>	<i>beitti.</i>
<i>gráta</i>	<i>to weep</i>	<i>(grét),</i>	<i>græta</i>	<i>to trouble</i>	<i>grætti.</i>

falla	<i>to fall</i>	(fèll),	fella	<i>to fell</i>	feldi.
hánta	<i>to hang</i>	(hèck),	heingja	<i>to hang up</i>	heingði.
brjóta	<i>to break</i>	braut	breyta	<i>to change</i>	breytti.
drjúpa	<i>to drop</i>	draup,	dreypa	<i>to sprinkle</i>	dreypti.
smjuga	<i>to sneak</i>	smaug,	smeygja	<i>to sneak in</i>	smeygði.
söckva	<i>to sink</i>	söck,	söckva	<i>to make to sink</i>	söcti.
sverja	<i>to swear</i>	sór,	særa	<i>to adjure</i>	særði.
hlæa	<i>to laugh</i>	hlóg,	hlægja	<i>to amuse</i>	hlægði.
hlaupa	<i>to run</i>	(hljóp),	hleypa	<i>to make to run</i>	hleypti.
búa	<i>to dwell</i>	pl. bjuggu, byggja	to build		bygdi.

Some of these are the same in the infin., but still they must not be confounded together, because they are clearly and definitely distinguished throughout their inflections, e. g.

sleppa	slepp	slapp	sloppit	<i>to slip away</i>
sleppa	sleppi	slepti	slept	<i>to let slip, loose.</i>

Brenna *to burn*, (*ardere*) (244.) and brenna *to burn* (*comburere*) may serve for complete examples in all persons and forms.

391. *-na* denotes that the subj. assumes a certain character, e. g. vakna, sofna *to wake, to sleep*, blikna *to turn pale, (bleach)* (bleikja *to bleach*) stikna *to be roasted* (steikja), hitna *to grow hot* (heita), bráðna *to melt* (bræða), brotna *to break, be broken*, kólna *to grow cold* (kæla), sortna *to blacken* (sverta), þagna *to grow silent*, kafna *to choke* (qvefja, kæfa), versna *to grow worse*, batna *to grow better*, fölna *to grow ashy pale* (from fölr *the hue of death*), roðna *to redden, losna to becomeloose*.

392. *-la* forms dimin. or frequentatives, e. g. rugla *to turn upside down, disturb*, from rugga *to remove, tögla to chew over and over*, (from tyggja), sagla *to saw clumsily, to saw in vain* (saga), staglast á *to barl out for* (stagast á) japla *to champ* (jappa), biðla *to woo, (biðja)*, miðla *to share, hnuðla to knead together in small lumps* (e. g. pills) from hnoða *to knead, hvarfla to waver, seigla to delay, put off*. This ending took its rise perhaps from subst. or adj. in *ull, ill, il, ilt* etc. e. g. bækla *to put out of joint* (from bækill),

hesla *to plane* (from hesill) which last might be reckoned besides among those in 289.

393. *-ra*, klisra *to clamber* (from klifa) haltra *to limp*, hliðra *to give way*, latra *to be tired out*, skakra *to totter*, svolgra *to swallow*.

394. *-sa*, forms frequent.; e.g. hugsa *to think over*, hreinsa *to rinse*, bopsa *to yelp*, jásza *to say aye repeatedly*, hrifsa (til sín) *to clutch, snatch to one's self*, bifsa, *to jog, sway to and fro*. etc.

395. Some frequentatives are formed without any definite ending by a double consonant within the word (*a* the sign of the infin. being added) e.g. þvætta *to wash* (from þvâ), þagga *to be silent* (from þegja), totta *to suck out*, (perhaps from toga), skoppa *to run, spring* (from skopa).

396. *-ta* gives a transitive force, e.g. játa *to acknowledge, assent*, neita *to deny*, bugta (sik) *to bow ones' self*, blakta *to naft, fan*, heimta *to fetch*, lykta *to shut*, gipta *to give away (in marriage)* (gefa), skipta *to shift* (skipa) ypta (öxlum) *to shrug (ones shoulders)*. This ending *-ta* seems to come from the part. of the 1st conjug. in *at, t*; just as the ending *-na* (391) takes probably its rise out of the part. pass. of the 2nd conjug. in *it, inn, in*. In this way at any rate the difference in meaning may very well be accounted for, because the 1st conjug. contains properly verbs transit., while the 2nd chiefly intransitives.

397. *-ga* gives a transitive force, and is used especially in forming verbs from adj., e.g. frjofsga *to fructify*, endrlisga *to enliven, refresh*, fjölgja *to multiply*, blóm gast *to put out bloom*. Some of these verbs seem to come from adj. in *-ugt*. e.g. syndga *to sin* (syndugt), auðga *to enrich* (audugt), blóðga *to dabble with blood* (blódugt).

398. *-ka* has the same force, and is perhaps only a variation of the above, e.g. aumka *to pity*, seinka *to delay, put off*, iðka *to worship, drive (a trade)* tiðka *to use, to be wont*, bliðka *to soften*, mínska *to lessen*; this is formed from

the comp. minna; as others come from short comp. the *r* of which, if a vowel goes before, is assimilated with *k* into *ck*, e. g. *hækja* *to raise* (*hærra*), *stæcka* *to enlarge* (*stærra*), *mjócka* *to make thinner* (*mjórra*); yet these words have sometimes an intransit. meaning. All these deriv. (391—8) belong to the 1st el. of the 1st conjug. with the exception of some few in *-ta*, which follow the 2nd class.

CHAPTER XII.

Composition.

399. In the Old Norse tongue, as in Greek, the compositions are uncommonly free and extended; by these the want of many deriv. is supplied, e. g. those which express a material, origin, region, as also an increase, diminution and the like. Subst. are compounded with other subst. and with adj., seldom with verbs; adj. with subst., and other adj., seldom with verbs; pronouns are very rarely compounded, but if ever generally with adv., or subst. in order to form adverbs; verbs are not compounded with subst. and adj. unless they undergo a previous change, which at the same time alters them into nouns; particles, especially adv. and prep. are often joined to other words, yet only in so far as that they are set before them in order to determine or modify their meaning. This unfitness of the pron., verbs, and particles for composition, is that which sets a bound to such couplings of words in all European tongues, otherwise we should be able, like the Greenlanders, to say our whole meaning or sentence, in one single hugely long and endlessly compounded word. All composition in our tongues serves to form new words, denoting one simple idea, not to string together old ones each retaining its separate force; e. g. *åderlåta* *to let-blood*, *aderlåtning* *bloodletting*, etc., denote one single thing, towards expressing which the two words *åder* and *låter* lose their former

independance, and are as it were fused togeiher into a single word; but "du har ju ofta åderlåtit honom" *thou hast often let him blood*" or the like, such it is impossible for us to string together, because neither du, honom or han, nor ju, or ofta allow of any composition.

400. The last member in a compound word is usually regarded as the chief part, and of subst. and verbs this may rightly be said, in so far as by chief word that is not meant on which the thought should be especially fixed, but that which has the most extensive meaning, and is therefore limited or determined by the first part. But in the case of adj. it is hard to say which is the chief word, because comp. adj. may be often inverted without changing the meaning in the least, e. g. hárfagur and fagurhærðr, *fairhaired*. So much is certain, that the last part always shows to what class of words the new word belongs, and that its inflection is always joined to the end, e. g. góðvild *goodwill*, eldfimt *combustible*, in the gen. góðvild-ar, eldfim-s. If therefore a subst. comes to stand last in a comp., adj., it must take the inflective ending of an adj. viz, *t*, *r*, etc., e. g. berbeint *barefooted*, lángorðr *longworded*, wordy.

401. *H* and *v* at the beginning of the last part often fall away in compos., e. g. líkamr (líkami) from hamr *skin, hide, external appearance*, Norðrálfa *Europe*, from hálfa *quarter of the globe*, Viljálmur for Vilhjálmar, gullríngr *goldring*, for gullhríngr; Noregr for Norwegr, hverneg for hvernveg *how?* So also the article (171.)

Composition of Substantives.

402. Very many are comp. with other subst. and with adj., suffering no other change of the first part than throwing away the sexual ending, and consequently without any change at all in case the first part has no such sexual sign; e. g. Kyn-qvísl *a pedigree*, vagn-slód *wheelrut*, sól-skin *sun-shine*, jafn-maki *co-equal*, kálf-skinn *calfskin*, stein-spjald *stone-table*, mið-sumar *mid-summer*, smá-fénaðr *small-cattle*.

403. If the first part be an adj., it is nevertheless sometimes put in the nom., keeping its sex sign, and retains in such cases its complete inflection in all the endings like the subst., e. g. heilagr-dóm̄r *halidome, reliques*, (otherwise helgi-dóm̄r), lendrmaðr *vassal* (lènsmaðr), miðrmorgun *midmorning* (i. e. *six o'clk A. M.*), Mikligarðr *Constantinople*, Miklaborg *Mecklenburg*, Breiðisjörðr *Broadfjord* (in Iceland) þriðipartr, etc. in the acc. helgandóm, Miklagarð, þriðjapart, etc.

404. If the vowel of the word be changeable ö, it is always turned into a, e. g. mjáðdrecka *meadbowl*, lastvar *wary against vice*, jarðeldr *subterranean fire*, handtaka *to lay hold of*, etc. This takes place therefore in all subst. of the 6th decl., and in most of those of the 7th and 8th.

405. Euphony however, or the relation of ideas among each other, often require the 1st part to be put in the gen., especially where this part is as it were the object, or owner, of the last, e. g. ríkissjórñ *government*, föðurbróðir *fathersbrother*, andardrátr *breath, breathdrawing*, solarfall *sundown*, pípuhattr *pipelid*, lagabrot *lawbreaking*, stækunargler *microscope*, vagnasmiðr *coachmaker*, gatnamót *crossway*.

406. Sometimes the first part takes the ending -u instead of -a, which if it is to be referred to any case, must come from the dat. pl.; but it seems more right to regard it as a mere effect of euphony, and it might, if it did not belong exclusively to the new tongue, be compared with those Greek compounds in which the 1st part ends in o, e. g. mánudagr *Monday*, Holsetuland *Holstein*. In old writers mánadagr and Holsetaland are found.

The same form is used in deriv. e. g. förunautr *follower*, mótneyti *fellowship in food*, mátuligt *suitable, fit*; in old writers mataligt is also found from máti gen. máta *measure, moderation*.

407. Still more common is the ending i, especially if the 1st part be an adj., or verb, e. g. villipjóð, *a wild, savage folk*, villisvín *wildboar*, and the like, which must not be confounded with those in -u, which come from subst. in -a, e. g.

villimaðr *wildman*, but villumaðr *heretic*, from villa, *error*, bewilderment, brennifórn *burnt-offering*, from the verb at brenna, *to burn*, but brennuvín *brandy*, from the subst. brenna, brennu *burning*. Whenever a verb is compounded with a subst. or any other word, and stands in the 1st place, it always takes this form in -i, by which it is as it were changed into a subst., though this subst. never occurs but in composition, e. g. kennimaðr *priest, clerk*, kennivaldr *hierarchy, priestrule*, lærifaðir *father of the church*, spennikraptr *elasticity, suppleness*, syllisvíni *guzzler, drunkard*.

408. Fem. in -i, which are otherwise unchangeable in the sing. (160.), sometimes take -s, when they stand first in comp. or deriv., e. g. hræsnissfullr *flatterer, hypocrite*, hlýðnismerki *mark of obedience*, gætnislaus *careless*, beiðnisliga *imploring*.

409. The names of regions, quarters of the heaven, and climate, often throw away the ending -ur in compos., e. g. Norðymbraland *Northumberland*, Austindíun, suðaustr, (otherwise landsuðr) *south east*; yet, Austurríki, *East realm, Austria*, Suðurálsa *Africa*, are met with; besides essential -ur never falls away in any subst., e. g. silverbúinn *silvermounted*, akuryrkja *tillage, fjaðursfè barndoors fowl*.

410. Instead of the long gen. in -ar, that in -s is sometimes used in compos. particularly in Prop. Names, e. g. Magnús-ar, but Magnússon, Sigurðsson etc.; though this holds good chiefly of modern surnames. It is a more remarkable peculiarity, that when a comp. word, the first part of which is of two or three syll., is again compounded; it is commonly contracted so that the first part becomes monosyll.; e. g. Svarfaðardalr is a dale in Iceland, which has its name from one Svarfaðr gen. Svarfaðar, the history of the dwellers in this dale is called Svarfdælasaga *the story of Svardale*; lysthus *pleasure house*, but lysthusqvæði *pleasurehouse song*, Norðurland, but Norðlendingr *a Northlander*, and Nordlenzkt *Northlandish*; Suðurland, but Sunnlendingr, and Sunnlenzkt; útanlanz, but útlendingr and útlenzkt, innanlanz, but innlendt, innlenzkt etc.

Composition of Adjectives.

411. In the compos. of adj. the first part commonly undergoes the same changes as the same member in comp. subst. The following additional remarks may however be made; many adj. are comp. of two others, in which case the last is always the chief word, e. g. sannheilagr *truly-holy*, stórgjöfull *openhanded*, *who gives great gifts*, lauslyndr *fickle*; many are so comp. that the last part is a subst. which has received an adjectival form solely on account of the compos. þrihöfðaðr *threeheaded*, lángorðr *wordy*, rángeygdr *skeweyed*, fagurhærdr *fairhaired*, skammlífr *shortlived*.

412. In many cases therefore where we are now forced to turn subst. into adj. (a change which otherwise never occurs), the old Norsemen effected this in a simpler way like the Greeks, by placing the adj. last, e. g. halslángr *longnecked*, sviradigr *thicknecked*, daunsætr *sweetsmelling*, smeckgódr *goodtasted*, vongóðr *hopeful*, varabyckr *thicklipped*, nefmikill *bignosed*, föðurvondr *hard to feed*, skíðsær *skilled on snowshoon*. In this way the part. are always placed last, e. g. sóttbitinn *sicknessnipped*, *dead of a sickness*, ryðgeinginn *rusteaten*, stórgerðr *boastful*, esablandinn *doubtful*, alvörugesinn, *careful*, *serious*, *wary*, mýrarkendr *swampy*, oljukendr *oily*, járnslégin, *ironmounted*, *ironshod*.

413. Some comp. adj. compare their first part, e. g. háttvirðandi, hæstvirðandi *highworthy*, *highestworthy*, mikilsháttar *important*, meirsháttar *more important*, mikilvægr *weighty*, mestvægr or mikilvægatr *most weighty*, lítilvægr *of little weight*, minstvægr *of very little weight*.

Composition of Verbs.

414. Subst. in compos. with verbs do not constitute the actual object of the action, but denote something connected with the same, or explanatory of it, e. g. krossfesta *to crucify*, hálshöggva *to behead*, handhögga *to cut off the hand*, orðleingja *to talk wordily*, auglýsa *to make plain*, *proclaim*, etc.

These are however not numerous, any more than verbs comp. with adj. as *rángsnúa* *to distort, turn askew*, *sannsæra* *to persuade*, *kunngjöra* *to make known*, etc. Those comp. with other verbs, e. g. *brennimerkja* *to brand, mark with a brand*, are however the rarest of all.

415. Adv. and prep. on the other hand are compounded with verbs in numberless instances, as in other tongues, e. g. *afráða* *to dissuade*, *inntaka* *to take in*, *útreka* *to drive out*, *fráskilja* *to part from*, etc.

There is a remarkable kind of compos. in Icel. and Angl. Sax. which does not impart a single whole idea, since the parts do not properly belong the one to the other, but, when only for the sake of the construction, the prep. is taken from the subst., unless this be left out, and added to the verb; especially when the latter stands last in the sentence, e. g. *i-vera* *to be in*, *af-trúa* *to trow of* (anything whatever). These ought perhaps to be written separately, for if *at* or the auxil. verb be added, it is usually put between them, e. g. *þeir er mér þótti í þurfa at vera*, *which methought ought to be therein*; this point therefore belongs more properly to syntax.

Some indefinite subst. and adj. of this kind, which do not contain one complete idea, are nevertheless actual compounds or derivatives, e. g. (*góðr*) *veðurdaga a* (*fine*) *day*, (*lítí*) *matland a* *land bringing forth* (*little*) *food*, (*illa*) *limaðr* *one who has* (*illmade*) *limbs*, (*vel*) *aettadr* (*well*) *born*. If no defining word stands along with them, they are commonly taken in a good and strengthening sense.

Words commonly used in Composition.

416. The words used in composition, as may be seen from what has been said above, are very numerous, but it will not perhaps be thought superfluous, to adduce in addition some of those most commonly added to other words in order to express a certain definitive though subordinate idea.

417. Thus *höfuð-* *head* is often used first in compos.; e. g. *höfuðeingill archangel*, *höfuðprestr highpriest*, *höfuðgrein chiefpiece*. This kind of compos. however by no means always answers to those in the new tongues, e. g. *aðalorrusta mainbattle*, Swed. *hufvudbattalj*, *atriðisord chief word*, *meginhaf great sea, ocean*, *meginþjóð flower of a nation*.

þjód- forms a kind of augmentatives with the idea of excellence; e. g. *þjóðkonúngr king over a whole great people*, *þjóðskáldr a great skald, poet*, *þjóðspekíngur great philosopher*, *þjóðgata highroad*.

Stór- is used in endless comp. with subst. adj., and adv., out of which it forms augmentatives, e. g. *stóreign great possessions*, *stórbær great buildings*, *stórgrytí great stones*, from *grjót*, *stórdeila great strife*, *stórmenni great man*, *stórtiðindi great tidings*, *stórríkr very powerful*, *stórauðugr very wealthy*, *stórgjöfull one who gives great gifts*, *stórmikill very great*, *stórlilla very ill*.

Smá- (from *smátt*, *smár*, *smá*), forms diminutives, e. g. *smásveinn little page*, *smáqvíkindi small beasts*, *smámey little maid*, *smákónungr kingling*, *small king* etc. In the same way as these two words, are also used *mikil-* and *lítill*, *marg-* and *fá-*, but they occur less frequently, e. g. *mikilmenni a tall, commanding man*, *lítilmenni little, insignificant, person*, *margvitur much knowing*, *fávitur little knowing*.

Ný- (from *nýtt*, *nýr*, *ný*), expresses our *new or newly*, e. g. *nýkjörinn newly chosen*, *nýmindaðr newmade*, *nýstaðinn upp newly risen up*, *nýmæli news*, etc.

Gód- e. g. *góðgjorðr good fare*, *góðverk good works*, *góðsús wellmeaning*, *góðfrægr having a good name*.

Ill- e. g. *illgjörð ill doing*, *illmenni badman*, *illviðri bad weather*, *illgresi weeds*, *illsús illmeaning*, *spiteful*.

418. Of words used last in compos. the most common are:

-*maðr*, joined to genitives and denoting, (a) a man of a certain character, *gáfumaðr a gifted man, genius*, *mælskumaðr a talker*, *þjónustumáðr serving man*, *mótstöðumadr with stander*, *gleðimaðr a merry man*, *íþróttamaðr one distinguished in*

athletic sports, boðsmaðr *a bidden guest, a guest*, liturnarmaðr *a painter*; (b) a dweller in a certain region, e. g. Asíumenn *Asiatics*, Austurríkismenn *Easterlings*, *Austrians*, Trójumenn *Trojans*, Parísarmaðr *a man of Paris*, Strassborgarmenn *Strasburghers*, borgarmaðr *burgher, townsman*, lanzmadr *a native* (especially opposed to vikingar *searovers*), and by no means to be confounded with landi which means *landsman, countryman*; (c) one of a certain party, e. g. fjandmaðr *foeman*, bóandmaðr *one of the peasant party*, konúngsmaðr *kingsman, royalist*, which last must be clearly distinguished from konúngmaðr *king, kingly person*.

-*kona* forms fem., which answer to the foregoing masc. e. g. þjónustukona *handmaid*, móttöðukona *withstanding woman*, einsetukona *hermitess*.

-*land*, the Icelanders seldom use any name of a country that is not comp. with -*land*, -*riki*, or the like, e.g. Indíaland, Jórsalaland *Palestine*, Polinaland, Prussaland, Flæmíngjaland *Flanders*, Valland *Italy*, (this often means France in old writers), Serkland *Barbary* (*Saracenland*). The words -*heimr*, *riki*, and *veldi* are added to the gen. pl. of the name of the people, e. g. Vanaheimr *the home or land of the Wends* (*Sclavonians*), Fránkaríki *the realm of the Franks*, Sviaveldi *the rule of the Svedes*; but -*land* often to an abbreviated form, which is perhaps the sing., e. g. Sýrland *Syria*, Grickland *Greece*, Frackland *France*, Eingland, Skotland etc. (110. 178. 321.)

-*borg*, a town is seldom named without being comp. with -*borg* -*staðr* -*kaupángr*, or some other Icelandic appellative, e.g. Trójuborg *Troytown*, Kartagoborg, Jórsalaborg or Jórsalir *Jerusalem*, Akursborg *Acre*, Atenuborg *Athens*, Parisaborg *Paris*, Niðarós *Trondjem*, Kaupmannahöfn *Copenhagen*, Stockholmr.

-*efni* denotes (a) one who is about to be something, konúngsefni *kingsheir, crownprince*, biskupsefni *one who will be bishop*, prestsefni *a priest elect*, mágsefni *future son in*

law, kýrefni *a calf which will be sometime or other a cow*; (b) an object for any sense, e. g. hlátursefni *any thing laughable*, sorgarefni *any thing to sorrow over*.

-list forms the names of arts or practical sciences, e. g. málaralist *art of painting*, now konst or kunst (contracted from kunnusta) is also used in such cases.

-korn forms diminutives, e. g. ritkorn *a little writing*, pamphlet, prófkorn *a small proof*, stundarkorn *the twinkling of an eye*, karlkorn *mannikin*, piltkorn *a little boy*, barnakorn *baby, my dear child*, (Dansk *Børnlille*.)

-fullr, e. g. hjátrúarfíllr *superstitious*, lotníngarfíllr *worshipful*; -míkil and -ríkr are also used in like cases, e. g. ábatamíkill *advantageous*, ávaxtarmíkill *very fruitful*, gæzkuríkr *very good*, all good, (used of God) blóðríkr *fullblooded* plethoric, etc.

-laus forms negative adj. e. g. saklaus *guiltless*, huglaus *spiritless*, vopnlaus *weaponless*; these adj. are often used in the neut. as adv., e. g. the word *interregnum*, is thus expressed, þá var konunglaust, höfðinglaust, páfalaust etc.; in regard to the subst. formed from this in -leysi and -leysa see rule 333. -litill is used nearly in the same way, e. g. ávaxtarlítill *bearing little fruit* etc.

-gjarn denotes an inclination, e. g. metnaðargjarn *greedy of honour*, drottunargjarn *eager to reign*, nám gjarn *teachable*, fègjarn *avaricious*, mútugjarn *corrupt, ready to take bribes*, þrætugjarn *strifeloving*, hence are formed abstract subst. in -girni.

-vis denotes a quality in general, e. g. daunví *quick-scented, sharpsighted*, prettví *crafty, deceitful*, stelví *thievish*, hvatví *petulant, saucy*, læví *faithless*.

419. Many more might be reckoned up, which form whole classes of comp. words, e. g. subst. -kyn, *kind*, kin,

-*lag* way, manner, -*góðr*, -*illr*, -*sæll* etc. But they are easy to master, and it would be endless to describe them all. I need only remark, that however extended and unlimited composition may be in the old Norse, the chief word, or that which contains the general idea, must always be placed last in subst.; the genius of the language not admitting in the least such words as *ιπποποταμός*.

FOURTH PART.

Syntax.

CHAPTER XIII.

General view.

420. The true Icelandic syntax is distinguished in general by simpleness, strength, and regularity; it seldom employs long or complex periods, but rather short and loose sentences, commonly connected by *ok* or *enn* (i. e. *but*) etc. e. g. in Egils' Saga, Björn hét hersir, ríkr maðr í Sogni, er bjó á Aurlandi. Hans son var Brynjólfur, er arf allan tók eptir föður sinn. Synir Brynjólfss voru þeir Björn ok Þórðr; þeir voru menn á úngum aldri, er þetta var tíðenda. Björn var farmaðr mikill: var stundum i víking, enn stundum í kaupferðum. Björn var hinn gerfligsti maðr etc. Or the following from Sverris' Saga, Eysteinn erkibiskup hafði þat sumar komit vestan af Einglandi snemma, ok hafði verit þrjá vetur í Einglandi frá stóli sínum, ok þá sættist erkibiskup við Sverri konung, ok fór hann um sumarit norðr til stóls sins.

421. Nevertheless the construction is more free than in the new tongues; because the many and clearly distinguished cases, genders, and other forms, render it easy to find out what words are to be taken together. The chief word can therefore be placed at will in the place where it will have most effect; and in this way many circumlocutions of the new tongues are avoided; so that the construction is made

shorter and more powerful; e. g. Sagt er þar ok frá dauða hvers þeirra ok legstað, *there is it said both of the death of each of them, and of their restingplace (grave)*. Fari! þeir! aprt munu þeir koma. *Let them go! they will (soon) come back.* Manninn skapaði guð seinast. *God shaped man last.*

Again the numerous inflections of words require the greatest accuracy in writing and speech, because they must always answer to each other in the strictest way, according to the natural relations of the words in the sentence, just as in Greek and Latin, and perhaps even more strictly; at least we here find no such exceptions as in Greek and the Eastern tongues, where the verb and its subst. are sometimes put in different numbers; e. g. Haralds saga hins hárfagra, *the story of Harald the fairhaired*; here all three words must stand in the gen. masc., as it is not enough to say as in Swedish, *Harald den hårdfagres historia*, where only the adj., because it comes last, takes the posses. sign 's. So also Saga Olafs konúngs ens helga Haraldssonr. (Ræð ek) at þú fáir Haraldi frænda þinum annat konúngsriki. Sem ecki leyfir oss at vera öldungis hirðulausum um vora egin velferð.

422. This regularity has been perhaps the reason why, in order to avoid monotony in the endings when several words in the same case follow immediately one after the other, it is usual to separate them by inserting some expression with a different close, or which stands in another case; e. g. gott verk ok ástsamt, *a good work and a lovely*. þá tók Þórarinn til mál Nefjólfsson. Fáir munu lastalausir lifa eða glæpa (viz, lausir), instead of, Fáir munu lifa lasta eða glæpa-lausir, *Few will live without backbiting or without sin.* Höggva þat eðr meida etc. This is again extended much farther, in fact almost to every case where two words belong together, even though they may be of different kind and case; in questions and answers in particular, the adv. is separated from the word to which, or with which, the answer is made; e. g. hvað kostar það mikið? *how much does that cost?* hvað ertu gamall? *how old art thou?* Svá våra þar ljón stór sem uxar. *There were lions as big as oxen.*

423. One remarkable peculiarity of the old Norse is that the *oratio obliqua* is often suddenly changed for the *oratio directa*, viz., when the most important portion of a persons speech comes; e. g. þá sögðu Æsirnir at hann (Fenrir) mundi skjótt slíta mjótt silkiband, er hann hafði fyrr brotit stóra järnfjötra; "enn ef þú fær eigi þetta band slítit þá skulum vér leysa þik" *Then said the Æsir that he must be able to snap asunder in a trice a limp silken band, he who had before burst great iron fetters.* "But if thou'rt unable to break this band, then will we loose thee.

In the same way, and still more commonly, number and person are changed in one and the same period, viz., when at one time the chief person is more thought of, at another all who share in the matter; e. g. Sverrir reið við 500 manna til bús Simunar í Skriksvík; tóku þar upp búit, enn brendu bæinn, ok fjörutína nauta lét hann reka á Vermaland. *Sverrir rode with 500 men to Simon's house in Skriksvik; they pulled down the house, but burned the hamlet, and he let forty head of cattle be driven into Vermland.*"

424. The common order is otherwise quite simple and natural; the subject with the words which define it are put first, then the verb with the adverbs belonging to it, and last the object with whatever is joined to it; e. g. Sverrir konúngr | samnaði nú saman | öllu liði sínu, which may however be changed in manifold ways, according to the meaning of the speaker, as well as the connection with the foregoing or following clauses in the context.

CHAPTER XIV.

Syntax of Substantives.

425. Titles are generally placed, as in Latin, after the Proper name, e. g. Sverrir konúngr, Eiríkr jarl, Guttormr hertogi, Otta kaisari h.nn mikli, Ari prestr, Vastes drotning. *Herra* and *Sira* however (together with *Fru* and *Madama*, *Frauen* and *Jungfru*) are put before the name, e. g. Hra Karl, Sra jón, because they are not the names of any actual dignity. *Herra* is used in old Norse of kings, bishops, and knights, *Sira* on the other hand exclusively of priests.

426. Genitives and possessives are usually placed after the nouns to which they answer; in later times however it has become somewhat more common to set them first. The rule may perhaps be best laid down thus, that they are placed before when emphatic in the sentence, but afterward in all other cases, e. g. Gerðu þat syrir hennar sakir, *do that for her sake!* Bróðir hans var kominn áðr. Er þeir fundu Gunnhildi móður sina.

427. Where we in the new tongues (i. e. Swed. and Dansk) merely place two subst. side by side, of which one denotes a part of, or serves to measure, the other, the Icel. requires that the name of the substance should either be put first, and as it were compounded with the other word; or also, if it be not a subst., or for any other reason be not suitable for compos., that the name of the substance be set last with the prep. af, e. g. gefðu mér osurlítið pappírsblað. Swed. *gif mig ett litet stycke (blad) papper. Give me a little piece of paper* Hann kastaði kökubita syrir hundinn, *han kastade en bit bröd (kaka) för hunden. He cast a piece of cake to the dog.* Af barkarstyckjum þeim, *af de stycken bark, from the pieces of bark.* Korntunnan kostar 20 r. dr. *En tunna spannmal kostar 20 r. dr. A tun of rye costs 20*

rix dollars. Lítið af saffrani *a little saffron.* Einn knefi af rúsínum eðr kórennum *a handful of raisins or currants.* NB. The English language uses sometimes the Icel., sometimes the Swedish idiom.

428. Subst. which serve to fill up a description, are put in the dat. where we use *by* or *in*, and in the gen. where we use *of*. Mann hét Ormr réttu nafni, *he hight Ormr by his right name.* Hvæt heitir þat öðrum orðum? *what does that mean in other words?* Hann þótti mikillar náttúru vera.

429. A subst. which marks the length of time, or travel, is put in the acc., e. g. konúngr lá þar hálfan mánuð, *(the) king lay there half a month.* Þeir dvöldust þar litla hrið, *they dwelled there a little time.* Þeir sóru margar þingmannaleiðir *, margur mílur. *They fared many miles.* Hann fór landveg, sjóleiðina etc. The only exception from this rule is the phrase. *He went on his way,* hann fór ferðar sinnar (in the gen.) as in Germ. *er zog seines Weges.*

430. If on the other hand such words only stand as definitives with some comparat., prep., or adv., and thus do not immediately denote the measure, they are commonly put in the dat. e. g. hálfum mánuði seinna, *half a month later.* Hemíngr andaðist vetri sidar. 290 árum eptir Nóa flóð. Segðu þat, Eldir! svá at þá einugi feti gágir framar.

431. A word denoting a means, instrument, manner, etc. is es put in the dat. without a prep., e. g. berja í grjóti hel, *to slay with stones.* Steig þór þá fram öðrum fæti. *Thor stepped then forward with one foot.* Þess varir mik at þú mælir feigum munni. Var þat eiðum bundit. Sigldi Rútr liði sínu suðr.

* A þingmannaleið contains one third of a degree after the common reckoning

CHAPTER XV.

Syntax of Adjectives.

432. Both the def. and indef. form of adj. are used as vocatives, e. g. guð minn góðr! blesstaðr minn! barnit gott! húsmóðir góð! ek vilda, góðr dreingr, at þú geingir inn í stofuna. Nu Jón litli! piltar litlu. But if both subst. and adj. be put in the def. form, then the sense is general and collective, e. g. góða barnit, *the good child, or good children.*

433. When adj. stand as subst., the Icelanders put them most often in the indef. form; e. g. danskir *the Danes*, íslenzkir *the Icelanders*. Þeir gjörðu allt þat íllt (gott etc.) við hann sem þeim var möguligt.

434. When an adj. answers to two subst., of which one is masc., the other fem., it is put in the neut., even though one or both subst. be left out, and only understood from what goes before, e. g. Enn er þau (viz Grímr oc Loptæna) voru buín, oc byr gaf, hélđu þau tveim skipum austr með landi, (Orvar Odds Saga. ch. 1.)

435. Descriptive adj. govern the dat., e. g. fagur sýnum, litill vexti, *fair of face, little of growth*, likr öðrum mönnum. Words which define or strengthen comparat. are also put in the dat., e. g. hverjum manni hærri, *taller than any man*. Hverri konu segri. Ljósálfar eru fegri enn sól sýnum, enn Döckálfar svartari biki. *The Lightelves are fairer than the sun to look on, (in face), but the Darkelves svarthier than pitch.* Gylf. ch. 17. Þriðjungi styttra. Var þá korn eingum mun betra. Ok er sjá (fótr) því ljótari at af er ein tain. Þeim mun heldr sem, *so much the more as.* Instead of this því or þeim mun, the particle at with the comparat. is also used; e. g. menn voru þeir at vaskari. Eingi maðr mun Eirik kalla at meira konung þó at hann drepi einn bónðason (210). *No man will call Eric any more a king, though he slay a peasants son.* There

are besides many adj. which govern the dat. as in Greek and other tongues, but which it is hard to bring under any rule. Vanr þessu starfi. Reiðr einum. Feginn því.

436. The superl. on the other hand is strengthened by the gen.; e. g. Hann var allra manna vitrastr. *He was of all men wisest.* Hún var allra qvenna fríðust. Er svá sagt at Egill geindi syrstr manna í borgina. Hann var þeirra æðstr (210).

437. Adj. which denote a measure take to them the name of the measure in the gen.; e. g. hálfar annarar álnar lángr, *one ell and a half long.* Fimm qvartila og þriggja þum-lúnga hár. *Five quarters and 3 thumbs high,* þrjátíu ára gamall (otherwise þritugr). There are also other adj. which govern the gen. but which can hardly be brought under any rule, e. g. verðr, verðugr ills dauða. Þá urðu þeir þess varir.

CHAPTER XVI.

Syntax of Pronouns.

438. Where in other tongues a personal pron. is joined to a Prop. Name by the conjunct. *and*, the Icelanders leave out *and*, but on the other hand throw the pron. into the Dual or Pl., in the same case as the Prop. Name; e. g. Eyjólfur var opt við skip um sumarit, ok áttu þeir Hreiðar mart saman í vinfeingi. *Eyjólfur was often at the ship during the summer and Hreidar and he had many dealings together in friendship.* Viga Glums Sagà. ch. I. Einka grípi vil ek þér gesa, er vér höfum mikinn trúnað á-haft frændr. i. e. *I and my friends, or forefathers.* Viga Glums Sag. ch. VI. Vinátta ockar Hákonar konúngs stendr grunnt. *Mine and king Hakons friendship stands in a tottering state.* Enn væntir mik at fundr vor Bagla verði. *I still hope that mine and the Baglarna's meeting will come about.* Instead of a Prop. Name a title may also be used in the same way, e. g. Skildu þeir jarl með

vináttu. *He and the Earl parted in friendship.* If on the other hand no definite person be spoken of, to which the pron. can refer., þeir in the pl. agreeing in case with a Prop. Name in the sing., forms an idiom exactly expressing the Greek *οι περὶ* with a Prop. Name; and may be rendered in Engl. by *N. N. and his party, friends*, or the like, e. g. þeir Sigurðr lögðu fram. Þeim Hákoní byrjaði seint.

439. Hann and hún are always used personally, and sá, sú invariably as demonstratives, and not as in the new tongues personally in the common gend.; e. g. Jarðarmergr er blendingr af kalki og leir, ef hann er lagðr út til viðrunar verðr hann að dupti. Meiníngin kann að vera sumum auðsén, þó eigi sè hún þat öllum. Þat, sá, sú, again are used of a entirely unknown, and hitherto unmentioned person or thing, where we place *a* before the relative, e. g. Hann var girðr sverði því er hann kallaði Láng. i. e. *He was girded with a sword which he called Long.* Hann sagði henni at þar var maðr sá er skömm færði at þeim. Heiðrekr barðist vid konung þann er Humli hèt. Með þeim hætti sem vèr fáum ecki skilit, i. e. *In a way which we cannot understand.* Þar eð guð hvörki vill nè getr þvíngat oss til góðs með þeirri makt, sem vèr getum ecki móti staðit.

440. How the indef. personal *one* (Swed. and Germ. *man*) is expressed, has been already spoken of (228.). It may however be added, that where we use *one* in a sentence which describes how one should set to work in any matter, the Icelanders prefer to throw the clause into the passive, inverting the form; e. g. Þa túnnin er skipt í vissa parta, er einn partrinn láttinn óbrukaðr, svo hann er hvorki sleginn nè heittr. *When the land is divided into certain parts, one part is left waste, so that it is neither mown nor grazed.* NB. The English uses either idiom, though the passive perhaps is more common.

441. The pron. *one another*, and *the one — the other*, are seldom expressed in Icel. by pron. (221), but usually in a shorter way by the simple passive, or reciprocal form of

the verb, e. g. er þeir voru búnir blaupast þeir at. *When they were ready (armed) they run one against the other.* Pýramus og Tisbe þau untust í ár. *Pyramus and Thisbe they loved one another of yore.*

442. Instead of the possess. pron. the dat. of the personal, are commonly used with subst. denoting any part of the body, and which are governed by a prep.; e. g. Fèll akarn nockut í höfud mér? Gylf. 45. *Fell an acorn on my head?* Enn er hendr hans voru lausar leysti hann bönd of fótum sér. So also, þórólfur fèll fram á fætr konungi.

With the gen. of other words also the gen. of the pers. pron. are used instead of possessives; e. g. þat stendr í sjal-fra vor valdi.

443. The article is properly hit, yet often also þat, and sometimes both are used at once in order to make a greater impression. Hinn is placed before adj., which then stand in the def. form.; e. g. hit gamla, hinn úngi, hinn væna, even if a subst. be added, as in Dansk; e. g. Hit gamla skip, Hinn úngi maðr, Hver er sú hin væna mær? *who is that fair maid?* or it is joined to the end of subst. In the last case if an adj. go before, it may either stand in the def. form, e. g. únga stúlkan, *the young damsel*, acc. unga stúlkuna etc. which is more common; or the art. may be placed before it here also, so that it is used twice, as in Swed., e. g. hinn úngi maðrinn, hina úngu stúlkuna Braut þar hit góða skipit, enn hit minna skipit hèlzt; or lastly the adj. is put indef., e. g. heilagr pásmann *the holy Pope.* Which last however seldom occurs.

After genit., posses. pron., and pres. particip., the adj. is often put in the indef. form, contrary to the custom of the new tongues, e. g. Efla vort egíð og annara sannarligt gagn. *Farther your own and others true welfare.* Gud gaf í dauðan sinn eingetinn son. John III. 16. Eptirfylgjandi snoturt rit.

444. Partitives commonly govern in Icel., as in Latin, the genit.; e.g. þeir unnu háðir verk eins hinna. Sæmingr var þeirra

ellifu mestr. Ek veit eigi hvårt nockur vårr mundi. *I know not whether any of us will* etc., Hver þeirra *which of them?* or *each one of them.* In these cases the partitive is often put in the neut. sing., if it be of adjectival nature, e. g. Mart manna. Fátt manna. Hvát í þrótta muntu vilja birta syrir oss?

But these words are also often set in apposition, where *of* is used in the new tongues. e. g. Heima menn Skallagríms foru til leiks margir. *Many of Skallagrim's house folk fared to the sport.* Gjöra máttu hann svo kæran þér sem þú vilt, eða fleiri þá frændr. Jesús útsendi two sína lærisveina. Má það sjá af sumu því er þeir haða skrifad. Þetta er ein sú þýngsta byrði sem á búanda fólkis liggr. Eitt hit saklausasta ok spakasta dýr. Verst eitt-hvert, *something of the worst.* Þeir létu eingan með lífi brotkomast, þann en á karfanum var.

445. Numerals commonly stand as adj. in appos.; but sometimes as subst. with the genit., e. g. in Sturlusons Ynglinga Saga. ch. 29. Þá lifði hann tíu veturnar, svá at hann mátti eiki gánga, þá blótaði hann (aptr) ok lifði hann þá enn tíu vetrar.

446. Great numbers are read in the same order as the figures are written; e. g. 8325, read, átta þúsund þrjú hundrúð tuttugu og fimm. Yet the date of the year is usually reckoned for the sake of brevity after the centuries; e. g. 1817 read átján hundruð og sautján.

447. *Every other, every third year* etc. is expressed in an inverted order, e. g. annat, þriðja, fjörða, hvört ár. So also with the art. e. g. At hvíla hinn sjöunda hvern dag. It tíunda hvert ár.

448. Hálft is used as in Swed., i. e. it is put before the ordinal, which it lessens by half e. g. hálft fjórða hundrað. 350, *half the fourth hundred,* hálft önnur alin *an ell and a half.* Hann var þar varla hálfan annan dag. *He was there barely a day and a half.*

Hálft has the same force when joined to words denoting a persons' age, however singular the custom may now seem;

e. g. þritugr 30 *years old*, hálfþritugr is consequently, 25 *years old*, as also hálfertugr 35, hálfimtugr 45, hálfsextugr 55 etc.; which expressions must not be confounded with the Dansk word *halvtreds* i. e. 50, *halvfjers* 70, and *halvfems* 90. The cause of this difference is, that the Icelanders reckon by *tugr* (10), but the Danes by *tyve* (20), from 50 to 100 inclusive. The Icel. hálfþritug is therefore $2\frac{1}{2}$ times 10 = 25; but the Dansk *halvtreds* (or *halvtredsinstyve* $2\frac{1}{2}$ times 20 = 50).

CHAPTER XVII.

Syntax of Verbs.

449. The verb is often put before the subj., though no question is asked; but most often when the sentence is dependant on, or connected with, another going before it. e. g. *pá var sagt þrælunum til um þetta kaup; létu þeir korn fram ok malt ok seldu Asbirni. Siglir þórarinn pá á haf út.*

450. An adv. belonging to a verb is placed before the subst., as near to the verb as possible, as in Swed., e. g. *Hann vatt upp segl. Hratt fram skipi.* The case is the same with prep. which stand as adv.; e. g. *pá rendu at skipin Olafs. Matvæli, sem þéna til at feita med fugla.* In these cases great care must be paid against taking the prep. along with the subst., by which the sense of the clause would be entirely destroyed. If the clause be auxiliary, in which the verb stands last, the prep. is commonly compounded, or at least coupled, with it, e. g. *Sverrir konúngr hafði viðsét þessi snöru, er þeir ætluði hann í-veiða. Klæði, er jarl hafðr í-farit. Mart ræddu menn fyrir konungi um siðu þeirra Egils, ok fannst þat á konungi, at honum var lítt at skapi slikt, er hann þóttist af-fréttu i. e. (af því, af siðum þeirra Egils).* This often happens though the verb does not stand last, e. g. at *meiða fólk, er í-eru kasta lanum.* *Margir höfðu flýit, þeir er áðr höfðu*

spurn af-haft um ferðir Bagla. Þat mun ek af-kjósa, er yðr mun þyckja lítil mannligra (i. e. of þessu, af þessum kostum).

If neither the verb nor the prep. have any object in the clause, the prep. is placed before the verb, though in the new tongues it stands last; e. g. Ok þordi þá einginn ámóti at mæla, *and then none dared to speak against (it)*.

451. In narrative style, as in other tongues, the pres. is often used for the imperf., which tenses are however often suddenly interchanged in the same sentence; e. g. Þór steig fram öðrum sæti at þar er Skrýmir lá og lýstr í höfuð honum, enn Skrýmir vaknar ok spyrr hvert laufsblað felli etc. Gylf. 45. *Thór stepped with one foot forward thither where Skrymir lay, and dashes (his hammer) against his head, but Skrymir wakes and asks whether a leaf fell etc.*

452. Sometimes the verb is not guided by the actual subject, but by the predicate, if this last come between; e. g. þar er enn sá staðr er Himinbjörg heita. Hann á þar ríki er þrúðvágðar heita.

453. Particip act. in *-anda*, *-andi*, contain also the idea of the fut. part. pass., and thus answer to the Latin pres. part. in *-ans*, *-ens*, *-ntis*, and the fut. part. pass. in *-andum*, *-endum*, both in signification and form; e. g. varla er trúanda, *it is hardly to be believed*. Er nú gott berandi borð á horninu. I strax nefnanda bréfi.

454. The pres. conj., which also serves to supply the optat. (276.), often gives a strength and terseness in expression which can hardly be conveyed in the new tongues, e. g. Látum hann fara slika för. *Let us make him come as badly out of it*. Minnumst á þat, *Let us think of that*. Afklæðumst þessum ham. *Let us throw off this garb*.

455. The passive is in the Old Norse. 1. reciprocal. (282.). Ingi konúngr frelsaðist (i. e. frelsaði sik) með flóttá, *King Ingi saved himself, got clear off, with the fleet*. Hann lét ei kúgast (i. e. kúga sik) til þess at taka við kristni. *At láta eigi skírast (i. e. skira sik), not to let himself be baptised,*

2. a mutual action, e. g. Er þeir voru búnir hlaupast þeir at. *When they were ready they run against each other.* The proper pass. meaning on the other hand is rather expressed by a periphrase as in Germ., e. g. þá var þar flutt í vist ok önnur faung. *Then was brought thither food and other needful things.* Ok var þar gjör sættin, and then atonement was made.

456. The acc. with the infin. is a very common construction in Icel.; e. g. Þér qvâðut sólina fara skjótar, *dixisti solem celerius procedere.* If the acc. be a personal pron. and the same person the subj. in the sentence, it is omitted, and the verb put in the pass.; e. g. Ek sagðist (i. e. sagði mik) ecki trúá því. Hann qveðst (i. e. qveðr sik) Gestr heita. Hann qvaðst (qvað sik) ætla. Hann lèzt (lét sik) mundu, *he let it be understood he would.* It is besides remarkable that if any adj. or the like, answer to the acc. left out, it is notwithstanding put in the nom., e. g. Þeir qvâdust allir til þess skyldir. Þeir qvâdust því fegnir verða.

457. The double genit. of the Greeks, and the double ablative of the Latins, are expressed in Icel. by two dat. and the prep. at, e. g. At því gjörvu, *hoc facto.* At endaðum sjúkdóminum.

458. Some verbs, which in the new tongues take a simple infin. after them, require in Icel. the infin. with at; thus kunna, and þora *to dare*, e. g. Einginn þeirra kunni at stýra skipi. Where we have the simple infin. with a prep. before it, the Icelanders commonly insert þat in the case required by the prep.; e. g. Eg get eigi betr útmálað þetta, en með því at segja frá hversu, etc. Ek vil gesa honum orlof til þess at fara heim til Skotlands. *I will give him leare to fare home to Scotland.*

459. Here, as in other tongues verbs govern various cases; but it is hard, or perhaps impossible, to give sure rules, as to which govern one, and which another case. The reason of this government is doubtless that certain prep. are left out; sometimes indeed these expressions are found at full

length, e. g. fylgja (*með*) einum; but since the cases are so positively defined, there was no need on most occasions to insert the preposition. A verb is often joined to several subst., of which one denotes the actual object, another the person in view, a third some casual circumstance, etc. These must be well distinguished, because they are usually put in different cases.

460. Most transitives, the object of which is immediate and direct, govern the acc.; e. g. slá, drepa, elска, iðka, takा, leggja, reisa, fellа, bera, gráta *einhvern*, *to weep for any one*, byrja söguna *to begin the tale*, and numbers more.

461. Many verbs which have the signification of setting a thing in motion, without sharing in it oneself, govern a dat.; e. g. snua, venda, kasta, fleygja (*to sling*, properly *to cause to fly*), skjóta, leggja spjóti *to stick with a spear*, slá öllu í vind *to make light of*, *to neglect*, hleypa fyrir lokunni, *to shoot the bolt against*, lypta, hefja, sá, dreifa *to spread, scatter*, dreypa *to drop, pour*, stöckva *to make to spring*, söckva *to sink* etc. So also fara and koma, when used transitively, e. g. Hann kom A'sum opt i vandræði. Ef hann fer mínum ráðum fram. So also many which mean to govern, change, destroy, help, protect, etc. ráða sigri, stýra skipi, bjóða gestum, valda bagganum *to be equal to the burden*, bregða búi *to change one's house*, breyta *to change*, steypa óvinum sínum, hrinda (imperf. hratt) einum í eldinn, umturna, granda, eyða, farga, tapa, týna *to lose*, eyra, hlifa, þyrma, hjálpa, bjarga, duga, skyla etc.

462. Those principally govern the genit. which signify to desire, wish, and the like; such often take the pers. to them in the acc. and the thing in the genit.; e. g. beida, biðja einn nockurs, spryja hann ráða, fregnna, krefja, óska, afla *to earn, gain*, leita, ráða, biða, gæta, *to take care*, geta *to talk of*, njóta, unna, etc. In the case of these words the pers. who is the obj., must be carefully distinguished from that for the sake of which the action is undertaken; e. g. biðja einn friðar *to ask some one for peace*, but bidja einum friðar *ask for peace for some one*.

If the name of a person be placed with this verb in the genit. the meaning becomes *to woo*, e. g. Ætlar þú at biðja hennar. *Dost thou mean to woo her?* In the same way sá is used with the gen., when it means to get to wife. e. g. Hann fæk þeirrar konu er þórun hét. *He got to wife a woman hight Thorun.*

463. When the verbs which govern the dat. are thrown into the pass., they become impersonal and keep the object in the dat.; e. g. at safna liði, pass. var þá liði safnat. Bregða sverði, pass., Tyrfingr varð manns bani, hvern tíma er honum var brugðit. *Tyrfingr was a man's bane every time use was made of it.* Skipta akri, pass. akrinum hafði skipt verit með landinu. These often do not become actual pass. but only impersonals act. in Icel., though in the new tongues they must be expressed as passive; e. g. ljúka *to end, close*, svo lýkr hèr hverju hestaþíngi. *Such is the ending of every horsefight.* Slítr nú verzlu pessari. Eptir um daginn skaut upp likunum. In a corresponding way many verbs are used which govern the acc. as an impers. act., where the new tongues require the pass., or some other personal verb, e. g. því hærra sem reykinn lagði i loptit upp. Jarl setti dreyrrauðan. Brá honum svo við at hann gerði fölvan i andliti. *He became so changed, that he was pale as death in his face.*

464. Of the conj. it must especially be remarked, that the pres. is used without a conjunction when the clause may be filled up with *if*, or *in case*; e. g. Sè þat svo, þá læt ek þat vera. *If that be so, then I will let it be.* i. e. *it will do very well.* Vili hann ecki með góðu, þá komdu til míni. Komi hann ámeðan eg er burtu etc. The imperf. is used nearly in the same cases, the chief difference being that when the imperf. is used it is hardly expected or hoped that the thing will happen; e. g. væri þat svo, þá væri þat sök sér. *Were that so there would be something in it.* Kæmi hann ámeðan eg er burtu, (sem ecki mun verða) *Should he come (which will scarce be), while I am away.* This way of turning the sentence is especially used in very polite requests; e. g. in letters. Mætti eg sjá línu frá yðr um þetta mál, þetti mér

þat ofrvænt. Vilduð þér gera svo vel, þá væri eg yðr mikit skuldbundinn. For the rest þó þótt, *although*, and svo *so, so that*, together with at after verbs which do not express a thorough certainty, always govern a conjunctive, e. g. Eg veit at hann var þar. *I know that he was there*, but, Eg held hann hafi verið þar. *I thought he had been there*. Enn þó svo væri. Hann vék sér við svo þú sæir þat betr. *He moved himself so that thou mightest see that better*,

CHAPTER XVIII.

Particles.

465. With verbs expressing a journey or short stay, the Icelanders almost always add some adverb expressing the region, which in the new tongues is altogether redundant, e. g. Gunnhildr gerði ferð sína suðr til Rómarborgar. Erlíngr jarl var þá i víkinni austr.

Sometimes the place, whence or whither the journey is made, is not mentioned by name, but the adv. only is used; in these cases it must be retained and translated, or else supplied by the name of the place itself; e. g. Sunnan lángt úr heimi, *Out of the fardistant southern world*. Þegar hann kom austr, *When he came to the East*.

466. It is also remarkable that an affirmative answer is made to a negative sentence, when the negation is meant to be assented to or strengthened; e. g. Þó þicki mér mikit undir, at þér rjúfit eigi þessa sætt: Svá munu vér þá gjöra, segir Skarphéðinn. Leyfa mun ek, ef þér prettið hann í öngu; þeir qvâðust svá gera mundu.

467. Where the case alone is not sufficient to determine the relation of ideas, prepositions are brought in to help the meaning; these require, as in Latin and Greek, certain cases,

which they are said to govern; some prep. govern several cases, according to their different meanings.

468. The following govern the acc. alone.

Um. (of)	<i>about, concerning</i>	umhversfis.	<i>round about</i>
kríngum.			
íkríngum.	{ <i>round about</i>	umfram.	<i>besides</i>
útum.	<i>out, outwards</i>	framyfir.	<i>over and above</i>
innum.	<i>in, inwards</i>	framundir.	<i>until, upto</i>
ígegnum.	<i>through</i>	fyrir norðan	<i>to the north of</i>

and several such like compounds; e. g. fyrir sunnan fjall *south of the mountains, fells*, fyrir handan ána *beyond the river*, fyrir útan bæinn *outside the town*. Um and of, are sometimes found in old poetry with the dat.

469. These always govern the Dat.

af	<i>of</i>	hjá	<i>with (apud)</i>
útaf	<i>of (a material)</i>	framhjá	<i>past, by</i>
frá	<i>from</i>	á samt	<i>together with</i>
úr	<i>out of</i>	gagn vart	<i>over against</i>
útúr	<i>out of</i>	(til) handa	<i>for, (pro)</i>
uppúr	<i>beyond, above</i>	á hendr	<i>against</i>
framúr	<i>above</i>	á móti {	<i>against</i>
undan	<i>away from</i>	í móti {	<i>against</i>
áundan	<i>before hand</i>	gegn, i gegn	<i>against,(contra)</i>

The frequent compounds with frá, e. g. yfir-frá *over-against*, austr-frá *east fro*, útifrá *away from*, etc. are actually adv., and seldom govern any case unless they are used separately as two words, so that the prep. takes its usual meaning, e. g. upp-frá *aloft, above*, but upp frá því *from this time forth*.

470. The following govern only the Genít.

á milli	á meðal.	<i>between, among.</i>	til.	<i>to.</i>
i stað.		<i>instead of.</i>	án.	<i>without, (sine).</i>
(fyrir)	{ sakir.		útán.	<i>without, beyond.</i>
	{ sökum	{ <i>by means of.</i>	innan.	<i>within.</i>
	{ vegna		auk.	<i>besides.</i>

So also those comp. with megin, e. g. báðumegin árinnar *on both sides the river*, öðrumegin *on one (or the other) side*, hinumegin *on the other side, beyond*, þessumegin, hérnamegin, *on this side*, öllumegin *on all sides*; which are however often used as adv., and besides comp. with the prep við, e. g. hérnamegin við ána *on this side of the river*. Báðum megin etc. are also found.

471. The following govern both the acc. and dat.

á, uppá	<i>on, upon.</i>	eptir	<i>after.</i>
í	<i>in, to.</i>	fyrir	<i>before.</i>
með	<i>with.</i>	undir	<i>under.</i>
við	<i>with, at.</i>	yfir	<i>over.</i>

The main rule in Icel., as in other tongues, is that these govern the acc. when they denote motion to, the dat. when they express rest at, a place; e. g. þat stendr mér sífeldliga fyrir augum. Þegar ek leiddi honum fyrir sjónir. But since they do not always refer to a place, this is not enough to give a clear notion of their application. The following points should therefore be attended to.

472. A' governs the acc., (a) when it has the meaning *to a place*, e. g. stiga á skip, *go on board*, bera á túninn, *to carry dung to a field*; (b) when it means *against, in, at*, e. g. færa á vindinn *to go against the wind*, renna á lyktina. Þat er á fótinn *that is up hill, is steep*, (opposed to undan fæti; (c) when it means *in a certain way*, e. g. á þann hátt, á þá leiða, á hinn kantinn, á aðra (hína) siðuna, á hægri hliðina *on the right side*. So also hann lá á bakit *he lay on his back*, if á bakinu were said, the meaning would be *upon the back (of some one else)*, á norræna túngu, á bók þessa lét ek rita; (d) when it means *in regard to*, e. g. þat vex miðr á hæðina. Dauða-vatn er góðar þrjár þingmannaleiðir a leingd, enn hálfönnur á breidd; (e) when it denotes *an indef. time*, or when something is wont to happen in general, e. g. kuldastormar gánga á vorin. Sjálfrædi er búsmala hollast á sumrin (sumrum).

So also, á veturna, á haustin, á nætr, nætrnar, á qvöld-in, morgna á sumardag, vetrardag, *during the summer, winter, and also of a fixed day in the week, e. g. á laugurdaginn kemr, on Saturday, á sunnudaginn var, on Sunday.*

It governs the dat. when it means *at a place*, e. g. þat stendr á hásum hól, á öðrum stað segir hann; (b) when used of a *definite time* when anything actually happens, á hvörju qvöldi, á hvörri nóttru, á ári (hvörju), á fyrsta ári, á þeim al-dri, á dagmálum *at 9 o'clk in the forenoon*, á hádeginu *at mid-day*. So also of a certain day in the week in distinction from other weekdays e. g. á laugardegi *on a Saturday*, á sumardegi *on a summerday*. For the rest the use of this prep. with regard to time is uncertain, and seems partly to depend on euphony, e. g. á vorin, á haustin, are said, but á sumrum, vetrum, without the art.; both á sumur and á sumri are said, etc.; (c) when it means *about, of, with or by*, in a figurative sense e. g. sá þecking á einhverju. Eg er á þeirri trú. Hann lisir á málaserlum *he lives by lawsuits*. Hún hesir aðra meðserð á kum, næpum, etc.

Uppá in like manner is used, though rarely, with the dat. if the meaning be *upon*, e. g. þá fer túninu aprí uppá grasvöxt. Hann stóð uppá múnnum.

473. I' governs the acc. when it means (a) *to a place*, e. g. kom þessi saga að hausti í Túnberg. Fór þann tíð mart norðmanna í Miklagarð. Væríngjar áttu at fara í herför nockra; (b) when used *of time*, e. g. í þann tíma *at that time*, í gamla daga *in days of yore*, í annat ok þriðja sinn *for the second and third time*; yet í þessari tíð is also said in the dat.; í því bili *in the mean time*, í þeirra svipan *at the same time*.

It governs the acc. when it means *at, in, or the like*, e. g. konúngr var þá ecki í bænum, þat stendr í öðrum kapitula. Ok í þeim alla þeirra eptirkomendr. This prep. also is comp. with many adv., thus, uppi *up in*, úti *out in, without*, inni *within, framin i,* etc.

474. *Með* takes the acc. when one brings along with one some lifeless thing, or some one who must unconditionally follow, e. g. *Ecki hefir hann komit með bókina enn. Þa föru menn ámóti honum með mann fjötraðan.*

It requires the dat. when it denotes (a) *an instrument* e. g. *fjötraðr með hleckjum myrkanna*; (b) when it means *with, among*, e. g. *Gott þykir mér með þér at vera. Landinn var skipt með þeim*; (c) when it means *along* e. g. *Suðr með landi southwards along the land*; (d) or, *along with* e. g. *Hann geck út með konu sinni*; (e) or *by means of*, *Hann sýndi með hugprýði sinni at etc.* *Þeir geingu ámóti honum með miklum veg*, and in such like phrases.

475. *Við* takes the acc. when it is used of *place*, or answers to the Swed. *vid*, Engl. *at, by, with*, e. g. *við bæinn, við garðinn, við þetta þögnuðu þeir allir*. *Var hann góðr við þig?* *Eg taladi leingi við hann.* *Hvað er það at reikna við hitt?*

It requires the dat. when it means *against*, e. g. *gæta sín við einhvörju*. *Hann tók við Birni, Skotar eru lausir à velli, ef við þeim er horft.* *Þat er gott vid mörgum sjúkdómum.* *That is good against many sicknesses.* *Mig velgir við því.*

476. *Eptir* takes the acc. when it expresses the Latin *post, after*, but the dat., when it may be rendered by *secundum, according to, along with*. e. g. *Eptir miðjan morgun. Eptir minn dag. Eptir þeirri reglu. Eptir ánni.*

477. *Fyrir* governs the acc., (a) when it is used of *time, before*, *fyrir tímann before the time*, *litlu fyrir vetur*; (b) when it means *instead of, for*, e. g. *at gjalda fyrir einhvern*. *Hann sendi mann fyrir sig*; (c) or, *by means of, by*, *verða sáluholpinn fyrir trúna, to be saved by faith*; (d) when used of the price of anything, e. g. *Hvað gafstu fyrir bækurnar? what gavest thou for the books?* *Hann seldi fyrir two ríkisdali alls*; (e) when it means *any kind of relation*, e. g. *Ecki er þat gagnligt fyrir börn.* *Þat er gott fyrir kýrnar.*

It governs the dat., (a) in the meaning of *before*, *in the presence of*, (*coram*), e. g. Móyses talaði syrir Gyðingum. Þeir hafa stæstu virðing syrir honum; (b) of those for whom anything is *intended*; e. g. þetta er syrir þændum skrifat. Holurnar syrir fræinu; (c) when used of any *hindrance*, e. g. Hann þorði ecki syrir hundinum. Maðr er hvergi óhultr syrir dauðanum. Eg gat ecki verið í friði syrir honum.

478. Undir with the acc. has the meaning of (a) *until*, *about*, of time or number; e. g. Það var komið undir dagmál. *It was almost 9 o'clk A. M.* undir jól *until Christmas*. Undir þat *not far from that, nearly as much*; (b) when it means *under* e. g. Hann fleygði því undir borðið.

With the dat. it means (a) *rest at a place*, e. g. Þat fannst undir borðinu. *That was found under the table*. Hann lá undir rúminu *He lay under the bed*; (b) when it means *under, subordinate to, dependant on*, e. g. Þat er ecki undir því komít, ek vil ecki eiga undir því. Eg á ecki undir honum etc.

479. Yfir governs the acc. when it denotes (a) *motion to a place*; e. g. Hann festi þat upp yfir dyrnar *He fastened that up over the door*. Hann hljóp (stöck) yfir garðinn. *He ran (sprang) over the fence*. Sá dómr man gángra yfir alla; (b) when it means *more than, over*, e. g. Hann svaf aldrei yfir sex stundir, *He never slept over six hours*. Hann losar yfir sig; (c) when it means *about, concerning*, e. g. útlegging yfir textann. *Exposition of the text*. Registur yfir sálmalögin *Register of the Psalmtunes*.

It governs the dat. on the other hand, when it expresses (a) *rest in a place*, e. g. Þat sitr yfir dyrunum; (b) *power, sway over*, e. g. hafa vald sitt við yfir einhvörjum, *to have, show, his power over anything*.

480. The prep. at (að) alone governs three cases, the acc., dat. and genit.; with the acc. it means (a) *behind, after*, (*a persons death*) e. g.

Afl ok eljun,	<i>Power and strength,</i>
allt hit góða,	<i>all the good things,</i>
er Arngrims synir,	<i>which Arngrim's sons,</i>
at sik leifðu.	<i>left behind them.</i>

Geck hann meir at þat, *after that he went farther*; and on Runic stones; N. N. lét reisa stein at feður sinn; but this use is now obsolete; (b) when it has the force of *a* or *the* with the comparat. e. g. Eingi mun Eirík kalla at meira mann, *None will call Eric a better man*, Ecki mun hróðr þinn at meiri, þótt ek mælti berara. Maðr at verri. Unless perhaps the adj. is more rightly taken as standing in apposition to what goes before, and at explained as put absolutely for at því, í því tilliti.

The common construction of this prep. however is with the dat. It means either (h) *to a place*, (Germ. *nach*) e. g. það er laung dagferð frá Skógum að Odda. Þegar þeir komu at honum; or (b) *at a place*. (Germ. *zu*) e. g. at Uppsöldum *at Upsala*. Hann bjó at Mosfelli; or (a) *away from a place*, (Germ. *her*), e. g. að austan, að utan, að heiman; (d) of a material into which something is changed; e. g. verða að steini *to be turned into stone*. gera að aungu *to make into nothing, annihilate*, þad kemr honum að litlum notum. In this way many adverbial expressions are formed, e. g. að gagni, at gamni sínu *for his joke*, að fullu og öllu, að nauðsynjalausu, að forfallalausu, að mestu, að vissu, *surely*, að eilifu, etc.; (e) *of a time to come*, viz, when the same thing which now is, will return again for the next time, e. g. að sumri, að vetri, að morgni, að ári, i. e. *next summer, next winter*, which are said when the foregoing summer and winter are still passing.

This prep. is construed with the genit. when it means *with any one, in his house*, (Germ. *bei*), e. g. Boð skyldi vera at Marðar. Þeir gistu at Bjarnar, etc. which is perhaps best explained by understanding húsi or some such word.

481. Instead of naming a house, or town, and sometimes even a country in the nomin. the Icelanders often use a prep.

with the dat., e. g. *sá bær hét á Steiní that house hight Stone*, Hann gjörði bú at bæ þeim, er at Tjörn heitir. Þar er heitir í Rípum, í Arósi. So also, þar er heitir í Danmörku. *In the land that is called Denmark.*

482. The prep. is not often repeated in the last clause, when it has been already expressed in that which goes before, e. g. Portæðin er öðruvisi en bloðæðarnar í því, at innan í hennar pipum finnust ecki þær vængblöðkur (i. e. valves) sem þeim (i. e. i þeim). Héraf sjá menn það eins stóra varúð þarf að brúka í því að hindra ecki eðr aptra þessum svíta, sem eptir náttúrligum hætti kemr að enduðum sjúkdómum, sem hinu (i. e. i hinu), að orsaka ecki svíta í þeirra upphafi.

CHAPTER XIX.

Of Ellipses.

483. A word is often omitted in a construction when it is so common as to be easily understood. This takes place with kostr, *choice, alternative, resource*, e. g. Ok er sá til, at sigla undan, *The only choice is to sail away*. Sá mun nú grænstr at segja satt. *Now the best (resource) will be to speak the truth.*

484. The third pers. of the verb is often used without a subject, when this is unknown, unimportant, or easy to supply; e. g. Svá segír í Völuspá (viz skáldit). This takes place in particular, when the same subject has been shortly before expressed; e. g. Margir eru svo fátækir, að bágð eiga með að kosta uppá viðar-kaup. The unimportant pron. þat sá, sú, or hann, hún are omitted both as subject and object, when the true subj. or obj. which they supply, have been already named; e. g. Björn setti fram skip sitt ok bjó (viz þat) sem ákafligast. Siðan sneið karkr höfuð af jarli ok hljóp í brott með (viz þat). Siðan lét Olafur konúngr leiða hann í

brott, og höggva höfuð af (viz honum); Even though another case be required than that which has been named; e. g. Nockurt hæfi er þó til þess., og skeðr (viz það) all náttúrliga. Hún gróf sig niðr í rúmið, og lá við dauða (viz henni lá við).

485. Of verbs vera is most commonly omitted, e. g. Astríðr sagði Glúmi at nautarsjöldi Sigmundar væri kominn í tún, "enn ek hefi eigi fráleik til at reka (viz hann) i brott, enn verkmenn (viz eru) at vinnu. (Viga-Glum's Saga. ch. VII.) *Astridr told Glum that Sigmund's cattle were come into the field, "But", said she, "I have not strength enough to drive them away, and the workmen (are) at work.* Þeir sögðu þar faungin (viz vera), enn þá fráelta (viz vera), er áttu, enn brúðgumann (viz vera) á kafi. This especially takes place after the auxil. verbs mun and skal in the fut. (278), e. g. þá mun hann kominn (viz vera) til Aðalsteins konungs. Far aptr Háleyíngr! sá (viz kostr) mun (viz vera) þér hinn bezti.

Verða also is often omitted in a clause, when it has been expressed in the one before, though the context may require another form than that already used, e. g. verða þær (gindirnar) æ sterkari, og örðugra (viz verðr þat) at veita þeim móttöðu.

FIFTH PART.

Prosody.

CHAPTER XX.

Metres.

486. The Icelandic poetry does not distinguish itself like that of Greece and Rome, by a system of feet but has an arrangement of its own, in common with the other old Gothic nations. This system consists chiefly (1) in the number of long syll., (2) in alliteration. Nearly all Icelandic poems are (3) divided into strophes (*erendi*, *vísá*), which commonly contain eight verses or lines (*orð*, *vísuorð*). These strophes are again divided into two halves (*vísuholmíngr*), and each of these again into two parts (*vísusjórðúngr*), which form a fourth part of the whole strophe, and contain two verses belonging together, and connected by alliteration.

Alliteration.

487. Alliteration (Letter-rhyme) is regarded as the most essential part of Icelandic versification, it is found in all kinds of verse, and in every age; for some few abortions of modern times, in which those laws have been set aside, which the tongue and nation, — nay the whole Gothic family — have laid down, under the guidance of nature, and undeviatingly followed since

the earliest times, do not deserve to be taken into consideration. The nature of Alliteration is this, that in the two lines belonging together (*vísu fjórðúngr*) three words occur beginning with the same letter, two of which must be in the first line, and the third at the beginning of the second. These corresponding initial letters are called rhyme-letters (*ljóðstafir**); the third and last of these is called the chief letter, (*höfuðstafr*) because it is regarded as ruling over the two others which depend on it, these have the name sub-letters (*studlar*). All rhyme-letters must be found in accented syll., and no more words in the two lines should begin with the same letter, at least no chief word which takes its tone on the first syll. e.g.

*Farvel fagnaðar
fold ok heilla!*

*Farewell ye fields
of mirth and bliss.*

The rhyme-letters here are *f*, that in the word *fold* is the chief letter, *farvel* and *fagnaðar* on the other hand contain the sub-letters.

Should the chief letter be compounded; especially if the word begin with *sk*, *st*, *sp*, the sub-letters must be the same, so that in such a case, a simple *s*, or *s* with some other cons. as a subordinate letter, would be regarded as a fault; but this rule is not attended to so strictly with *bl*, *br*, *gl*, *gr*, *fl*, *fr*, etc. though it is considered more correct and beautiful if the three agree thoroughly in all points. If the verses are very short (as in the metre called *fornyrddalag*) one sub-letter only is often found in the first line, e. g.

<i>Sè spjóti því</i>	<i>If that spear</i>
<i>er spentu viðar</i>	<i>spanned by the wide</i>
<i>greipar Hélvarðar</i>	<i>gripe of Hellswarder</i>
<i>við grenitrè jafnat,</i>	<i>were matched with the pine.</i>

* This is doubtless the right form of the word which comes from *ljóð* *song*, *verse*, (Germ. *Lied*), from which Poets also are called *ljóðasmíðir* (*songsmiths*); but this word is commonly confounded with *hljóðstafr* *vowel*, from *hljóð* *sound*, (Germ. *Laut*), though the two words are wholly different both in meaning and formation. This observation has been communicated to me by the learned Icelander Mag. H. Scheving.

Here only one sub-letter is found in both places, but this is compounded (*sp*, *gr*,) in both instances, as in the chief letter.

488. Should the chief letter be a vowel, the sub-letters must also be vowels, yet all three if possible different, the rule being here just the contrary to that laid down for consonants; e. g.

<i>Aungri skal ek so úngri</i>	<i>Neér shall I love,</i>
<i>unna silki-gunni</i>	<i>any maid however young,</i>
<i>enn, so at ýtar sinni</i>	<i>hereafter, however she be,</i>
<i>annarri enn þik, svanni!</i>	<i>other than thee my maid.</i>

Here *u* is the chief letter in the first place, *au* and *ü* the sub-letters, being all different according to the rule. In the second place *a* is the chief letter, *e* and *ý* sub-letters, being again different vowels. The words *ek*, in the first, and *at* and *enn* in the last lines, are not reckoned as faults because they are unimportant words, and, especially the two first, quite toneless; *enn* on the other hand at the beginning of the third line has a tone and might be rendered "*henceforth*" or "*at any time*", and its vowel is therefore counted as an essential sub-letter.

J and *v*, which in the old tongue were not distinguished from *i* and *u*, are not reckoned as forming any hindrance against vowel alliteration. Sometimes also *h* is found before one of the sub-letters.

489. In short verses (chiefly of the metre called fornyrdalag) one or more short and toneless words are often found, which are indispensable to complete the meaning, and are introduced before the chief syll. in the second line; these the Icelanders call *málfylling* i. e. *filling up of the sentence*; these are never reckoned in the metre of the verse, but considered as something as it were apart. e. g.

<i>Um árstíð milda</i>	<i>In the mild season</i>
<i>þegar ofanfallnir</i>	<i>what time rain-showers</i>
<i>regnskúrir láta</i>	<i>from above falling</i>

/önd öll gróá,
og sprettandi blóm
af blundi vakir,
og þrútnir knappar
þreyðan dag qveðja.

*make all the field green,
and springing flowers
awake from sleep,
and swelling buds
hail the wished for day.*

Here in the first couplet *o* is the chief and *a* the sub-letter; the *u* in *um* is not to be counted as any sub-letter because it is altogether toneless, while *þegar* is a case of *málfyllíng* and therefore also without tone. In the two next lines *l* is the rhyme letter, in the third couplet *bl* is the alliterative letter with *af* for *málfyllíng*; and in the fourth *þr* without it.

490. The sub-letters in the first line have not so definite a place as the chief letter, and therefore though short syllables are sometimes found in them before a long one, they are not called actual cases of *málfyllíng*; but still these are not taken into account, for as a general rule all Icelandic verses begin with a long syllable, in other words, they are either trochaic, dactylic, or spondaic, and very often of a mixed kind, which depends solely on euphony, because the old Norsemen, like the present Icelanders, never arranged their verses after distinct feet; e. g. in the last quoted strophe, *um* in the first line, and *og* in the fifth and seventh, are a non-essential málfilling of the same kind, or a superfluous addition to the metre. In addition in the longer (octosyllabic) kinds of verse it is a rule with regard to the sub-letters, that the second should stand in the middle, or at least both in the last half of the first line; but they are hardly ever placed, the one at the beginning, the other at the end of the line; because there would then be too great a space between them, making the alliteration less plain; e.g. in an impromptu of Paul Vidalin in the name of his brother the Bishop.

Ecki smackast vörunum vin
visitazian aldrei dvin
hugrinn flygr heim til þin
hjartans allrakærasta mín!

*To my lips wine has no taste,
the visitation never ends,
my mind flies home to thee,
dearest of all to my heart!*

Here the sub-letters have their proper and common place in the two latter lines, in the two former the one which is allowed them for the sake of change.

Quantity.

491. Long (*lángar*) and short (*skammar*) syll. are used in the same way in poetry, as in prose (30. 52); the only difference being that spondees are pronounced somewhat more lightly in every day speech, almost like trochees, while in verse each separate syll. is heard more clearly and sharply in its natural length; e. g. ódauðligir *deathless*, is sounded in daily talk almost like two trochees, but in poetry as a spondee and trochee, or as two spondees.

492. In poetry especially in the longer and more regular kinds of verse, the following are long, (1) the first syll in the word which has the chief tone, or in an essential part of compounds, e. g. ó in ódauðligr, y and e in fyrirgefa; (2) those syll. which end in a double cons. or two separate cons., which answers to the Greek and Roman position, e. g. öfund *envy*, which forms a spondee; (3) those which contain a diphthong, or accented vowel, e. g. tækifæri *chance*, which forms two trochees; (4) the chief syll. in dissyllabic flexional or derivative endings, e. g. ári, ûgr, ligr, áði, ádr, ándi. But the three last quoted cases are properly doubtful, unless they are joined with the one named first.

Most monosyll. words are doubtful, especially pron. and particles, the quantity of which depends on their place and weight in the context, e. g. ek, nú, við, etc.; and also the first syll. in comp. or deriv. words, the second syll. of which has been the beginning of the chief word before it was compounded, e. g. ósjaldan, forsilsra; In common talk however it is always long, the endings, r, ur, i, u, a, are short; e. g. tekř, fagur, geisli, valdi, angu, hjartă, reiduliga. Yet even these may be used as long or common if several cons. follow immediately after and form a position.

Assonances.

493. Another important part of versification, though not extended to all kinds of verse like alliteration and syllabic quantity, is Assonance, (Icel. hending, Dansk *linierim*) or Linerhyme, this is of two kinds, whole and half assonance. Whole-assonance (or perhaps consonance Icel. aðalhending) consists in the occurrence in one and the same line of two syll., the vowels of which and the following cons. agree entirely together after the Icelandic manner (54); e. g. sum-ir gum-ar, merk-i ster-k-a, and the like. It is called half-assonance (skothending) when the vowels are different, and only the following cons. the same in both cases; e. g. in the words stirð-um and norð-an, varð and forð-a etc.

The flexional endings *r* and *s* after cons. are not reckoned as forming part of an assonance, so that e. g. bjarts and hjarta are a perfectly correct whole-assonance, and áðr flyði also a good half-assonance. But it must always be clear and intonated syll. which answer to one another in this way.

494. Both kinds are commonly used in one and the same kind of verse, in such a way as that the first line of the couplet, which contains the sub-letters, takes the half-assonances, the second with the chief letter the whole-assonances, and so on throughout the whole strophe, e. g.

<i>Fastorðr skyli firða</i>	<i>The king that would be rich in men</i>
<i>fengsæll vera þengill,</i>	<i>should always keep his word,</i>
<i>Hæfir heit at rjufa</i>	<i>to break thy plighted faith beseems</i>

*hjalður mögnuðr! þér aldri * thee never thou mighty man!*

* The construction is simple, *Fastorðr skyli firða feng-sæll þengill vera*. *Hjaldur mögnuðr!* aldri hæfir þér at rjufa heit. *Firðar* is a poet. word for *people, warriors*, *þengill* the same for *king*, and *hjaldur* for *war, strife*, *mögnudr* comes from *magn strength, bellipotens*.

In this there are half-assonances in the first and third lines viz orð-r firð-a, hæfir and rjufa; in the second and fourth whole-assonances, feng and þeng-ill, hjald-ur and ald-ri.

Rhyme.

495. Final-rhyme also plays an important part in the Old Norse poetry; but like assonance only in certain kinds of verse. It has in Icel. the same name as assonance, viz hending, and like it is divided into whole and half-rhyme; the sole difference between the two being that the rhyme requires, if it be monosyll. that the final cons. should agree, and if it be dissyll. that the following final vowels in both words should be also the same, which does not come into consideration in the case of assonances because these are all monosyll., though they are most often found in dissyll. words.

Whether the final-rhyme be monosyll. or dissyll., is sometimes regarded as an immaterial variation which makes no change in the melody, e. g. in Skáldhelga-rimr :

Katla fèck i knerri *setur*
kaupmenn sátu í Noreg *vetur*
gumnar bjuggu Grænlands *far*
geck hún þágat sem farmann *var*.

Ferðast will hún flaustri *i*
farmann tók ei skjótt á því
stýrimanni stoltar *fjóð*
steypti í kjöltu miklum *sjóð*. *

Here the first strophe begins with dissyllabic, the second with monosyllabic rhyme. As an example of half-rhymes. I will quote the following strophe out of Stellurímur. 3.

* Knerri dat. of knörr ship, setur i. e. *place*, far *ship*, farmann nom. for farmaðr *travelling merchant* Flaustri dat. of flaustur *ship*, tók ei skjótt á því *answered slowly to this*, fjóð *woman*, the construction is; stoltar fjoð steypti miklum sjóð í keltu (á) stýrimanni, kelta i. e. *bosom*.

Öld, ef skálda-ýkjur sæ èg
 ecki sparað,
 mælir, þegar mitt sér qverið
 mikið skáld hefir þetta verið!
The folk, if but bombastic words
 I do not spare,
 says, when it my work has seen,
 a poet great this man has been.

Here the first line is unrhymed, the second, only half as long, is on the other hand half-rhymed with the two last, which are whole-rhymed, because sparað has the same cons. at the end of each syll. as qverið and verið, but unlike vowels.

In old Poetry only the two lines bound together by alliteration rhyme; never as is often the case with us the first and the third, and the second with the fourth; or in short any other variation, by which the rhymes belonging together are separated.

CHAPTER XXI.

Of the different kinds of verse.

Division.

496. In the last chapter we considered the various arrangements by which the Greek feet were supplied in the Old Norse; it is the different employment and connection of these, that form and distinguish the several kinds of verse, which are very numerous (100 at least being enumerated), because these arrangements may be almost endlessly varied. The Old Norsemen gave each a separate name, but did not divide them into fixed classes, which however is indispensable in order to obtain a general view of the subject.

Olafsen assumes four head classes, without however giving any definite ground of division. Since agreement in sound, or a regular repetition of the same sound, constitutes a chief feature in the Norse versification, it is best in my opinion to adopt three chief kinds of verse in the old poetry, answering to as many modifications of this characteristic feature. The first has only alliteration, and may be named *Narrative verse*, (*fornyrðalag*) because it approaches most nearly to daily speech. The second has assonance besides alliteration, and may be named *Heroic verse* (*dróttqvæði*, in which may be included Olafsen's third kind *toglag*), this was chiefly used in eulogies on Kings and Saints. The third has rhyme besides alliteration, and seems to be most fitly named *Popular verse*, (*rúnhenda*), because it is most commonly used in popular songs. We will only briefly consider each of these chief kinds because it would require far too much space to describe and give examples of each separate variation.

Narrative Verse,

497. Fornyrðalag is considered as the oldest kind of Norse verse; all the songs in the Poetical Edda belong to this class. It has also the name of *Starkaðarlag*, which however may perhaps be more rightly considered as the first kind of verse under this general class.; it takes its name from the old Starkað, of whom it is said that "Hans qvæði eru fornust þeirra er menn kunna", (*His songs are the oldest of those that men know*), and under it are comprised several unimportant distinctions in the Skálda. It is the freest of all kinds of Norse verse, has the longest "*málfylling*", and often only one sub-letter. Its chief characteristic is that each line has two long syll., or two resting points for the voice, but some short syll. must follow after these. In general one or two short belong together, sometimes even three short to one long syll., according as euphony may allow. Each strophe has regularly eight lines. As an example the 20th strophe of the Guðrúnar-qviða in the Edda may serve;

Sakna ék í sessi
ok sæíngu
míns málvinar,
valda megor Gjúka!
Valda megor Gjúka
minu bólvi,
systur sinnar
sárum grátí.

*I miss at the board
and in my bed
my friends discourse,
this is Gjukes sons' work!
Gjukes sons have wrought
my mischance,
their own sisters
bitter tears.*

| | It is sometimes also found in irregular divisions of ten, twelve, or more lines; e. g. in Rígsmál, or without any proper distribution into strophes, e. g. in the Translation of Paradise Lost. This kind might be called *continuous Starkaðarlag*.

498. In this kind of verse the lines may be quite different, both in length and cadence, without overstepping the rule, but since poetry expressed by song requires regularity, this freedom has been very rightly restricted by poets. The second line of the couplet is the most regular, and has most commonly four syll. arranged as two trochees, the first on the other hand is either like the second, or has still oftener five syll., sounding as a trochee and dactyl, though both lines are varied with great freedom in Starkaðarlag; but another more regular kind of verse in this class has the first of the two lines either trisyll. and all three syll. commonly long, or ends at least with a monosyll. intonated word, by which means it obtains a cadence quite different from other trochaic lines. Olafsen calls this knept, or stýft i. e. "shortened" fornyrðalag. In this kind of verse the Ynglingatal, as well as Hákonar-qviða, are composed; together with Egil's Sonar-torrek, and Arinbjarnardrápa; e. g. I will quote the 8th strophe of the last named, which describes how Egil received the head (life) of Eric Blodyxa.

Við því tók;
en tiru fylgðu
sog svart-leit
síðra brúna;
ok sá muðr,

*I took hold on it,
but with the gift followed
swarthued seas (eyes)
of bushy brows,
and the mouth*

er mína bar *which brought forth
Höfuð-lausn ** *my heads' ransom
for hilmis knè.* *before the kings' knee.*

499. Another very old kind of Fornyrðalag verse, is Ljóðaháttir, which has six lines in each strophe, the two first of these, as well as the fourth and fifth, are connected by alliteration, and are altogether of the same character as those in Starkaðarlag; but the third and sixth are isolated, and have another cadence, and at least two rhyme letters; they have also most commonly three resting points, pauses, or long syll., besides the accompanying short ones, e. g. the 45th strophe out of Háfamál:

<i>Veiztu ef þú vin átt,</i>	<i>Knowest thou that thou a friend hast</i>
<i>þanns þú vel trúir,</i>	<i>whom thou well trustest,</i>
<i>Ok viltu af honum gott geta:</i>	<i>and willt thou get good from him:</i>
<i>geði skaltu við þann blanda,</i>	<i>thou shallt mingle thy heart with him,</i>
<i>ok gjöfom skipta,</i>	<i>and exchange gifts,</i>
<i>fara at finna opt.</i>	<i>and fare oft to find him.</i>

The Háfamál, Lokaglepsa, Gróugaldur, Sólarljóð, and many more, are composed in this kind of verse. The third (and sixth) line may also be altogether like the two preceding, in which case it is also joined to them by alliteration, so that it has only one rhyme-letter, which does not answer to the fourth line but to the first and second. e. g.

<i>Þat er þá reynt</i>	<i>That is then prored</i>
<i>er þú at rúnom spyrr</i>	<i>when thou askest of runes</i>
<i>enom reginkunnom</i>	<i>which every man knows.</i>

It sometimes happens also that the strophe has nine lines or only three; this is however an variation allowed for the sake of change and no new kind of verse.

* This is my emendation which I hope will be allowed to pass by Norse philologists. In Eigla hefd is written for höfð, which seems only to be an abbreviation wrongly read, and destroys both the sense and verse.

500. Sometimes Stárkaðarlag and Ljóðaháttir are mingled together in the same poem, e. g. in the Hákonarmál, and Getspeki Heidrekssonúngs, I will here quote the 7th and 8th strophes of the last named as an example.

Hverr er sá hinn hvelli,	<i>Who is the shrill one,</i>
er geingr harðar götur,	<i>that treadeth hard ways,</i>
ok hesir hann þær fyrr um farit:	<i>and hath trod them before:</i>
mjök fast kyssir,	<i>very close he kisseth,</i>
ok hesir munna två,	<i>and mouths hath he twain,</i>
geingr á gulli einu.	<i>he stirreth for gold alone?</i>
<i>Heiðrekr kóngr</i>	<i>Now king Heiðrekr</i>
<i>hyggðu at gátu!</i>	<i>think on the riddle!</i>
<i>God er gáta þín</i>	<i>Good is thy riddle,</i>
<i>gestr blindi!</i>	<i>thou blind guest!</i>
<i>getit er þeirrar.</i>	<i>yet is it solved.</i>
Geingr hamar	<i>a hammer goeth</i>
á glóð Vinar,	<i>for the seas glory (gold),</i>
kveðr við hátt,	<i>loud is his voice,</i>
ok kemr á steðja.	<i>as he comes on the stithy.</i>

The first of these strophes is in Ljóðaháttir, in its common form, but the refrain is in Stárkaðarlag; the second strophe on the contrary has the refrain in Ljóðaháttir, consisting of three similar lines, and the actual answer in Stárkaðarlag.

501. These kinds of verse, especially Ljóðaháttir, answer very exactly to the Hexameter of the Greeks and Romans, and are beyond a doubt the same verse in their element and origin; so that three Icelandic lines go to one according to the Greek arrangement *. But both nations have changed the original rude form, each after its own way; The Icelanders have furnished all the three members with alliteration, the Greeks on the other hand have limited the number and position of the short syll. according to a scale of feet. It is in consequence of this, that we are neither able always to arrange Fornyrðalag as Hexameters, nor Hexameters as Fornyr-

* This interesting observation has been communicated to me by Prof. Fin. Magnussen.

ðalag; very often however this may be done without exercising the least violence; e. g. in the verses already quoted,

Góð er | gáta þín | gestur | blindi! | getit er | þeirrar.

So also in the Edda.¹

Vesæll | maður ok | illur | skapi | hlær at hví | vetna.
Ut skyldi | senda | allar | vættir | griða at | biðja.

As an example of the agreement of the Greek Hexameter with the Fornyrðalag, the beginning of the Odyssey may serve:

$\text{Ανδρα } \muοι \; \epsilon\pi\nuεπε,$ $\muονυσα, \; πολύτροπον,$ $\delta\zeta \; μαλα \; πολλα'$	$\piλάγγθη, \; \epsilon\pi\epsilonι$ $Τρόιης \; ιερὸν$ $\piπολιεθρον \; \epsilon\piερσε.$
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Hence we may see how idle it is, to seek, like some German scholars, the Icelandic assonances in the Latin Hexameter; when the Hexametr answers to that class of Icelandic verse, which never has assonance or rhyme, except in a few cases where they have accidentally slipped into the poem.

Heroic Verse.

502. This class has a more definite syllabic measure, with no "málfylling"; and has thus in general a more regular structure, and more evident agreement with the Greek and Roman metres. Another main characteristic is assonance, the second line of the couplet in particular has commonly whole assonances, the first sometimes whole, sometimes none, most commonly only half assonances. It seems best to divide this class into three main kinds, according to the length the lines: the first consist of four or five syll., the second of six, the third of eight; for the different position and relation of the assonances seems to be a less essential feature.

503. Those lines are called Toglag, which have less than six syll. in each line, and these are again subdivided into several variations. Some have all their lines of like length: One of these has four syll., two of which are long,

and two short, in such a way that they form two trochees. Another has four syll. three of which are long, with consequently the cadence of a spondee and trochee. A third has four long syll. with no short one, unless it be *r* (*ur*) that enters into the line.

All these have no kind of málflylling, but they are usually linked together with so much art in the assonances, that it would be impossible to apply them to poems of any considerable length; they are therefore only found in a few separate strophes, as curiosities in Sturlusons Háttalykill. More important are the Toglag verses of five syll., in which the Rafnsmál is composed, and which is very like Adonic verse, except that the middle syll. is always long, so that the first foot must either be reckoned as an amphinacer or as a trochee, when the second would become a dactyl, being thus an inversion of Adonic verse; this kind of toglag never ends in a monosyllable.

Others have lines of uncertain length, being of four or five syll., two of which in particular have the chief tone, and contain the assonances; this is the Toglag properly so called, after which the Knútsdrápa, and several other laudatory poems were arranged. As an example the following strophe of the Knútsdrápa may serve:

Ok báru í byr	<i>Blue sails at the yard</i>
blá segl við rá	<i>bore with fair breeze</i>
(dýr var döglings för)	<i>(dear was the kings journey)</i>
drekar landreka:	<i>the ships of the chiefs:</i>
enn þeir er komu	<i>but the ships that came</i>
kið vestan til,	<i>away from the west,</i>
um leið liðu	<i>glided safe over</i>
Limafjarðar brim	<i>Limfjords swell.</i>

Another very melodious kind of Toglag is quoted by Olafsen out of the Skálða, under the name of Haghenda. This has lines of unequal length; viz., the first consisting of three trochees, and a long syll., the last on the contrary of a spondee

and a trochee. It is most likely however that no poem of any length is to be found in this kind of verse.

504. Dróttqvæði has three trochees, or properly spondees in each line; but dactyls may also be used in the two first places, e. g. in the following verses out of Njála. ch. 59:

Hér verðr þraung á þíngi,	<i>Here is a throng in the meeting,</i>
þóf gengr lángt or hófi,	<i>the noise goeth far beyond bounds,</i>
síð mán sætt með þjóðum	<i>late will atonement be made</i>
sett; leiðiz mér þetta:	<i>with men; this wearies me:</i>
raskligra er rekkom	<i>better is it for men</i>
rjóða vápni í blóði	<i>to redder arms in blood,</i>
vist tem ek gráðinn geysta	<i>readily would I still the hunger</i>
gjarna ylgjar barni	<i>of the greedy wolfs young.</i>

In this kind of verse are composed Geisli, Vellekla, Bersöglis vísur, and many drápur as they are called, of which however only a few have come down to us in a perfect state.; and in addition many unconnected strophes in the Sagas, in which an important event in life, or a strong emotion excited on such an occasion, have been clothed for the sake of keeping them in memory, and if possible of preserving them everlastinglly. Sometimes also these verses are the inventions of the writer of the Saga in order to give his narrative more truthfulness.

505. These loose strophes are often full of artificial and overdrawn circumlocutions, together with confusing and arbitrary transpositions of words, because they are for the most part to be considered as impromptus, in which the author, perhaps into the bargain no poet by nature, has often fallen into difficulties. Some of this art belonged also to the taste of the age, and a great part of the difficulty must be laid to the account of later copyists, who have often not understood the poets expressions, and corrupted the text by their carelessness. As a help I may observe (a) that the sense very seldom extends itself beyond the four lines which make half a strophe; and (b) that at the same time there is often in these four a parenthesis, sometimes two, which must first be picked

out and separated when we wish to resolve these verses; (c) that we must also collect and lay aside the words which belong to a periphrasis; and (d) during all these operations pay great care to case and other inflections, as well as to the manner in which they are wont to be combined in the Old Norse. The neglect of these rules has often misled translators, e. g. Geisli 12. (In the 3rd Part of the Heimskrígla) which runs as follows:

Sighvatr frá ek at segði
sóknhvatr konúngs dáðir,
spurt hefir öld at orti
Ottar af gram dróttar:
þeir hafa þengil Mæra
(því er sýst frama) lýstan,
(helgum lýt ek) er hèto
höfuð-skáld firar (jöfri).

*I know that doughty Sighvatr
sung the king's deeds,
the world has heard how Ottar
told of the peoples' king:
they that hight first of scalds
have sung of Norway's ruler,
(for his valour is proved)
I bow to the holy (king).*

The construction of the last half is: *þeir, er fírar hètu höfutskáld, hafa lýstan Mæra þengil!* *því er sýst frama (hans):* *ek lýt helgum jöfri.* But this has been altogether misunderstood in the Copenhagen Edition, because the parentheses have not been distinguished; so that *sýst* is construed, contrary to grammatical rule, with *jöfri*, and *lýt* (*veneror*) confounded with *hlýt* (*cogor*) as will as *Mæra* gen. pl. of *Mæri*, i. e. *the province Møre* (as in the following strophes, *Prænda*, *Rauma*, *Hörða* etc.) with the verb *Mæra to sing*.

For the rest this verse, which consists of Greek feet linked together by assonance and alliteration, cannot be in its nature harder either for a poet or reader than our new kinds of verse, in which feet are combined with rhyme.

506. This kind of verse admits of many variations in the assonances, as well as in their position and relations, e.g. In the *Loðbrókarqviða* which has assonance only in the two last lines of the strophe. viz; half in the first, and whole in the last, which however is not accurately observed. This song has besides ten lines in each strophe, of which the first is the refrain, and the second serves to connect this with the

strophe; viz it fills up the alliteration of the refrain, and thus belongs to it in mechanical construction, and doubtless also in singing, but with regard to meaning it always belongs to the strophe itself; e. g. the 24th strophe.

Hjuggom vér med hjörvi.

Hitt sýniz mér raunar
at forlögom fylgjom,
fárr gengr af sköp norna,
eigi hugða èc Ello
at aldurlagi míno,
þá er ec blóðvali bræddac, *
oc borð á lög keyrðac;
vít fengom þá vargi
verð í Skotlands fjörðum.

We hewed with the sword.

*It seems to me certain
we follow our fate,
few fall from the Nornas degree,
I trowed not that Ella
should rule o'er my death
as I fattened the ravens,
and drove oer the sea;
wide gave we the wolf
food in Scotlands friths.*

507. Liljulag differs from Dróttqvæði solely in having eight syll. instead of six in each line, that is, it has four trochaic spondees, which may also be exchanged for dactyls except in the last place. By way of an example, the first strophe of the Catholic Ode Lilja, from which the verse has its name, is here quoted.

Almáttugr guð allra stètta,
yfirbjóðandi eingla ok þjóða,

*God Almighty o'er all beings,
thou that swayest angels and
peoples,*

ei þursandi staði nè stundir,
stað haldandi í kyrrleiksvaldi:
senn verandi uti ok inni,

*needing not time nor place,
holding state in power of love:
being at once without and
within,*

uppi ok niðri ok þar i miðju,

*above and below and eke i'
the middle,*

lof sè þér um aldur ok æsi

*praise be to thee for ever and
ever,*

einíng sönn í þrennum greinum! *Oneness true in three members.*

* Valr is *falcon*, but blóðvalr *raven*, and is put here in the Acc. pl. Bræda *to feed* (from brád) here stands in 1st pers. imperf.

Popular Verse.

508. Runhenda is more regular than narrative, yet more free than heroic, verse: like the first it allows of málſyllíng, yet of a shorter kind, and consists like the latter of tolerably regular spondees, dactyls, or trochees, connected by alliteration and final rhyme.

The strophes are of eight lines, and each of these commonly of the same length. This class may also be divided into several kinds, according to the number of long syll., viz, into those which have two, three, or four long syll., or resting points. Those with three such are most common. e. g.

Munat gramr við mik	<i>The king will not toward me</i>
(venr hann gjöfli sik)	<i>(so the scald hopeth)</i>
(þess mun grepp vara)	<i>spare rings of gold;</i>
gullhríng spara.	<i>(to munificence he is wont)</i>
Segi siklíngr mér	<i>Let the king tell me</i>
ef hann heyrði ger	<i>whether he eér heard</i>
dýrligra brag?	<i>a better song?</i>
þat er drápulag!	<i>that is a drapa-verse!</i>

Egil Skallegrimson's "Ransom for his head" is in this kind of verse, whence it may be seen that it is very old, older at least than Christianity in the North. It is needless to adduce any examples of the other kinds.

Refrain.

509. In the old songs, especially in the drápur, a kind of refrain (stef) is commonly found, consisting of two or four lines, which belong to a regular strophe, and are only repeated at the end of a new division of the song; such a division is called stefjabálkr, stefjamál, they were sometimes of like, sometimes of unlike length, according to the natural character of the matter.

510. Another kind of refrain is the *viðqvæði*, as it is called, consisting of two or more lines, separate from the strophe, and which are repeated at the beginning or end of each strophe, either throughout the whole song, or in some portion of it: the refrain was sometimes changed two or three times in the same poem; for the rest it is written in all kinds of verse, and therefore needs no fresh description.

511. In strophes ascribed to ghosts, or Gods, or which contain anything mysterious, gloomy, and sublime, the last line was often repeated with some slight variation. In the Skálða a verse of this kind in Ljóðahattr is quoted, which has the name of galdralag; but it is found in many other kinds of verse, e. g. in Njála chap. 79. one is met with in Dróttqvæði; and in chap. 176. another in Fornyrðalag, where the two last lines are repeated, so that it is rather to be regarded as a kind of refrain than as any peculiar kind of verse.

CHAPTER XXII.

Kinds of Poetry.

512. The various poems were naturally of quite different length; yet they were all, in the Edda at least, unconnected songs, each forming a whole in itself; these belong therefore to the Lyrical, or Epic branch of Poetry. Of the actual dramatic or didactic the Old Norsemen seem not to have had the least idea.

513. The separate songs consist in general, taking an average number, of 30 or 40 strophes, sometimes also 50 or 60; and some few, to which the poet wished to give an especially commanding appearance, contain 100 strophes. It is remarkable enough that this, making a total of 800 lines, is also the sum of the longest of Homers Rhapsodies, and thus seems to be the natural limit which a separate song can not readily overstep without at once tiring both the poet and reader.

514. A song in general, or a lay, is called qvæði, popular songs, fornqvæði; but these are for the most part, if not entirely, translations from the Dansk, and of small poetic worth; a magical song galdr, and a bitter personal satire or lampoon nið, Laudatory poems were of two kinds; a short eulogy, or song of thanks, much the same as a poetical letter, was called flockr; it was presented to Earls and Princes, but seldom to Kings, because it was thought too insignificant for them; it was made up indeed of several strophes but not of divisions marked off by refrains: The longer and more stately kind of these poems were the drápur. Sometimes also more detailed songs relating the deeds of departed Princes received this name; they were commonly in Dróttqvæði or Rúnhenda; and consisted of several divisions separated by a refrain; they were also used in honour of God or the saints.

Of a song in fornyrðalag, the words qviða, mál, ljóð, of an elegy the word grátr, are also used in compos. with the name of the chief person. The separate verses (vísur, stökur) have been already mentioned; Psalms properly so called, (sálmar) and lays (rímur) belong to later times.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Modern Poetry.

515. The poetry just described has in the main kept itself alive until the present day. In all Icelandic poetry alliteration is still found, and the lines are best scanned by the long syll. because the strict Greek and Roman metre has never been introduced. Fornyrðalag is still used in long poems without rhyme, for which purpose it seems extremely well fitted from its similarity to the Hexameter, its freedom and its simplicity; e. g. in the excellent translation of Milton, and Popes "Temple of Fame". Heroic verse is now

less frequently used, because all objects for its use have disappeared from among the people.

On the other hand the popular verse has gained the upper hand, since it is used in religious poetry, rhymes, and small pieces of verse; in short it is the only kind which is still accompanied by song. It is distinguished by alliteration and final rhyme, and a trochaic cadence. The following innovations have been adopted from foreigners; (a) the having lines of unequal length, (b) the having more or fewer lines than four in the half strophe, which (c) is reckoned as a whole verse in song, (d) to interchange the final rhymes, and not to confine oneself to making the two lines connected by alliteration, and immediately following one another, rhyme together. One kind in particular has become general having six lined verses, with four long syll. in each line; the first line rhymes with the third, the second with the fourth, and the two last with each other. As an example I will quote a passage from Eggert Olafssens' didactic descriptive poem, *Búnaðarbálkr* (on the countrylife of Iceland), which has been translated into Dansk verse by Prof. Magnusson; viz the beginning of the 3rd song.

Vænt er at kunna vel að búa,
vel að fara með herrans gjöf,
hans verkum sér i hag að snúa
honum þacka fyrir utan töf,
enn sér og öðrum gjöra gott,
gleðjast og forsmá heimsins spott.

*Fair is it well to keep ones' house,
well to apply the gifts of God,
to understand to use his works,
to give him thanks without delay,
to do good to ones' self and others,
to joy, and scorn the world's reproach.*

516. Though the words in the tongue begin invariably with a long syll. and are thus either trochaic or dactylic, it is nevertheless very easy both in Icelandic, and the new Northern tongues to throw them as it were into iambics or an-

apæsts by placing a short monosyllabic word before. This occurs also very often in Old writers, but in them the short syll. is either "málfyllíng" or altogether accidental, because the Old Norsemen never purposely arranged their verses after feet. In New writers, who have accustomed their ear more to feet, iambic verses are found though very rarely; e. g. the following disjointed strophes of Mr. Attorney Peterson.

pá eymdir stríða á sorgfullt sinn,
og svipur mótgángs um vágna riða,
 og bakivendir þér veröldin,
og vellyst brosir að þinum qviða;
þeink allt er knöttótt, og hverfast lætr,
 sá hló í dag er á morgun grætr.

Alt jafnar sig.

*When anguish wars in thy heavy breast,
and adverse scourges lash thy cheeks,
and the world turns her back on thee,
and pleasure mocketh at thy pain:
Think all is round and light to turn,
he weeps to-morrow who laughs to-day,*

Time makes all good.

517. The rímur, as they are called, when they are separate, answer to what we call ballads; but in common several such belong together and form a great poem, in which the life and deeds of some old hero are celebrated; this is thus a kind of national Epos, which arose about the time of the Reformation, and has maintained itself in great favour among the people of Iceland up to the present day. Among many such the Ulfarsrímur in sixteen songs are considered best. A beautiful satirical poem in this form has been composed by a poet still alive, Mr. Attorney Sigurd Peterson, under the title of Stellurímur in eight songs. Each song or ríma should begin with an introduction in 8 or 10 strophes (i. e. half-strophes) which is called mansaungr, *love song*, and is commonly very artificial, being full of Eddaic periphrases, sometimes hardly intelligible, and containing most often an invocation to Odin or Bragi; sometimes also a kind of connection

with the preceding song. The final verse in each song is of the same artificial character. The metre is invariably rúnhenda with rhyme, yet it is varied so that it is seldom that two rímur in the whole poem have precisely the same form of verse, and never two following immediately the one after the other. By way of example a few verses of the Stellurímur are here quoted.

From the 1st ríma.

Hàvelborni heyrðu mèr
herra Asgarðs-búa! (i. e.^r Odin)
ef mig styrkja eitt-hvað fer,
á þig skal eg trúá

From the 2nd ríma.

Ecki neinum manni mein
mín er lyst að bjóða
að skemta mèr og öðrum er
efnið stirðra ljóða.

From the 3rd ríma (to Odin concerning the hero)

Veittu honum tvennum tólf
enn tiðast þrennum
í höggi að steypa Hels að inni,
svo hann ei Ulfari verði minni!

From the 4th ríma.

Vaknið þið, sveinar! vaknið þið, fljóð!
varpið þið þungum röckurmóð!
skemtan bjóða Sköllvaldsker
er skúmandi standa á borði hèr.

i. e. Odins drinking horn which stands foaming on the board, that is, the verses which I sing, awakens you and bids you be merry.

SIXTH PART.

Of the Dialects.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Historical View.

518. All the northern tribes of Gothic offspring, formed in ancient times one great people, which spoke one tongue, that namely which I have now striven to describe. Even then it is natural to suppose, variations in speech were to be met with, but the orthography was arranged on the same principles, and these peculiarities in speech were so unimportant, as not to deserve the name of Dialects. Even now, when the Old Norse has been entirely destroyed and shattered to pieces in Scandinavia, the difference between the new tongues is scarcely greater than that between the Old Greek Dialects, when allowance is made for the fact, that the alphabetical system, which was always the same among the Greeks, is differently arranged in Swed. and Dansk, e. g. Swed. *vill*, Dansk *vil*, Swed. *vän*, Dansk *ven*, Swed. *bäst*, Dansk *bedst*, *hafvet*, Dansk *havet*, *gå*, Dansk *gaa* or *gaae* etc.; have all precisely the same sound however differently they may be presented to the eye.

No such deviations were found in the Old Norse, or if any they were very few and indefinite, not distinguished by

country or people; but in the words themselves and their forms the identity is still more striking. On the older Runic stones altogether the same tongue is found in all three kingdoms, and in the oldest laws of each people very nearly the same.

This tongue occurs first under the denomination Dönsk túnga, because Denmark in the oldest times was the mightiest kingdom, as it was the first in which the tribes were collected and bound together into an united realm; whence also the religion of Odin, and in all probability along with it the art of writing and poetry, spread itself over Sweden and Norway. But the Old Norse began also first to decay in Denmark, and therefore took the name Norræna, because it was probably spoken best and most purely in Norway. This realm was also at one time the most powerful in the North, but in it too the tongue soon fell into decay, so that already before the Union of Calmar it was materially changed both in Sweden and Norway; then arose the name íslenska, which the tongue has kept until the present day.

519. From the three Northern realms, especially from Norway, sprung the Icelanders, and so carried with them the old tongue and poetry, both which they cultivated with so much care, that in all three countries their superiority in these respects was universally acknowledged; kings maintained Icelandic poets at their courts, and caused their histories to be written by Icelanders. To this period the great mass of histories and poems is to be ascribed, which may be called the Classical Literature of Iceland, e. g. The Edda, Heimskringla, Knytlinga, Sturlunga, Njála, Eigla, Gretla, and many more, of which more than half still lie hidden in M. S., or have been edited without learning, criticism, or taste. *

* This state of things has happily undergone a great change since the work of Rask was written, thanks to the unwearied efforts of individual Philologists like him, and the combined exertions of that praiseworthy body the Society of Northern Archæologists at Copenhagen. [Translator's note.]

But in Iceland also the Old Norse had its periods. A little before the Reformation the Literature and language were at their lowest ebb.; since that event they have been cultivated anew, and the last half of the 18th century, and the beginning of the 19th, have been particularly distinguished by a happy striving to approach the purity, simplicity, and taste of the old time. To this period belong I Viðalín's *Húspostilla*, who for his pure and nervous style has been called the Icelandic Cicero. Judge Viðalín's legal Treatises, and Commentaries on obscure words in the Old Icelandic Laws, Attorney Jón Espólins Continuation of the *Sturlunga* down to the present day. The writings of the Royal Society for Icelandic Literature. Those of the Icelandic Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge, among the writers of which Bishop H. Finson, and Councillor M. Stephensen, are the most distinguished. The new Icelandic Literary Society also which has not yet published any original work. Among celebrated Poets, a class of writers in which Iceland has never been deficient, the last Catholic Bishop may be selected, as prominent in the Later Literature, as well as Hallgrímr Pétursson, Steffán Olafson of Vallanesi, the abovenamed Páll Viðalin and Eggert Olafsson; together with the following poets now alive, Sra. Jón Þorláksson, Assessor P. Gröndal, Attorney Sigurd Pétursson, and Prof. Finnur Magnussen in Copenhagen.

520. From the North the same tongue was spread over the Ferro, Orkney, Shetland, and Western Isles, and from Iceland to the East Coast of Greenland; but the Old Greenland has been now for a long time lost, and since the Scottish Isles were joined to Scotland, the Old Norse language has given way to the New English. On the Ferro Isles a Dialect is still spoken, which comes very near to the Icelandic, but is of little interest, since it has no Literature, except some popular songs, which however have not been printed up to the present time. *

* These ballads were published with a Dansk translation by Lyngbye, Randers 1822.

Since therefore the language of the three Northern realms has altered itself by degrees, and this period of transition seems to belong to the History of the formation of the new Scandinavian tongues, and since the old tongue on the Islands is either extinct, or become insignificant Dialects without Literature. It remains only to consider the Oldest and Poetic Dialect of the Old Norse, together with the modern language in Iceland itself.

CHAPTER XXV.

The Oldest and Poetic Dialect.

521. It has been customary among all nations to retain the old tongue longest in poetry, partly perhaps because it was familiar to the people in their older songs, partly because it gave the diction a kind of venerable appearance, partly perhaps for the greater freedom thus gained, by having a choice between more words and forms, which indeed might be very needful as a counterpoise to the restrictions which the construction of the verse lays upon the poet.

Among the poets therefore most Archaisms are found, for it is absurd to suppose that these writers ever ventured on changes in their diction altogether arbitrary, which would have drawn down on them ridicule instead of admiration. In addition most of these poetic idioms are met with in the oldest prose writers in Icelandic, or in other kindred tongues, so that both classes of writers may be considered under one head,

522. In old writers are often found:

- o for u in endings, e. g. túngo, túngor, túngom, köllom, kölloðom, kölloðot, kölloðo, kölloð, etc.

r for *ur* essential, e. g. norðr, veðr, akr, vetr, vitr; but not often for *ur* of the pl. from fem. in -*a*; e. g. sögor not sögr for sögur.

æ for *œ* throughout, where the root form has *ó*, e. g. böli from ból, bær for bær from búa, bjó, (73). It is also confounded with *au* and *œ* which comes from *á*, though wrongly.

œ for *e*, and *œi* for *ei*, e. g. æf, væla, æiga, æila.

ey for -*ö*, e. g. geyra, eyx, eyrindi, gleygyr, steyckr, keyr for kjör.

au for *ö*. For this change see 29. In old M. S. simple *o* is often found for *ö*; in words which are sometimes spelt with *au*, sometimes with *o*, we may be always sure that the right sound it *ö*.

ang, eng, ing, ong, öng, for áng, eing, íng, aung, and eyng, e. g. ganga, lengi, hringr, konongr, föng, etc. of which change much has been said above (73, 78).

o for *vá*, e. g. orr, on, oro, koðo, for vårr, vân, våro, qvåðo. The oldest pronunciation of *á* was *á* (*au*), which is proved by assonances and rhyme, e. g.
Skánúngagramr hánum.

Flestr maðr of frá hvat fylkir vá.

See farther on this point 13.

u, y, for *ve, vi*, e. g. öndurðr, öndugi, dögurðr, kykr, kykvindi, tysvar, for öndverðr, öndvegi, dagverðr, qvikr, qvinkindi, tvisvar. So also yrkja (for virkja) from verk.

o for *a*. Thus the pronunciation *å* in the new Northern tongues, was already a dialect in the oldest times, though it is very rarely found in Old Norse writings. e. g. o for á a river, (Swed. å) boro for báro they bore, fom for fám (Swed. få) few.

æ, œ, for *já, jó*, e. g. sær for sjár, sjór (Swed. sjö) sea, snær for snjár, snjór (Swed. snö) snow, ræfr and rjáfr

roof, slæfu for sljófu Fafnib. 30. slæforum for sljófari Lokagl. 22. 23. tæð or tèð for tjáð Völundarq. 16.

e for *ö* and *vice versa*, e. g. neqvi for nöckvi, kerit for kjörít, ígögnom for ígegnom, kömr for kemr, (Germ. kommt) öfri, öfztr, for esri, efstr.

The vowels *a* and *u* often fall away at the end of words after another vowel, especially if it be accented, e. g. trjá for trjáa, brá for bráa, etc. Sá gen. pl. for sáa, fám for faum, Gró for Gróu, sè for sèu, and many more.

523. With regard to the cons. many peculiarities are also found.

H often falls away before the hard cons., e. g. lutr, ljóp, ríngr, ok-reinn, nífr, etc. for hlútr etc., but before *j* and *v* it never falls away.

C is often used for *k* by the Angl. Sax. orthography; e. g. Cristr, cór, scip, scegg, fecc, (though not *cv* for *kv*, or *qv*) but especially at the end of words, e. g. oc, ec, mic, etc. which are now written with *g*.

E is often used for *j*, particularly before *a* and *o*, after the Angl. Sax. fashion, e. g. eárn, seálsfr, eárl, beóða, seörðr, beörn.

ð for *nn*, e. g. viða for vinna, breðr, fiðr, kuðr, etc., of which mention has been made above.

T for *ð* at the end of words after a vowel, e. g. höfut, köllut, standit upp!

P for *f* before a hard cons.; e. g. ellepti, tólpti, þór-ólpsson.

þ seems sometimes to have been used as an abbreviation for *dd*, and *z* for *ss*, e. g. naþ-göfugr for nadd-göfugr, (naddr is *point, arrow, spear*) Gizur, Özur, þjazi, bleza etc.

Besides these, many variations of particular words are found, which it is hard to bring under any rule, e. g. glikt; glikligt, for líkr líkligt, gnaga for naga, öllúngis now öldúngis,

skillíngr now skildíngr, vætta for vænta, Girkir for Grickir, leyfa for lofa *to praise*, etc. Sometimes also the assonances have compelled the poets to force some words a little, thus we find e. g. áta for átta (*I owned*) Heimskr. II. ch. 48. látr for látr *the lair of seals*, heiðengja for heiðingja, ríðari for riddari.

524. Inflection itself has also its peculiarities, thus the vowel change of *a* into *ö* is sometimes neglected before the ending *u*, e. g. skjaldo for skjöldu, even in the sing. acc. skjald, dat. skjaldi, herjaðu for herjuðu etc.

525. Words in -andi (2nd decl. 122) are often thus declined in the pl.

N. A.	eigendr or eigendor
Dat.	eigöndom or eigandom
Gen.	eiganda.

and these forms are also used when they stand as actual particip. or adj.

526. Instead of faðir föðr also occurs, acc. and dat. feðr, gen. föðurs. From bróðir is found in the gen. and dat. broeðr (brauþr) Völsungaq. 21. and Sturluson's Hak. Adalst. 20.

527. It has been already remarked (158) that many fem. of the 7th decl., especially those of which the vowel is *ö*, took of old *ar* for *ir* in the pl., e. g. farar, sakar, gjafar, fjaðrar, hallar, áttar, etc. as well as that elfr, byrðr, merr, heiðr etc. were anciently used for elfa, byrði, meri, heiði, (159).

528. Those words of the 8th decl. which end in *n*, *s*, *r*, assimilate the pl. ending *r* with the final cons., e. g.

bón, pl. bænn,	gás, pl. gæss,
brún, pl. brýnn,	tönn, pl. tenn.

In the same way like assimilations are found also at the end of other words. (93, 139, 189, 256.) It is however seldom that *sr* within the word becomes *ss* in the inflection of adj., e. g. víssa for víusra, fússi for fúsri.

529. Adj. in *-igt*, *-ugt*, (366) are contracted in old writers as well as those in *-alt*, *-ult*, and if the characteristic letter be a hard cons., the *g* of the ending is changed into *k*, e. g. öflgir ok ástgir (Volusp. 17.)

Meingar þær urðu
þó hinn máttki Guð
skapti skírliga. (Sól. 10.)

Even the comparat. and superl. are contracted in Old writers, for which see 200. 205.

530. From the comparat. a peculiar dat. pl. is found in *-rum*, *-urum*, instead of the unchanging *-ri*, *-ari*, e. g. taldr með hínúm stærrum mönnum, af minnum sökum, enum slæf-orum, etc., which now only takes place in the two irregular words fleira and meira in the dat. pl. of the indef. form fleirum (meirum) and in the dat. sing. meiru.

531. As an irregular superl. bazt baztr, is often met with for bezt beztr, but not bözt in the fem.

532. The old forms of the pronouns *ec*, *mic*, *vår* etc. have been already mentioned, we may remark in addition *okr* (*ocr*) for *ockr*, and *ið* and *ér* in the 2nd pers., for *pið* and *pér* in the pl., which last forms were doubtless of later origin, by the addition of *p* from the sing. The Swed. and Dansk forms *I*, as well as the Germ. *Ihr*, answer to the old form; e. g. Hví ið Æsir tveir? Lokagl. 19. Ollut èr (*ye were the cause*). From *hann hönum* is also found in the dat., fem. *hon* (*hòn*).

533. It has been already remarked (215) that the dissyllabic possessives are regularly declined in old writers, great care must therefore be taken not to confound their fem. with the dat. of the personals, e. g. *yckur* (*vestra amborum*), *yckr* (*vobis ambibus*).

For *mitt*, *minn*, etc. the gen. of the pers. *mín*, *þín*, *sín*, are sometimes used unchanged, especially by later poets.

For vårt the old poets have another word in all the cases, the ending of which begins with a vowel, e. g. osso, ossom, ossa, pl. ossir, which is the Germ. *unser*, [and more especially the English *us*.]

534. From þetta þvisa is found in the dat., masc. þersi, dat. þeima.

535. Of the old relatives hvårt, hvårr, and hvat, hvar, mention has been already made (220); I will here only add an example of hvar in the fem., viz "hal ber öld hvar" Háfám. 54. For hvat hot is found, at least in compounds, hotvetna *any whatever, all.* Háfám. 49. and in the masc. hor for hvar Sólarl. 27. is a variation which is strengthened by comparison the Swed. *ho*, Dansk *hvo*.

The old es (for er) is often contracted with other words e. g. sás, þanns, sús, þars, hvars, for sá er etc.

536. For nockut old writers often use nöckart, nacqvart, nackvat. From ecki, engr, öngr, acc. engi, are used in the masc.; fem. öng, aung, (e. g. Sigurðarq. Fafn. 2. 26., and Háfám. 99.)

The negative ending *-gi*, after a hard cons. *-ki*, is also compounded with many other words, but never with verbs, e. g. hittki, þatki, hvårgi, gen. hvårkis, for hvorugr *neither*; sjálfgi fem. (*non ipsa.*) Pági, svági, æfa, or æfagi, *never*. Masc. subst. throw away their *r* in this case e. g. Ulfgi, Loptki, vætkti also vettugi, whence the gen. vettugis, Völusp. 8.

537. Most of the peculiarities in the old inflection of verbs have been already mentioned, along with the common ones, with which they are often confounded; some verbs have peculiar obsolete forms or methods of inflection, e. g. gerva, styrkva, þróngva, sýngva, skepja (skapti, skaptr) þickja, (in all three pers. of the pres. picki) tjóa (tjóði, týði); instead of gera, styrkja, þreyngja, sýngja, skapa, þyckja, tjá. And farther:

skynda		skyndi, do		skyndr
hjálpa	helpr	halp		hólpin

fregna	fregn	frág-o		freginn
sveipa		sveip		sveipinn
blikja	—	—	bliko	—
blanda	blendr	blétt	blendo	blandinn
(þryngja)	þrýngr	þraung	þrúngo	þrúnginn
(slýngja)	slýngr	slaung	slúngo	slúnginn
mala	melr	mól-o		malinn
skepja	—	skóp-o	—	—
flýja	flýr	fló	flugo	fiýiðr (flýinn)
fljúga	flýgr	fló	flugo	floginn.

Sprínga is also found in the sense of springing, leaping, and has then sprang in the imperf. (Skaldhelgarimor.) pl. sprúngu, conj. sprýngvi (Sæmundar Edda). Heitr a regular present from heita, instead of heitir is also found. (In Örvar-odds, and Jomsvíkinga Sagas Cod. Perg. No. 7. 4to.) From sjá sét is also met with instead of sjáið, sè instead of sjá and sènn instead of sén or sèðr.

538. The verbs of the 2nd and 3rd class of the 1st conjug. are often found in old writers with ð (þ) instead of t, d, in the imperf. and past part; e. g. merkði, þekþi, glapþi, skilði, dreymði. In this case l is never doubled, or when it is, t or d are always used; e. g. villoð, skyllði, this has therefore been an actual variation of inflection. The same holds good in derivation, e. g. eycð, fjöldð or fjöldi etc.

539. In the third class. a second. infin. is found with the same vowel as the imperf.; e. g. dvala, glaða, for dvelja, gleðja; lama, duna, huga, for lemja, dynja, hyggja are still used, and are regularly inflected by the 1st class, 1st conjug. For the particip. in -it, -iðr, -ið see 269.

540. The imperf. conj. of the 3rd class 1st conjug., and of the 2nd conjug. is sometimes found with no change of vowel; e. g. út þú nè qvomir for kæmir Lokagl. 27., komia for ecki kæmi (Gróttas.) þrúngvi for þrýngvi etc.

541. From the auxil. verb vera the following variations are found in old writers; es for er, 3rd pers. pl. 'ro for ero,

after *r* or a vowel, imperf. *vas*, infin. *vesa*, conj. *sjá* for *sé*. From this form comes the Icel. *vist*, *stay*, *entertainment*, *food*. The German tongues have also retained the *s* in the verb itself.

542. For the old endings, *a* in the 1st pers. for *i*, *im* in the 1st pers. pl. for *um*, and *i*, 3rd pers. pl. imperf. conj. for *u* see 271—273. For *u*, *i*, instead of *um*, *uð*, *ið*, 274. For the composition of the 1st and 2nd pers. pron. with the verb in the sing. 275. 277. This last occurs very often in old writers; e. g., *emk* for *em ek*, *vask* for *var ek*, *hyck* for *hygg ek*; *draptu förtu* etc. In passives or deponents the 1st and 3rd pers. pron. in the acc. *mic*, *sic*, is used, the vowel being thrown away *mc*, *sc*, both in a dat. and acc. sense; e. g. *sú eromc lick*, for *sú er mér líkn*, *Lokagl.* 35.; this takes place especially in depon. verbs, thus in an active sense, e. g. *ec óumc I fear (me)*, *ec sjámc I see*, and is formed like a pl. The simple 1st pers. of the pl. in *um*, together with the usual pass. in *ums*, *umz*, *umzt*, is also found instead of this, e. g. *bjóðum. I bid*, (otherwise *we bid*), *ek ætlums I intend, my intention is*, *hölluðumz, þóttum* etc.

The ending *sc* for *sic* is besides extended in common speech to all the pers., because its origin was forgotten, after the vowel had fallen away, and *sc*, had been changed into *z* or *st*; e. g. *látá eggjasc*, (*eggjast*) *to let himself be egged on*, *hann lagðisce he laid himself down*, *sásc við bóendr hásca* for *sáusc*, *sáust*, and this again for *sáu sér* in the dat.

543. The verbs, like the pron., have a negative ending of their own, viz., *at* (or *a* if a cons. follow, and *t* if a vowel go before, which is however often neglected). It is added to all inflections, except the 2nd pers. pl. in *ð*, *t*. In the first two pers. of the sing. it is besides united to the pronominal ending, though this pron. is commonly repeated, either as an independant word, or in a new contraction, e. g. *em-k-at aint I*, *I'm not*, but commonly *emkat ek*, *emkattak*, or *emka-k*; *ert-at-tu thou'ret not*; *er-at he is'nt*; *erum-a* (*eru-t the're not*); and in the imperf. *varca èc*, *var-attu*, *var-at*, *varoma* (*varo-t*).

The 3rd pers. pl. seldom occurs negatively in those cases where it might be confounded with the others in a positive sense. Farther examples are:

	qveðkat ec, sitca ec, munca ec, sèka ec, þori-g-a ek	
	skallatu, þú sérat, munattu,	
	verðr-at, hnígра-flýgra, munat samir-s	
	vinna-t bíta-t, vitu-ð knego-ð	
Pres. Conj. at ek	stöðvigac	
at þú	qveljat, at þú qveðir-a	
	skriði-a renni-a, verdit	
at allir	muni-t	
Imperf.	mundi-g-a ek, hugðattac	
þú	skyldira, mæltira	
	náðit rauðit sic	
	þordu-t fóro-ð.	
Imperat.	kjós-at-tu, grátattu, þegjattu	
	segit-a Völuspá. 21.	

The Infin. and Particip do not occur with negative forms.

544. Besides the common auxiliary verbs the poets use a number of others, as periphrases for the pres. and imperf. the most common are, gera, ná, kná, ráða, vinna, geta, láta, the five first with the infin. the two last with the past particip, e. g. hann gerði, náði, knátti, rèð, or vann höggva, or hann gat, let höggyvit, i. e. hann hjó *he hewed*. [something like the use of gan in Old Engl. *he gan hew*].

545. In the formation of words the old tongue has very few peculiarities.

-aðr, -uðr masc., is an ending which forms subst. expressing an agent, e. g. sal-vörðuðr *housekeeper, indweller*, men-glötuðr *necklace-destroyer*, one who shares out gold, hjaldur-mögnuðr *who is able to carry on war*, vigfra-madr *a mighty man of war*.

-nir, (Swed. näär in *konstnär* etc.) is used in many Prop. Names, e. g. Skirnir, Sleipnir, Skiðblaðnir, Glitnir, Vitnir a wolf etc.

-la for *liga*, in adverbs is a common contraction in old writers, e. g. skjótla *hastily*, hljóðla *softly, stilly*, (381).

A few strengthening prefixes may also be remarked here, which seem to have been originally independant words, though they are now only met with in compos.; the most important are;

gin- e. g. ginheilagr *right-holy*. (Angl. Sax. *gin-*)

gamban- e. g. gambansumbl *glorious-drink*, gambanreiði *fiercely wrath*, gambanteinn *holy conjuring rod*, (Angl. Sax. *gomban treasure*.)

fimbul- e. g, fimbulljóð *fine song*, fimbulfambi *a great oaf* (Dansk *en Tjambe*). Fimbulvetur *the dreadful winter before Ragnaröck*.

The negative *o* is often written *u* in old works, which has been retained since in Dansk, e. g. úheill, úvitr, etc.

546. With regard to Syntax, the frequent ellipses of small words may be remarked; e. g. illt qveða (viz, þeir or menn þat at) argan eggja.

Hirð eigi þú (viz um)
 Högna reiði.
 Oc varð hinn vörðr
 vestallz (viz at) liggja.
 Ohultir megum (viz vér) hèr
 yfir-drottna.
 Gengo þeir (viz, til) fagra
 Freyjo túna etc.

547. The prepos. eptir and undir, are often met with on Runic stones in the forms ept and und, Til is used, like the Germ. *zu*, to express *too much*, e. g. heldr til mikill *far too much, garzu gross*. Of and um are used reciprocally, and often added to verbs, sometimes even to other words, as expletive or emphatic particles, without any actual change of sense. As prepos. they are used both with the dat. and acc. e. g. í Gol um Ásom gullinkambi etc. In this case the meaning seems

to be *over*. Of is probably also the root of *yfir*. Instead of *fyrir* *for* is also found, which is the root-form, and has been kept in Dansk, as also *fur* and *fyri* when a cons. follows *yr*, or is found for *úr*, *meðr* for *með*, *viðr* for *við*, *at*, *against*.

548. Among the old poetic conjunct. the following deserve to be remarked; *allz since, as, (Germ. als)* with the indic.; *siðr that-not* with the conj.; *heldr for that*, with conj.; *sizt since, after that* (Lokagl. 17). The negat. is often *nè* before the verb, as in Angl. Sax. and Russ., e. g. at *pèr mæla nè megað*.

549. It would take as much space as it would be difficult to describe or bring under rule the poetic inversions, because they consist in their very nature in departures from all rule. As a very common kind I may remark, that *ok* with the last clause of a sentence is very often put before that which should be joined to it by the conj., e. g.

báru yxn oc áttu
 enni-túngl, þar er gèngu
 firir vin-eyar víðri
 vall-rauf, fjögur hausut.

The construction here is, *yxn báru fjögur hösuð oc átta enni-tungl, þar er geingu fyrir vin-eyjar víðri vall-rauf*, i. e. *The oxen bore four heads and eight eyes, (brow-moons), when they went before (drew) the wide reft-field of the dear isle.*

550. Besides these grammatical peculiarities the poetic language has many verbal variations from the common Icel. prose. These consist partly of peculiar words (*ókend heiti*), partly in poetic periphrases (*kenníngar*), drawn, some from nature, some from mythology and the oldest Norse and German History. To enumerate and describe these would be to write a separate Dictionary. Until such a separate work shall have been compiled, very valuable explanations on the matter are to be found in the Skálða, Olafsen's "Norse Poesy", as well as in the Index to the Landnáma, Njála, Edda, and the Solutions of the verses in Eigla.

CHAPTER XXVI.

The modern Tongue.

551. It has luckily been the custom in late times to approach nearer and nearer to the purity simplicity and taste of the old writers, both in style and orthography. The Grammar indeed was never materially altered since the language received a settled form in the Sagas; but in the middle Ages the Orthography was much corrupted, and at one time threatened to ruin the whole structure of the tongue. In order to feel at home in the worser M. S. written with German letters, as well as in the older Icelandic Editions, it is needful to have a knowledge of the most important of these changes, now happily laid aside, in the old orthography, which was beyond measure suited to the genius of the language, is found in good M. S. and in the Copenhagen Editions, and has been applied in the preceding pages.

552. Thus *e* was used for *i* in endings, e. g. *fader*; *lande*, *daler*, *hrasnenn*, *hönden*, *maklegt*, *sagde*, etc., which is however wrong, because *e* is sounded like *ä* (Engl. *a*), a sound inadmissible in these cases; according to this rule we ought to write *ven*, *hemen*, etc.

eig for *eg* when *i* follows, e. g. *deigi*, dat. of *dagr*, *þeigja*, *seigja*, etc., but in this case *g* would be redundant, just as if we were to write *havfa*, *livfa*, etc., where *f* would be redundant. Besides by this rule a multitude of words different both in origin and meaning would be confounded, e. g. *deigi*, *deigr*, *weak*, *seigr* *tough*, *vegir* *ways*, and *veigar* *drinks* in the dat. and gen. pl., with many more.

Double instead of accented vowels, e. g. *see*, *foor*, *saa*, *sijda*. *nuu*, though *y* was never doubled.

ie for *e*, e. g. *hier*, *giefra*, *fiell*, together with *giæ*, *kiæ*, for *gæ*, *kæ*, e. g. *kiær*, *giæfr*, etc.

The first makes it impossible to recognize the word, and confuses its position in Dictionaries; the last is altogether redundant, since *g* and *k* always have the sound of *gj*, *kj*, before *a*.

In the same way *ie* or *ji* was used for *i* (39), and *ur* for *r* without regard to its being essential or not; e. g. *madur*, *brúdur*, *gódur*, *geingur*, *nidur*, and all such; but that this is wrong may easily be shown, e. g. by a comparison with all the verbs, which have an actual vowel before *r* in the 2nd and 3rd pers. pres., all these retaining it in the 1st pers., *hann elskar*, *ek elска*, *hann segir*, *ek segi*. Accordingly *hann geingur*, *tekur*, etc., ought to become in the 1st pers. *geingu*, *teku*, which never happens, but *hann geingr*, *ek geing*, *hann tekr*, *ek tek*, are thoroughly analogous.

That *u* is not any essential vowel in this case is plain from the fact that words, which otherwise insert *j* before *a*, *e*, and *u*, never do so before this ending; e. g. at *fremja* *to carry out, further*, *vér fremjum*, *þér fremið* etc.; but in the pres. sing. *hann fremr*, *ek frem*, (never *hann fremjur*). Farther this ending never brings about that vowel change within the word which *u* requires, e. g. *taka*, *vér tökum*, but *hann tekr* (never *tökur*). The ending *-ur* is only right in subst. and adj. having essential *r*, and perhaps in those words of the 6th decl., which have *u* in the acc. pl., together with the pl. of fem. in *a*.

d for *ð* contrary to sound, and the old universal custom all over Scandinavia, until the Reformation.

bl for *fl*, e. g. *abl*, *gabl*; but that this is wrong seems clear from those in which *f* and *l* meet together by composition, e. g. *hefill plane*, at *hefsl*; so also *hefja*, *hafinn*, *hafðir* etc. (36).

gt or *ckt* for *kt*, e. g. *agt* for *ackt* or *akt*, *lygt* or *lyckt* for *lykt*, *digta* or *dickta* for *dikta*, etc.; but the first is a Danism which makes against the analogy of *vakt*, *inntekt*, etc.; the latter superfluous, because *kt* forms a position, which always makes the preceding vowel short and sharp, *gt* may however be defended on etymological grounds in those few cases where the root-form has *g* without a position, e. g. *vigt* from *vega*, *magt* and *megtugr* from *mega*, *magn*, etc. The old Norsemen however wrote these words with *k*, e. g. Bishop Jón Areson;

Ef ek skal dæmdr of danskri slekt
og degja svo fyrir kóngsins mekt;

But in root-forms it should always be written *kt*, e. g. *prakt*, *lukta*, *dikta*, *akta*, *forakta* etc.

ft for *pt*, e. g. *efstir*, *astur*, etc. but then we ought also to write *klifti*, *kifti*, etc. which would make it impossible to recognize many words.

The use of Capital Letters for all subst. contrary to all old use in Icelandic and most other civilized tongues.

553. As real improvements on the other hand in the later orthography may be remarked, the laying aside of *au* and *av* instead of *ö*, which make the reading of old books very hard; as well as of *ll* in *vildi*, *skyld*, *aldur*, *öld*, and the like. Again the distinction of *j* and *v* from *i* and *u* before all vowels, and the abandonment of *z* for *s* in many genit., and for *st* in the pass., it being only retained for *ts*, *ds*, *ðs*, *tts*, where *t*, *d*, *ð* and *tt* ought not to be heard at all; i. e. chiefly in case *sk*, *st* or some similar position follow, e. g. *gezka*, *íslenzkt*, *bezt*, *elzt*, *styzt*, and in all 2nd pers. pl. pass., as in all supines of the same voice.

554. In the inflections themselves scarcely any change has taken place, which has not been already mentioned. Words in *-ir* of the 5th decl. are now commonly thus declined (144).

Singular.	Nom.	Læknir.	Plural.	Læknirar
	Acc.	læknir.		læknira
	Dat.	læknir.		læknirum
	Gen.	læknirs.		læknira.

But this ending is often interchanged with *-ari* e.g. lækn-arar, læknurum, etc.

The word *fótr* (*fótur*) is often used in the pl. (*fætr*), as if it were fem. *fætrnar*.

From some masc. subst. *r* has been cast away, e. g. in the Prop. Names. Fridrek. Hinrik, Isfjörð; as also in poetry, *lofðúng*, *döglíng*, etc. for *lofðúngr*, *döglíngr* (*king*), together with *mann* for *maðr*.

Some fem. especially those in *-ing*, *taka u* in the acc., as well as the dat. e. g. *gyllíngu-na*, *meyju-na*; but the true old form *gyllíngina*, *mey-na*, may also be used.

-t in the neut., and in general when it is not radical, but merely a final syll., standing after a simple (accented) vowel or è, has in the later tongue become ð (not *d*); e. g. *húsið*, *það*, *hvað?* *hið góða*, *annað*, *nockuð*, *galið*, *haldið*, *að*, *fèð*, etc.; which change is however hardly perceptible in sound, because the old pronun. was with a long and almost toneless vowel, e. g. þat not þatt, and agrees very well with the Latin *id*, *aliud*, *quod*, *ad*, and the like. This orthography also occurs occasionally in the oldest M.S.

In cases where it is radical, e. g. *fat*, *net*, *fit*, it is not changed, not even if a cons. or diphthongic vowel go before, e. g. *hvert*, *snart*, *fátt*, *ljótt*, *út*, etc. The old form of the prep. að, viz, at, is still however retained in certain compounds, e. g. *athygli*, *atqvæði*, *atvinna*, *atorka*, etc.

k or *c*, has, in accordance with *t*, become *g*, in the pers. pronouns, e. g. *eg*, *mig*, *þig*, *sig*, as also the words *ok*, *og* *mjök*, *mjög*. This too is a scarcely perceptible change in sound; because the vowel is also long, so that the old pronun. was *æk*, *mek*, *þek*, *sek*, *ák*, by no means *eck*, *mick*, *ock*;

while the new is with hard *g*, äg, eg, meg, åg, not at all äj, mej, according to the Swed. pronunciation. This change also agrees very well with the Latin *ego*; eg and mjög are found besides in the oldest M. S. After a vowel, and at the beginning of a sentence èg is commonly said.

Instead of þenna þennan is now said, and for þetta often þettað, for þau, þaug is sometimes heard.

Some later verbs belong, as in Swed., partly to the 1st, partly to the 2nd class of the 1st conjug., e. g.

þéna, þénar, þénti, þént, þénað,
meina, meinar, meinti, meint,
forlíka, forlíkar, forlíkaði, forlíktr, forlíkaðr.

From hafa, eg hef, þú, hann hefr, are often used in the pres.

555. In the formation of words, the following particles, at least in careless daily speech, have been adopted from other tongues;

<i>be-</i>	e. g. besækja, bestilla, begera, behalda,
<i>an-</i>	e. g. antaka, anmerkning, gánga-an,
<i>for-</i>	e. g. forgylla, forsylsra, forsigla.
<i>-heit</i> , neut. pl.	e. g. ærligkeit, Veleðlaheit, Háæruverð-ugheit, Velborinheit, etc.
<i>-isti</i> ,	masc. júristi, sófisti, qvartisti, etc.
<i>-ferðugt</i> ,	siðferðugt (liserni) rëttferðugt.
<i>-era</i> ,	traktera, konfirmera, reformera, and many more (with deep e French é).

556. All good authors now strive to do away verbal Danisms and careless idioms, and to replace them by good old, or newly formed and genuine, words, e. g.

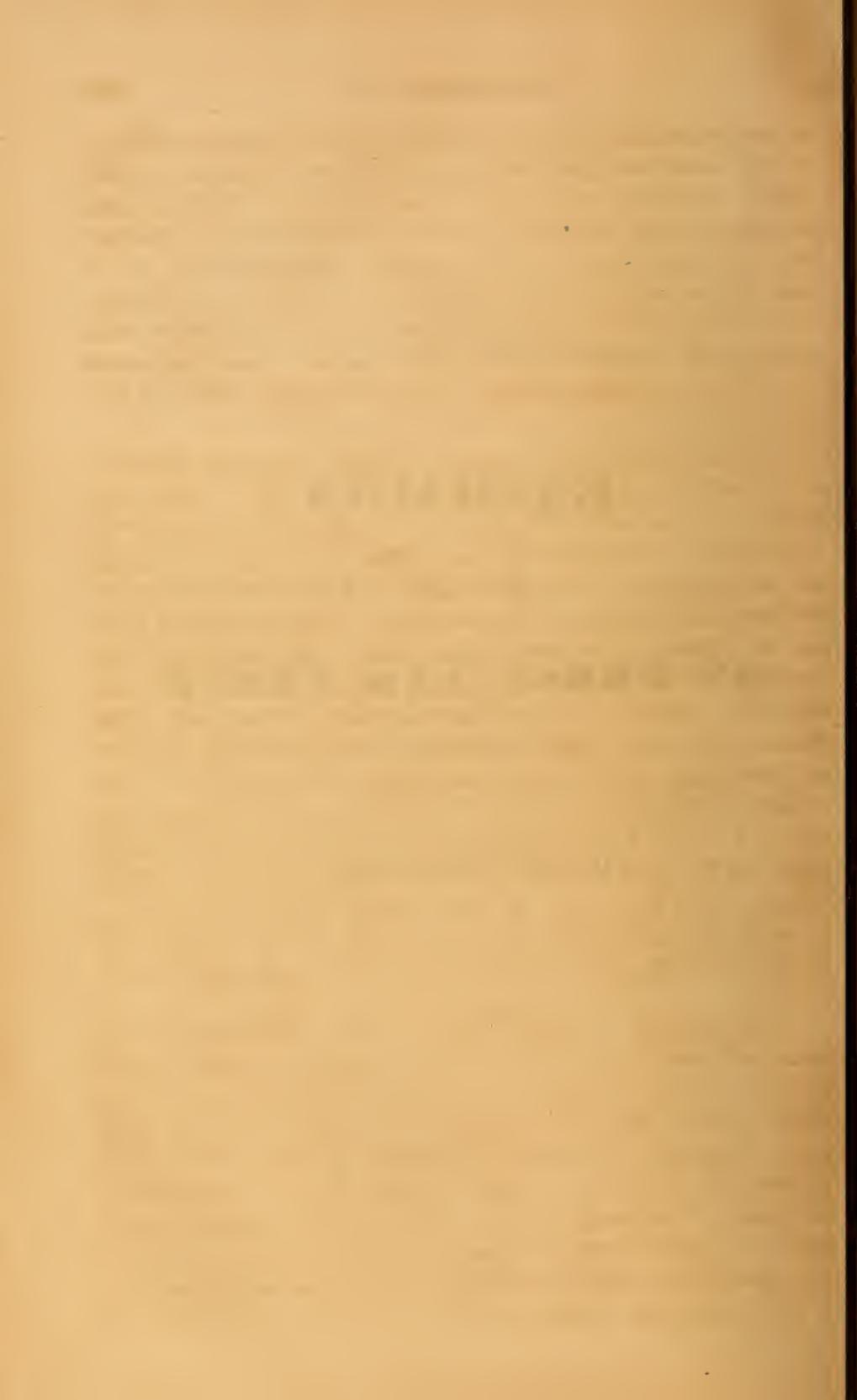
<i>vigtugt</i>	by mikilvægt.	<i>besækja</i>	by sækja heim.
<i>slitning</i>	— ályktan.	<i>behalda</i>	— halda.
<i>bókþryckjari</i>	— prentari	<i>folgilla</i>	— gylla.
<i>anmerkning</i>	— athugagrein.	<i>júristi</i>	— lagamaðr.
<i>reformera</i>	— endrbæta.	<i>teolog</i>	— guðfræðisemaðr.

Should these efforts continue, and be aided by a thorough study of the old works, the Icelandic will have lost next to nothing of her old glory, but will have won much by greater stability in grammatical forms, as well as by the enriching of the literature with many excellent poems, treatises, and translations on subjects to which the old Norsemen paid little attention; e. g. Satires and Plays, as well as by minor works on matters of Economy, Natural History, Mathematics and Physics.

EXTRACTS

IN PROSE AND VERSE

BY WAY OF PRAXIS.



Gylfaginníng. Ch. 34. P. 33.

Úlfinn fæddu¹ Æsir heima, oc hafði Týr einn djarsfleik² til at gánga at úlfinum, oc gefa honum mat. En er guðin sá³ hversu mikit hann óx⁴ hvern dag, oc allar spár⁵ savgðu⁶ at hann mundi vera lagðr til skaða þeim; þá sengu⁷ Æsir þat ráð at þeir gerðu fjötur allsterkan⁸, er þeir kavlluðu lædíng⁹, oc báru hann til úlfsins, oc báðu hann reyna afl sitt við fjötrinn: en úlfinum þótti sér þat ecki osrefli¹⁰, oc lét þá fara með sem þeir vildu; it fyrsta sinn er úlfrinn spryndi við, brotnaði¹¹ sá fjöturr, svá leystiz hann or lædíngi. Því næst gerðu Æsirnir annan fjötr hálsu sterkara¹², er þeir kavlluðu dróma¹³, oc báðu enn úlfinn reyna þann fjötr, ok tavldu hann verða mundu ágætan mjöc at aflí¹⁴, ef slík stórsmiði¹⁵ mætti eigi hallda honum. En úlfrinn hugsaði at þessi fjöturr var sterkr mjöc, oc þat með at honum hafði afl vaxit síðan er hann braut lædíng, kom þat í hug at hann mundi verða at leggja sic í hættu¹⁶, ef hann skyldi frægr¹⁷ verða, oc lét leggja á sic fjötrinn: oc er Æsir tavlduz búinir¹⁸, þá hrísti úlfrinn sic¹⁹,

¹ brought up. ² daring. ³ the Gods saw. guðin neut pl. ⁴ óx imperf. of vaxa to grow, wax. ⁵ spár pl. of spá spaedom, sooth-saying. ⁶ savgðu for sögðu a very favorite mode of spelling in Old Norse. ⁷ fengu 3rd pers. pl. imperf of fá to take. ⁸ a very strong fetter. ⁹ lædíng i. e. that which overcomes by stealth. ¹⁰ not above his strength. ¹¹ broke. ¹² half as strong again. ¹³ dróma tight squeezing. ¹⁴ he would become very famous for strength. ¹⁵ stórsmiði great smiths' work. ¹⁶ thought that he must be ready to expose himself to risk. ¹⁷ renowned. ¹⁸ told him they were ready. ¹⁹ hrísti sic shook himself.

spyrnði við, oc laust ²⁰ sjötrinum á jörðinu, svá at fjærri flugu brotin; svá drap ²¹ hann sic or dróma. Þat er síðan haft syrir orðtak ²², ”at leysi or lædíngi“, eða ”drepi or dróma, þá er einn hverr lutr er ákaslega sóttr.²³ Eptir þat óttuðuz ²⁴ Æsir-nir at þeir mundu ei fá bundit úlfinn, þá sendi Allfavör ²⁵ svein ²⁶ þann er Skirnir er nefndr, sendimaðr Freys ²⁷, ofan í Svartálsheim ²⁸ til dverga nockra, oc lét gera fjötr þann er Gleipnir heitir ²⁹. Hann var gjör of sex lutum ³⁰, af dyn kattarins ³¹, oc af skeggi konunnar, oc af rótum bjargsins ³², oc af sinom bjarnarins, oc af anda fisksins, oc fogls hráka ³³; oc þóttu ³⁴ vitir ei áðr þessi tíðindi, þá máttu nú finna skjótt hér savnn dæmi ³⁵, at ei er logit at þér: sét munt þú hafa at konan hefir eigi skegg, oc engi dynr verðr af hlaupi ³⁶ kattarins, oc ei eru rætr ³⁷ undir bjarginu, oc þat veit trúua míni ³⁸ at jafnsatt ³⁹ er þat allt, er ec hefi sagt þér, þott þeir sé ⁴⁰ sumir lutir er þú mátt ⁴¹ ei reyna. Þá mælti Gángleri ⁴²: þetta má ec at vísu skilja ⁴³ at satt er, þessa lutir má ec sjá, er þú hefir nú til dæma tekit: en hvernig ⁴⁴ varð fjöturinn smiðaðr? Hár ⁴⁵ svarar: þat kann ec þér vel segja; fjöturinn varð sléttir or blautr sem silkiræma ⁴⁶, en svá traustr ⁴⁷ oc sterkr sem nú

²⁰ laust imperf. of ljósta to dash; for the government of the subst. in the dat. see rule 461. ²¹ drap imperf. of drepa to strike, dash. ²² orðtak proverb. ²³ sóttr hard, toilsome. ²⁴ were afraid. ²⁵ more properly Alfaðir. i. e. Father of all, a name of Odin. ²⁶ svein lad Engl. swain. ²⁷ Freyrs' messenger. ²⁸ down from above into the home of the Black Elves. ²⁹ hight Gleipnir or Gleypnir i. e. the swallower from at gleypa. ³⁰ six things. ³¹ footfall of cat. ³² root of stone. ³³ spittle of bird. ³⁴ þóttu for þott þú. ³⁵ savnn dæmi. neut. pl. for sönn dæmi true proofs. ³⁶ running, springing. ³⁷ pl. of rót. ³⁸ and my good faith is my witness. ³⁹ equally true. ⁴⁰ sé 3rd pl. conj. of vera to be. ⁴¹ mátt 2nd pers. sing. pres. of mega to be able, see rule 275. ⁴² Gángleri i. e. the way-worn man, the name taken by Gylfi during his visit to Asgard. ⁴³ to distinguish, understand, Old Engl. skill. ⁴⁴ how, in what way. ⁴⁵ Hár, i. e. The High One, the name of one of the three kings with whom Gylfi talked in Asgard. ⁴⁶ The fetter was made smooth and soft as a silkenstring. ⁴⁷ trusty.

skalltu heyra. Þá er fjöturinn var færðr⁴⁸ A'sunum þavck-uðu þeir vel sendimanni sitt eyrindi⁴⁹; þá fóru Æsirnir út í vatn þat er Amsvartner⁵⁰ heitir, í hólmi þann er Lýngvi⁵¹ er kallaðr, oc kavlluðu með sér úlfinn, sýndu⁵² honum silkibandit, oc báðu hann slita, oc qvoðu vera nökqvorø⁵³ traustara en líkindi þætti⁵⁴ á-vera firir digrleiks sakar, oc seldi⁵⁵ hverr avðrum, oc treysti með handa afli, oc slit-naði ei, en þó qvoðu þeir úlfinn slíta mundo. Þá svarar úlf-rinn. "Svà litz mér⁵⁶ á þenna dregil⁵⁷, sem önga frægð⁵⁸ munac⁵⁹ af-ljóta; þótt ec slíta í sundr svà mjótt band, en ef þat er gert með list oc væl⁶⁰, þott þat sýniz lítit, þá kemr þat band ei á mina fætr. Þá savgðu Æsirnir at hann mundi skjótt sundrslíta mjótt silkiband, er hann hafði fyrr brotit stóra járn-sjötra⁶¹, "en ef þú fær ei þetta band slítit, þá muntu ecki hræða mega goðin⁶², enda⁶³ skulum vér þá leysa þic. Úfrinn svarar. "Ef þér bindit mic svà at ec fæc ei leyst mic⁶⁴, þá skollit⁶⁵ þér svà at mér mun seint verða at taka af yðr hjálp⁶⁶; úfúss⁶⁷ em ec at láta þetta band á mic leggja. En heldr en þér frýit mér hugar⁶⁸, þá leggi einn hverr havnd sína í munn mér at veði⁶⁹ at þetta sè falslaust gert. En hverr A'sanna sá til annars, oc þótti nú vera tvav vandræði⁷⁰, vildi engi sína havnd framselja, fyrr en Týr lét fram⁷¹ havnd sína

⁴⁸ past. part. of færa to bring. ⁴⁹ eyrindi errand; mark the dat. and acc. after þacka to thank. ⁵⁰ Amsvartner i. e. the black lake of pain. ⁵¹ Lýngvi i. e. sown with heath. ⁵² sýndu showed. ⁵³ for nockru dat. sing. neut. of nockut. ⁵⁴ þætti imperf. sing of þykja to think, seem. ⁵⁵ passed it. ⁵⁶ it seems to me. ⁵⁷ dregil band. ⁵⁸ no glory. önga acc. sing. fem. for einga. ⁵⁹ munac i. e. mun-a-c I will not. ⁶⁰ guile. ⁶¹ iron fetters. ⁶² then thou wilt not be able to cause the Gods fear. ⁶³ but. ⁶⁴ so that I cannot get myself loose. ⁶⁵ skollit for skollið 2nd pers. pl. pres. from skolla to show oneself, to behave. ⁶⁶ that it will be late to me ere I get your help, it will be late ere I have to thank you for your help. ⁶⁷ unwilling, loath. ⁶⁸ rather than ye should doubt my bravery. ⁶⁹ as a pledge. ⁷⁰ two evils, a choice of two evils. tvav for tvö. ⁷¹ let forward, put forth.

hægri ⁷², oc leggr í munni úlfinum. En er úlfrinn spyrnir, þá harðnaði bandit, oe því harðara er hann brautz um því skarpara var bandit: þá hlógo ⁷³ allir nema Týr, hann lét ⁷⁴ havnd sina.

Gylfaginning. Ch. 49. P. 63.

Þá mælti Gángleri: hafa nokqvorr meiri tilindi orðit ¹ með Ásunum? allmikit prekvirk ² vann Þórr í þessi ferð. Hár svarar. Vera mun at segja frá þeim tilindum er meira þotti vert Ásunum ³. En þat er upphaf ⁴ þessar savgu ⁵ at Baldr en góða dreymdi drauma stóra oc hætliga ⁶ um líf sitt. En er hann sagði Ásunum draumana, þá báru þeir saman ráð ⁷ sin, oc var þat gert at beiða griða Baldri ⁸ firir allzkonar háska ⁹: oc Frigg tóð svardaga ¹⁰ til þess at eyra ¹¹ skyldu Baldri elldr oc vatn, járn oc allzkonar málmr ¹², steinar, jörðin, viðirnir ¹³, sóttirnir ¹⁴, dýrin ¹⁵, fuglarnir, eitr ¹⁶, ormar ¹⁷. En er þetta var gert oc vitat, þá var þat skemtun ¹⁸ Balldrs oc Ásanna at hann skyldi standa upp á þingum ¹⁹, en allir aðrir skyldu sumir skjóta á hann, sumir havggva til ²⁰, sumir berja grjóti ²¹. En hvat sem at var gert sakadí hann ecki ²², oc þótti þetta avllum mikill frami ²³. En er þetta sá Loki Laufejarson, þá líkaði honum illa er Baldr sakadí ecki. Hann gæk ²⁴ til Fen-

⁷² right. ⁷³ pret. of at læ or hlæ to laugh. ⁷⁴ lost.

¹ Past. part. of verða to become, happen. ² a glorious deed wrought with toil, alluding to Thor's vengeance on Midgars' worm. ³ which seemed more worth to the Æsir. ⁴ beginning. ⁵ for þessarar sögu. ⁶ perilous. ⁷ rede, counsel. ⁸ griða gen. pl. neut. peace, security. Baldri. dat. of the pers. ⁹ harm. ¹⁰ an oath. ¹¹ spare. ¹² ore. ¹³ trees. ¹⁴ sicknesses. ¹⁵ beasts. Germ. Thier. Eng. deer. ¹⁶ poison. ¹⁷ worms i. e. snakes. as in the Engl. blind-worm. ¹⁸ the sport. ¹⁹ in their assemblies, meetings. ²⁰ hew at him. ²¹ throw at him with stones. ²² he took no hurt. ²³ great furthering, great gain. ²⁴ imperf. of gánga to go.

salar²⁵ til Friggjar, oc brá sér í konu líki²⁶: þá spyrr Frigg ef sú kona vissi hvat Æsir höfðuz²⁷ at á þínginu. Hon sagði at allir skutu at Baldri, oc þat at hann sakaði ecki. Þá mælti Frigg. "Eigi munu våpn eða viðir granda²⁸ Baldri; eiða hefi èc þegit af avllum þeim." Þá spyrr konan: "hafa allir lutir eiða unnit²⁹ at eyra Baldri?" Þá svarar Frigg. "Vex viðar-teinúngr einn³⁰ firir austan Valhvall, sá er Mistilteinn³¹ kallaðr, sá þótti mér úngr at krefja eiðsins. Því næst hvarf konan á braut³²; en Loki tóc Mistiltein, sleit upp oc gæk til þíngs. En Havðr stóð utarlega³³ í mannhrínginum, þvíat³⁴ hann var blindr; þá mælti Loki við hann: hví skýtr þu ecki at Baldri? Hann svarar: þvíat ec sé³⁵ ei hvar Baldr er, oc þat annat³⁶ at ec em våpnlaus. Þá mælti Loki: gerðu þó i líkíng annarra manna, oe veit Baldri sæmd³⁷ sem aðrir menn; ec mun vísa þér til hvar hann stendr³⁸; skjót at honum vendi þessum³⁹. Havðr tóc mistilteininn, oc skaut at Baldri at tilvísun Loka: flaug skotit í gögnum⁴⁰ hann, oc fíll hann dauðr til jarðar, oc hesir þat mest óhapp verit unnit með goðum oc mavnnum⁴¹. Þá er Baldr var fallinn, þa felluz⁴² avllum Ásum orðtavk⁴³ oc svá hendr at taka til hannz; oc sá hvern til annars, oc voru allir með einum hug til þess er unnit hafði verkit: en engi mátti hefna, þar var svá mikill griða-staðr⁴⁴. En þá er Æsirnir freistuðu⁴⁵ at mæla, þá var hitt þó fyrr at grátrinn⁴⁶ kom upp, svá at engi mátti avðrum segja með orð-

²⁵ gen. pl. of Fensalr, i. e. the deep, or nether Halls, the Palace of Frigg, the Goddess of the Earth and wife of Odin.
²⁶ and turned himself into the likeness of a woman. ²⁷ höfðuz at used to do, chiefly did, from höfuð. ²⁸ hurt. ²⁹ granted, given, past part. from unna. ³⁰ There grows one tree-twigs. ³¹ mistletoe. ³² next to that the woman went on her way. ³³ without, on the outside. ³⁴ because. ³⁵ pres. of sjá to see. ³⁶ þat annat another thing, in the next place. ³⁷ honour. ³⁸ I will show thee whereabouts he stands. ³⁹ with this wand. ⁴⁰ for i gegnum through. ⁴¹ and that is the greatest mishap that has been done to Gods and men, or, that has befallen etc. ⁴² failed. ⁴³ speech. ⁴⁴ that was so holy a place. griða-staðr asylum, sanctuary. ⁴⁵ tried. ⁴⁶ a weeping.

unum frá sínum harmi⁴⁷. Enn Oðinn bar þeim mun verst þenna skaða⁴⁸, sem hann kunni mesta skyn⁴⁹, hversu mikil af-taka oc missa Ásunum var í frásalli⁵⁰ Baldrs. En er goðin vitkuðuz⁵¹, þá mælti Frigg oc spurði, hverr sá væri með Ásum, er eignaz⁵² vildi allar ástir hennar oc hylli, "oc vilí hann riða á helveg⁵³, oc freista ef hann fái fundit Baldr, oc bjóða Helju útlausn⁵⁴, ef hon vill láta fara Baldr heim i Ásgarð." En sá er nefndr Hermóðr enn hvati⁵⁵ sveinn Oðins, er til þeirrar farar vard⁵⁶: Þá var tekinn Sleipnir hestr Oðins, oc leiddr fram, oc steig Hermóðr á þann hest oc hleypti braut⁵⁷.

Skaldskaparmál. Ch. 35. P. 130.

Hví er gull kallat haddr Sifjar¹? Loki Laufeyjar son hafði þat gert til lævísi² at klippa hár allt af Sif; en er þórr varð þess varr³. Tóc hann Loka oc mundi lemja hvart bein í honum⁴, áðr hann svarði þess, at hann skal fá af Svartálfum, at þeir skulu gera af gulli Sifju hadd, þann er svá skal vaxa sem annat hár⁵. Eptir þat fór Loki til þeirra dverga er heita Ivalda synir, oc gerða þeir haddinn oc Skiðblaðni⁶ oc geirin⁷ er Oðin átti, er Gúngnir heitr. Þá veðjaði⁸ Loki höfði sínu við þann dverg er Brockr heitir, hvárt bróðir hannz Sindri mundi gera jaſngóða gripi þrjá⁹ sem þessir voru. En er þeir

⁴⁷ woe. ⁴⁸ But Odin as was likely bore this scathe worst of them. ⁴⁹ as he could best judge. ⁵⁰ falling away, loss. ⁵¹ came to themselves. ⁵² gain for his own. ⁵³ and (this said she he shall have) if he will ride on the way to Hell. ⁵⁴ a ransom. ⁵⁵ the brisk. ⁵⁶ was ready to undertake the journey. ⁵⁷ and galloped away.

¹ Sif's hair. Sif was the wife of Thór. ² out of wantonness. ³ ware. ⁴ and was about to break every bone in him. ⁵ which shall grow just like other hair. ⁶ Skiðblaðnir Freys' ship. ⁷ the spear. ⁸ wagered. ⁹ three precious things equally good.

komu til smiðju, þá lagði Sindri svínskinn í aſlinn¹⁰, oc bað bláſa Brock, oc létta eigi¹¹ fyrr en hann tæki þat or aſlinum er hann lagði í. En þegar er hann gæk or smiðjunni, en hinn blès, þá settiz fluga ein á hönd honum oc kroppaði¹², en hann blès sem áðr, þar til er smiðrinn tók or aſlinum, oc var þat gölltr¹³, oc var burſtin¹⁴ or gulli. Því næst lagði hann i aſlinn gull oc bað hann bláſa, oc hætta¹⁵ ei fyrr blæſtrinum en hann qvæmi¹⁶ aprí; gæk á braut: en þá kom flugan oc sétiz á háls honum, oc kroppaði nú hálfu fastara¹⁷, en hann blès þar til er smiðrinn tók or aſlinum gullhríng þann er Draupnir heitir. Þá lagði hann járn í aſlinn, oc bað hann bláſa, oc sagði at ónýtt mundi verða¹⁸ ef bláſtrinn felli: þá settiz flugan milli augna honum, oc kroppaði hvarmana¹⁹, en er blóðit fèll í augun, svá at hann sá ecki, þá greip hann til hendinni sem skjótaz²⁰, meðan belgrinn lagdiz niðr, oc sveifði²¹ af sér flugunni, oc þá kom þar smiðrinn, oc sagði at nú lagði nær at allt mundi ónýtaz er í aſlinum var²², þá tók hann or aſlinum hamar, fèck hann þá alla gripina í hendr bróður sínum Brock, oc bað hann fara með til Asgarðz oc leysa veðjuna²³. En er þeir Loki²⁴ báru fram gripina, þá settuz Æſirnir á dómstóla, oc skyldi þat atqvæði standaz²⁵, sem segði Oðinn, Þórr, Freyr. Þá gaf Loki Oðni geirinn Gúngni, en Þór haddin er Sif skyldi hafa, en Frey Skíðblaðni, oc sagði skyn²⁶ á öllum gripum, at geirinn nam aldri staðar i lagi²⁷, en haddrinn var holdgróinn²⁸ þegar er hann kom á höfuð Sif, en Skíðblaðnir hafði byr²⁹ þegar er segl kom á lopt, hvert er fara skyldi, en mátti vesja³⁰ saman sem dúk oc hafa í púng sér ef þat vildi. Þár bar fram Brockr sína gripi, hann gaf Oðni

¹⁰ a swines' skin into the furnace. ¹¹ not to leave off. ¹² stung it. ¹³ a boar-pig. ¹⁴ bristles. ¹⁵ stop. ¹⁶ for kæmi. ¹⁷ twice as hard. ¹⁸ it would be useless. ¹⁹ the eyelids. ²⁰ then he laid his hand to the place as quickly as he could. ²¹ brushed away. ²² and said that now it was nigh but that all that was in furnace had been spoilt. ²³ settle the wager. ²⁴ þeir Loki. i. e. Loki and he. comp. rule 438. ²⁵ and that decision was to be abided by. ²⁶ and told the nature. ²⁷ never missed its aim. ²⁸ would take root and grow. ²⁹ fair-wind. ³⁰ fold.

hrínginn, oc sagði at ena niunda hverja nótt mundi drjúpa af honum átta hríngar jafnhösgir³¹ sem hann; en Frey gaf hann göltinn, oc sagði at hann mátti renna lopt oc lavg, nótt oc dag meirra en hverr hestr, oc aldri varð svá myrkt af nótt eða í myrk-heimum³², at eigi væri ærit ljóst³³ þar er hann fór, svá lýsti af burstinni: þá gaf hann Þór hamarinn oc sagði at hann mundi mega ljósta svá stórt sem hann vildi hvat sem firir-væri³⁴, oc eigi mundi hamarrinn bila³⁵, oc ef hann vyrpi³⁶ honum til þa mundi hann aldri missa, oc aldri fljúgja svá lángt at eigi mundi hann sækja heim hönd³⁷; oc ef hann vildi, þá var hann svá litill at hafa mátti í serk sér³⁸, en þat var lýti á³⁹ at forskeptit⁴⁰ var heldr skamt. Þat var dómr þeirra at hamarinn var beztr af öllum gripum, oc mest vavr⁴¹ í firir Hrim-þursum, oc dæmðu þeir at dvergrinn ætti veðfeti⁴²; þá bauð Loki at leysa höfuð sitt, dvergrinn svarar, sagði at þess var engi von⁴³. Taktu mik þá, qvað Loki, en er hann vildi taka hann, þá var hann viðs fjarri⁴⁴; Loki átti skúa, er hann rann á lopt oc lög. Þá bað dvergrinn Þór at hann skyldi taka hann, en hann gerði svá; þá vildi dvergrinn havggva af Loka höfuð, en Loki sagði at hann átti hösuð en ei hálsinn. Þá tók dvergrinn þveng⁴⁵ oc kníſ oc vill stínga rauf á vavr-rum Loka⁴⁶, oc vill rifa saman munnin, en knífrinn beit ecki⁴⁷. Þa mælti hann at betri væri þar alr⁴⁸ bróður hannz, en jafn-skjótt⁴⁹ sem hann nefndi hann, þá var þar alrin, oc beit hann vavrarnar; rifjaði hann saman vavrarnar, oc reif or æsunum⁵⁰: Sá þvengr er muðrinn Loka var samanrisjaðr heitir Vartari⁵¹.

³¹ of equal weight ³² in the regions of darkness. ³³ light enough. ³⁴ he might dash it as hard as he pleased on whatever came before him. ³⁵ fail. ³⁶ vyrpi pret. conj. of verpa to throw. ³⁷ that it would not come back to his hand. ³⁸ in his shirt. ³⁹ but that was a fault about it. ⁴⁰ the haft. ⁴¹ and had the greatest defence in it. ⁴² should have the wager. ⁴³ that of this there was no hope. ⁴⁴ far away. ⁴⁵ thong. ⁴⁶ and will bore holes in Lokis' lips. ⁴⁷ took no hold on him. ⁴⁸ awl. ⁴⁹ quick as thought. ⁵⁰ and he tore through the holes. ⁵¹ a word of doubtful meaning perhaps derived from vavr (varis) a lip.

Grænlendíngá Þátt. Ch. 4. Antiq. Americ. P. 47.

Þat hafði gerzt til tíðinda meðan á Grænlandi, at Þorsteinn í Eireksfirði hafði kvongazt¹ ok fengit Guðriðar Þorbjarnardóttur, er átt hafði Þórir austmaðr², er fyrr var frásagt. Nú fýstis³ Þorsteinn Eireksson at fara til Vínlands eptir líki Þorvalds, bróður síns, ok bjó⁴ skip hit sama, ok valdi hann lið at afli ok vexti, ok hafði með sér hálsan þriðja tög manna⁵, ok Guðriði, konu sína; ok sigla í haf, þegar þau eru búin, ok or landsýn. Þau velkti⁶ úti allt summarit, ok vissu eigi, hvar þau fóru; ok er vika⁷ var af vetri, þá tóku þeir land i Lýsufrði á Grænlandi i hinni vestri bygð. Þorsteinn leitaði þeim um vistir, ok fækki vistir öllum hásetum⁸ sinum; en hann var vistlaus⁹ ok kona hans. Nú voru þau eptir at skipi tvö nokkurar nætr; þá var enn úng kristni á Grænlandi¹⁰. Þat var einn dag, at menn kvomu at tjaldi¹¹ þeirra snemma; sá spurði, er fyrir þeim var¹², hvat manna væri í tjaldinu. Þorsteinn svarar "tveir menn," segir hann, "eðr hverr spyrr at?" "Þorsteinn heiti ek, ok er ek kallaðr Þorsteinn svartr; en þat er eyrindi mitt hingat, at ek vil bjóða ykkir báðum hjónum¹³ til vistar til mínum." Þorsteinn kveðst vilja hafa umræði¹⁴ konu

¹ Passive of kvonga to marry. ² whom Thórir the Easterling had had to wife. By austmaðr Norwegian is meant because that country lay east of Iceland. ³ was desirous. ⁴ got ready. ⁵ 25 men. see rule 448. ⁶ velkti pret. of velkja to be tossed about. ⁷ one week. The Old Norsemen reckoned the beginning of winter from the 14th of October. ⁸ rowers. ⁹ without a lodging. ¹⁰ at that time Christianity was still young in Greenland. ¹¹ tent. ¹² who was their leader. ¹³ ye two husband and wife. hjón neut. pl. means a wedded pair. ¹⁴ advice.

sinnar, en hún bað hann ráða, ok nú játar¹⁵ hann þessu. ”Þá mun ek koma eptir ykkr á morgin með eyki¹⁶, þvíat mik skortir ekki¹⁷ til, at veita ykkr vist, en fásinni¹⁸ er mikit með mér at vera, þvíat tvö eru við þar hjón, þvíat ek er einþykkr mjök¹⁹; anann sið²⁰ hesi ek ok, enn þér hasit, ok æðla ek þann þó betra er þér hasit.“ Nú kom hann eptir þeim um morgininн með eyki, ok fóru þau með Þorsteini svarta til vistar, ok veitti²¹ hann þeim vel. Guðriðr var skörulig kona at sjá²², ok vitr kona, ok kunni vel at vera með ókunnum²³ mönnum. Þat var snemma vetrar, at sótt²⁴ kom í lið Þorsteins Eireks-sonar, ok andaðist þar margir förunautar hans²⁵. Þorsteinn bað gera kistur at likum þeirra, er önduðust, ok færa til skips, ok búa þar um²⁶: ”þvíat ek vil láta flytja til Eireks-fjarðar at sumri öll líkin. Nú er þess skamt at bíða²⁷, at sótt kemr í hýbýli²⁸ Þorsteins, ok tó kona hans sótt fyrst, er hét Grímhildr; hún var ákafliga mikil²⁹, ok sterkt sem karlar, en þó kom sóttin henni undir³⁰. Ok bírátt³¹ eptir þat tók sóttina Þorsteinn Eireksson, ok lágu þau bæði senn³¹; ok andaðist Grímhildr, kona Þorsteins svarta. En er hún var dauð, þá gekk Þorsteinn fram or stofunni eptir fjöl³², at leggja á líkit. Guðriðr mælti þá: ”vertu litla hríð i brott³³, Þorsteinn minn!“ segir hún; hann kvað svá vera skyldu. Þá mælti Þorsteinn Eireksson: ”með undarligum hætti er nú um húsfreyju vora³⁴, þvíat nú örglast hún upp við ölnboga³⁵, ok þokar³⁶ fótum sínum frá stokki³⁷, ok þreifar³⁸ til skúa sinna.“ Ok í því kom Þorsteinn bóndi inn, ok lagðist Grímhildr niðr í

¹⁵ says yea. ¹⁶ with draught-horses. ¹⁷ for nothing falls short to me. ¹⁸ tedious, stupid. ¹⁹ very self-willed. ²⁰ custom, religion. ²¹ treated. ²² Gudriðr was a grand woman to look on. ²³ strange. ²⁴ sickness. ²⁵ and many of his fellow-voyagers died. ²⁶ and to lay them up there. ²⁷ now it happened after no long time. ²⁸ dwelling-house. ²⁹ hugely big. ³⁰ and yet the sickness mastered her. ³¹ straitway. ³² at once. ³³ after a board. ³⁴ be thou but a little time away. ³⁵ It goes now after a strange fashion with our house-mother. ³⁶ for she props herself up with her elbows. ³⁷ thrusts. ³⁸ bedstead. ³⁸ feels.

því, ok brakaði ³⁹ þá í hverju trè í stofunni. Nú gerir Þorsteinn kistu at liki Grímhildar, ok færði í brott, ok bjó um ⁴⁰; hann var bæði mikill maðr ok sterkr, ok þurfti hann þess alls, aðr hann kom henni burt af bænum. Nú elnaði ⁴¹ sóttin Þorsteini Eirekssyni, ok andaðist hann. Guðriðr, kona hans, kunni því litt ⁴¹. Þá voru þau öll í stofunni. Guðriðr hafði setit á stóli frammi fyrir bekknum ⁴², er hann hafði legit á, Þorsteinn bónði hennar. Þá tók Þorsteinn bóndi Guðriði af stólinum í fang sér ⁴³, ok settist í bekkinn annan með hana, gegnt ⁴⁴ liki Þorsteins, ok taldi um fyrir henni marga vega, ok huggaði ⁴⁵ hana, ok hét henni því ⁴⁶, at hann mundi fara með henni til Eireksfjarðar með liki Þorsteins, bónda hennar, ok förunauta hans; "ok svá skal ek taka híngat hjón fleiri, segir hann, þér til hugganar ok skemtanar ⁴⁷;" hún þakkaði honum. Þorsteinn Eireksson settist þá upp, ok mælti: "hvar er Guðriðr?" þrá tíma mælti hann þetta, en hún þagði ⁴⁸; þá mælti hún við Þorstein bónda: "hvort skal ek svör veita ⁴⁹ hans máli eðr eigi?" hann bað hana eigi svara. Þá gekk Þorstein bóndi yfir gólfit, ok settist á stólinn, en Guðriðr sat í knjám honum; ok þá mælti Þorsteinn bóndi "hvat viltu nafni ⁵⁰!" segir hann. Hann svarar, er stund leið ⁵¹: "mér er ant til þess ⁵², at segja Guðriði forlög ⁵³ sín, til þess at hún kunni þá betr andláti mínu ⁵⁴, þvíat ek er kominn til góðra hvíldastaða ⁵⁵; en þat er þér at segja Guðriðr! at þú munt gipt vera íslenzkum manni, ok munu lángar vera samfarar ykkar, ok mart manna mun frá ykkar koma, þroskasamt, bjart ok ágætt, sætt ok ilmatvel ⁵⁶; munu þit fara af Grænlandi til Noregs, ok þaðan til I'slandis ok gera bú á I'slandi; þar munu þit leingi búa, ok muntu honum leingr lifa ⁵⁷; þú munt utan fara, ok gánga suðr ⁵⁸, ok komo út apr

³⁹ it cracked. ⁴⁰ and buried it. ⁴¹ rose to its pitch. ⁴¹ could not bear up against that. ⁴² before the bench. ⁴³ into his arms.

⁴⁴ over against. ⁴⁵ cheered her. ⁴⁶ and promised her. ⁴⁷ amusement.

⁴⁸ but she held her peace. ⁴⁹ svör veita, give an answer. ⁵⁰ namesake.

⁵¹ when a time had gone by. ⁵² I am eager for this.

⁵³ fate. ⁵⁴ my death. ⁵⁵ resting-places. ⁵⁶ strong, bright and famous, sweet and well-savouried.

⁵⁷ and thou shalt live longer than he.

⁵⁸ and go southward. i. e. to Rome.

til Íslands til bús þíns, ok þá mun þar kirkja reist vera⁵⁹, ok muntu þar vera, ok taka nunnu vígslu⁶⁰, ok þar muntu andast.⁶¹ Ok þá hnigr⁶² Þorsteinn aptr, ok var búit um lík hans, ok fært til skips. Þorsteinn bóndi esndi⁶³ vel við Guðriði allt þat er hann hafði heitit. Hann seldi um vorit jörð sína ok kvíkfé⁶⁴, ok fór til skips með Guðriði með allt sitt; bjó skipit, ok fækki menn til, ok fór síðan til Eireksfjarðar. Voru nú líkin jörðuð at kirkju. Guðriðr fór til Leiss í Brattahlíð, en Þorsteinn svarti gerði bú i Eireksfirði, ok bjó þar, medan hann lifði, ok þótti vera hinn vaskasti maðr⁶⁵.

Þorfinns Karlsefnis Saga. Ch. 3. Antiq. Americ. P. 104.

I' þenna tíma var hallæri¹ mikit á Grænlandi; höfðu menn fengit lítit fáng, þeir er i veiðiferðir² höfðu farit, en sumir ekki aptrkomnir. Sú kona var þar i hygð³, er Þorbjörg hét; hún var spákona⁴, ok var köllut lítil völva⁵; hún hafði átt sér 9 systur, ok voru allar spákonur, en hún ein var þá á lífi. Þat var hátr Þorbjargar um vetrum, at hún fór at veizlum⁶, ok buðu þeir menn henni mest heim, er forvitni var á⁷ at vita forlög sín eða árserð⁸. Ok með því⁹ at Þorkell var þar mestr bóndi, þá þótti til haus koma at vita, nær lètta mundi óárani þessu, sem yfir stóð. Byðr Þorkell spákonunni heim, ok er henni þar vel fagnat, sem siðr var til¹⁰, þá er við þessháttar konum skyldi taka¹¹. Var henni búit hásæti, ok lagt undir hana hægindi¹²; þar skyldi í vera hænsna síðri. En er hún kom um kveldit, ok sá maðr er móti henni var

⁵⁹ be raised, built. ⁶⁰ the hallowing of a nun. ⁶¹ falls back.
⁶² fulfilled. ⁶³ live-stock. ⁶⁴ the shiftest man.

¹ Scarcity. ² to the fisheries. ³ district. ⁴ spaewife. ⁵ little prophetess. ⁶ to feasts. ⁷ who had curiosity. ⁸ how the year would turn out. ⁹ með því because. ¹⁰ as the custom was. ¹¹ taka við to receive. ¹² a cushion.

sendr, þá var hún svâ búin, at hún hafði yfir sér tuglamöt-tul¹³ blán, ok var sett r Steinum allt í skaut ofan¹⁴; hún hafði á halsi sér glertölur¹⁵, ok lambskinns kofra svartan¹⁶ á höfði, ok við innan kattskinn hvít, ok hún hafði staf í hendi, ok var á knappr¹⁷, hann var buinn með mersingu¹⁸, ok sett r Steinum ofan um knappinn; hún hafði um sik hnjoškulinda¹⁹, ok var þar á skjóðupúngr²⁰ mikill, ok varðveitti hún þarí töfr²¹ sín, þau er hún þurfti til fróðleiks²² at hafa; hún hafði á fótum kalfskinnskúa loðna²³, ok í þvengi lánga, ok á tinn-knappar miklir á endunum²⁴; hún hafði á höndum sér kattskinns glófa, ok voru hvítir innan ok loðnir. En er hún kom inn, þótti öllum mönnum skylt at velja henni²⁵ sæmiligar kveðjur; hún tók því, sem henni voru menn geðjaðir²⁶ til. Tók Þor-kell bóndi í hönd henni, ok leiddi hana til þess sætis, sem henni var búit. Porkell bað hana þá renna þar augum yfir hjú ok hjörð²⁷, ok svâ hibýli. Hún var fámálug²⁸ um allt. Borð voru upptekin um kveldit, ok er frá því at segja, hvat spákonunni var matbúit; henni var gerr grautr á kiðjamjólk²⁹, ok mathúin hjörtu³⁰ or öllum kykvendum, þeim er þar voru til; hún hafði mersingarspón³¹ ok knif tannskeptan tvihól-kaðan³² af eiri, ok var brotinn af oddrinn³³. En er borð voru upptekin, þá gengr Porkell bóndi syri Þorbjörgu, ok spyrr hversu henni þíkki þar um at lílast, eða hversu skapfeld³⁴ henni eru þar hibýli eða hættir manna, eða hversu fljótliga³⁵ hún mun vís verða þess, er hann hesir spurt hana, ok mön-num er mest forvitni at vita. Hún kallast ekki munu segja, fyrr enn um morgininn eptir, er hún hafði áðr sofit um nóttnina.

¹³ a kirtle or mantle laced with ribbons. ¹⁴ all down to the bosom. ¹⁵ glass-beads. ¹⁶ a black cap. ¹⁷ there was on it a knob. ¹⁸ also messing, Germ. messing. a metallic compound, brass, latten. ¹⁹ a girdle of bark. ²⁰ purse of skin. ²¹ magic apparatus. ²² witchcraft. ²³ rough, shaggy. ²⁴ with long strings in them, and at the end of these great tinknobs. ²⁵ velja henni to hail her. ²⁶ affected. ²⁷ family and flocks. ²⁸ of few words. ²⁹ gruel of goatsmilk. ³⁰ the hearts. ³¹ a latten spoon. ³² and a knife of brass with an ivory haft surrounded by two rings. ³³ the point. ³⁴ pleasing. ³⁵ quickly.

En um morgininn at áliðnum degi³⁶ var henni veittr sá um-búningr³⁷, sem hún þurfti at hafa til at fremja seiðinn³⁸. Hún bað ok fá sér konur, þær er kunnu fræði³⁹ þat, sem til seið-sins þarf, ok varðlokkur hètu⁴⁰, en þær konur fundust eigi; þá var leitat at um bæin, ef nokkur kynni; þá segir Guðriðr: "hvarki em ek fjölkunnig⁴¹ nè vísindakona⁴², en þó kendi⁴³ Halldís, fóstra mín⁴⁴, mér á Íslandi þat kvæði, er hún kal-laði varðlokkur." Porkell segir: "þá ertu happfróð⁴⁵; "hún segir: "petta er þat eitt atferli⁴⁶, er ek ætla í öngum atbeina at vera, þviat ek em cristin kona." Þorbjörg segir: "svá mætti verða at þú yrðir mönnum at liði hér um⁴⁷, en þú værir þá kona ekki verri⁴⁸ enn áðr; en við þorkel mun ek meta⁴⁹ at fá þá lutti til er hafa þarf." Porkell herðir⁵⁰ nú á Guðriði, en hún kveðst gera mundu, sem hann vildi. Slógu þá konur hríng um hjallinn⁵¹, en Þorbjörg sat á uppi; kvað Guðriðr þá kvæðit svá sagurt ok vel, at engi þóttist heyrta hafa með segri rödd⁵² kvæði kvedit, sá er þar var hjá. Spákonan þakkar henni hvæðit, ok kvað margar þær náttúrur⁵³ nú til hafa sótt, ok þíkkja sagurt at heyra, er kvæðit var svá vel flutt, "er áðr vildu við oss skiljast ok enga hlýðni oss veita; en mér eru nú margir þeir hlutir auðsýnir⁵⁴, er áðr var ek dulið ok margir aðrir⁵⁵. En ek kann þér þat at segja, Porkell! at hal-læri þetta mun ekki haldast lengr enn í vetr, ok mun batna árángr, sem vårar⁵⁶; sóttarsar þat, sem á hesir legit, man ok batna vånu bráðara⁵⁷. En þér, Guðriðr! skal ek launa í hönd

³⁶ as the day was going down. ³⁷ preparation. ³⁸ to fulfill her enchantment. ³⁹ art. ⁴⁰ is called varðlokkur. i. e. a charm to draw together guardian spirits, from vörðr gen. varðar custos, aud lokka allicere. ⁴¹ skilled in spells. ⁴² wise woman, i. e. sorceress. ⁴³ from at kenna to teach. ⁴⁴ foster-mother. ⁴⁵ of lucky wisdom. ⁴⁶ the only matter. ⁴⁷ for a help in this matter. ⁴⁸ no worse. ⁴⁹ ask. ⁵⁰ pressed hard. ⁵¹ round the raised seat, this word also means the pedestal on which the images of the Gods stood. ⁵² voice. ⁵³ na-tures i. e. spirits. ⁵⁴ plain. ⁵⁵ which were hid before from me and many others. ⁵⁶ and the scarcity will grow better as the spring comes on. ⁵⁷ the sickness also which has lain on you, will also grow better sooner than you think.

liðsinni þat⁵⁸, er oss hefir af þér staðit; þvíat þín forlög eru mér nú allglöggsæ⁵⁹; þú munt gjaforð⁶⁰ fá hér á Grænlandi, þat er sæmiligast er, þóat þér verði þat eigi til lánggæðar⁶¹, þvíat vegar þínir liggja út til Íslands, ok man þar koma frá þér bæði mikil ætt ok góð, ok yfir þínum kynkvíslum skína bjartari geislar, enn ek hafa megin til at geta slikt vandliga sét⁶², enda far þú nú heil ok vel döttir!“ Síðan gengu menn at vísindakonunni, ok frétti þá hverr þess, er mest forvitni var á at vita. Hún var ok góð af frásögnum, gekk þat ok lítt í tauma er hún sagði⁶³. Þessu næst var komit eptir henni af öðrum bæ; fór hún þá þángat. Þá var sent eptir Þorbirni, þvíat hann vildi eigi heima vera, meðan slík hindrvitni var framit⁶⁴, Veðrátta batnaði skjólt, sem Þorbjörg hafði sagt.

Víga-Glúms Saga. Ch. VI.

Nú er at segja frá utanferð Glúms. Þegar hann kom við land, fór hann uppá Vorz til Vígßuss, ok er hann kom at bænum, sá hann þar mikit fjölmenni ok margskonar skemtan ok leika¹. Ok þat þóttiz hann sjá, at þar mundi á öllum lutum stórmenska² vera. En þar sem hann sá marga menn merkiliga, þá vissi hann eigi, hvar Vígßuss mundi vera frændi³ hans. Þat mark hafði hann til hans, at hann sá mann mikinn ok vegligan⁴, í öndvegi⁵ i skautfelldi⁶ blám, ok lek sér at spjóti gullreknu⁶. Gekk síðan at honum, ok qvaddi hann, en hann tók vel qveðju hans. Vígßuss spurði, hvat manna hann væri, en hann quazt

⁵⁸ for that help. ⁵⁹ quite clear. ⁶⁰ betrothal, marriage. ⁶¹ happiness for a long time. ⁶² than I have power to see such things accurately. ⁶³ and what she said was not far wrong. ⁶⁴ when such contradictions. i. e. superstitious rites were going on.

¹ and many kinds of games and sports. ² magnificence. ³ kinsman. ⁴ dignified. ⁵ in the first seat. ⁶ cloke. ⁶ with a spear the shaft of which was adorned with gold.

vera Íslenzkr ok Eyfírzkr⁷. Þá spurði Vígßuss at Eyjolfi mágí⁸ sinum ok Astríði dóttur sinni, en hann qvað hann andauðann, en Astríður lifir. Vígßuss spurði: hvat barna þeirra lifði? en Glúmr sagði honum til syskina⁹ sinna, en síðan sagði hann honum, at þar var einn son þeirra kominn fyrir hann. En er hann sagði þat, þá rettiz ecki af um talit við hann¹⁰. Glúmr bað hann vísa sér til sætis¹¹; en Vígßuss qvazt ecki vita hvat satt væri af því, er hann sagði: ok vísaði honum til sætis á hinn óæðra beck utarliga¹²: ok veitti honum lítla virding. Hann var fámálugr ok ósiðblendr¹³, þá er aðrir menn drucku eðr höfðu aðra gledi, þá lá hann ok hafði felld á höfði sér, ok þótti hann þar fól eitt¹⁴. Þar var veizla búin at vetr nóttum¹⁵ ok gert Dýsa-blót¹⁶, ok allir skylldu þessa minning gera. Glúmr sitr í rúmi sínu, ok gengr eigi til; en er áleid qvöldit¹⁷ ok menn voru komnir, þá var eigi svo mikil gledi sem líkligt mundi þickja fyrir sagnaðar sakir ok vina fundar¹⁸, er þar voru margir saman komnir. Þann dag er menn höfðu komit til bodsins¹⁹, hafði Glúmr eigi útgengit móti mönnum, ok bað engum at sitja hjá sér, eða í hans rúmi. Ok er menn voru komnir undir borð²⁰, þá var sagt, at sá maðr var kominn at bænum með tólfsta manni, er Björn hét ok kallaðr Járnhaus²¹, hann var Berserkr mikill ok var því vanr at koma til manboda fjölmennra ok leitaði þar orða við menn, ef nockr villdi þat mæla, er hann mátti á þiggja²².

⁷ a man of Eyfjord. ⁸ son in law. ⁹ of his brothers and sister. this word, which is preserved in the Swed. syskon, means all the children of the same father and mother. ¹⁰ then the conversation with him (Vigfuss) was not carried farther. ¹¹ begged him to assign him a seat. ¹² on the lower bench on the outside. ¹³ a man of few words and averse from conversation. ¹⁴ and he was thought there to be a fool. ¹⁵ as the winter nights came on. ¹⁶ Sacrifice to the female Genii, comp. Edda Sæm. III. 317. ¹⁷ but when the evening was closing in. ¹⁸ and the meeting of friends. ¹⁹ to the bidding. ²⁰ and when men were sat down to the board. ²¹ Iron-skull. ²² a great Baresark, so called from their going to battle without defensive armour. ²³ which he might pick a quarrel out of.

Ok skoraði menn til hólmgaungu²⁴. En Vígfuss bað þess, at menn skyldi vel stilla orðum sínum. Ok er þat minni læging²⁵ enn taka meirra illt af honum. Ok hétu menn honum góðu um þat. En Björn geck í skálann inn, ok leitaði orðheilla við menn²⁶, ok spurði á enn æðra beck enn yztamann, hvart hann væri jam snjallr honum²⁷, en hann qvað fjærri því fara. Síðan spurði hann hvern of öðrum, þar til er hann kom fyrir öndvegit: ymissa²⁸ orða leituðu menn sér, en þar kom niðr²⁹ at engi kvaz, jam snjallr honum. En er hann kom fyrir Vígfuss, þá spurði hann, hvar Vígfuss vissi slíkra garpa vanir³⁰. En hann lez eigi vita hans jafníngr. Þa mælti Björn: ”vel er svarat ok hyggiliga³¹, sem ván var, at þú ert virdíngar maðr mikill, ok gengit leingi at óskum lif þitt, ok engi hnecking³² komit vegs þins ok sóma³³. Nú er þat vel, at ek þarf eigi annat við þík at mæla en gott éitt; en spryra vil ek þík, ef þú þíkizt jamn við mik?“ Hann svarar: ”þá er ek var úngr ok í vikingu³⁴, ok vann nockvut til frama, nú veit ek eigi hvart ek mætta þá við þík jamnast, en nú hálfsiðr³⁵, at ek em gamall ok örvasi.“³⁶ Björn snýr á brott þadan, ok ferr utar með öðrum beck; ok spyrr en, ef þeir þíkjaz jam snjallr honum, en þeir quoðuzt eigi jam snjallir honum. Þá kom hann at þar er Glúmr lá í pallinum³⁷. ”Hví liggr sjá maðr svá“ qvað Björn, ”en sitr eigi?“ Sessunautar³⁸ hans svara, ok veita honum orða fulltíngi³⁹: ok qváðu hann svo óvitran, at ecki mark mætti á þickja, hvat hann mælti. Björn spyrnir á hann fæti sínum ok mælti, ”at hann skyldi sitja upp sem aðrir menn,“ ok spurði: ”ef hann væri jam snjallr honum?“ En Glúmr qvað hann ecki þurfa at eiga við

²⁴ and he challenged men to single combat, hólmgánga, so called because the combatants used to settle the dispute on some small island whence there could be no escape. ²⁵ a less disgrace. ²⁶ and demanded fair words of men. ²⁷ whether he were equally brave as himself. jam for jafn. ²⁸ different. ²⁹ but it came at last to this. ³⁰ where Vígfuss knew that such mighty men (as himself) were to be looked for. ³¹ thoughtfully. ³² hindrance. ³³ honour. ³⁴ and led the life of a sea-rover. ³⁵ but now much less by half. ³⁶ feeble. ³⁷ on the bench. ³⁸ his companions on the seat. ³⁹ help.

sik⁴⁰, ok kvaz eigi vita um snilli hans, "ok vil ek af því⁴¹ engu við þík jamnaz, at útá I'slandi mundi sá maðr kallað fól, sem þann veg lætr, sem þú lætr⁴²: en her hefir ek vitad alla bezt orðum stilla⁴³." Hleypr upp síðan, ok at honum, þrisr⁴⁴ af honum hjálminn, ok síðan hnyckir⁴⁵ hann upp elldistocki⁴⁶, ok keyrir á milli herda honum⁴⁷, ok lýtr kappinn⁴⁸ Björn við; ok þegar annat, ok hvert at öðru⁴⁹, svo at hann fell; ok þá er hann villði á fætr færaz, þá lauzt hann í höfuð honum. Ok let svá þar til at hann kom út fyrir dyr. En þá er Glúmr villedi til sætis, er Vigfuss kominn á gólfit, ok allir þeir, ok fagnaði þá vel frænða sínum, qvað hann nú hafa raun til gert, at hann var hans ættar. "Skal ek nú virda þík sem ockr sómir⁵⁰:" lezt þat til hafa geingit í fyrztunni at honum sýndiz hann eigi brág gerviligr⁵¹ "Villdack þess at bida, er þú færðir þík með skörungskap⁵² í þína ætt:" leidir nú hann til sætis hjá sér. Glúmr qvazt þiggja mundu þat sæti þótt fyrr væri. Annan dag eftir er sagt andlát⁵³ Bjarnar. Vigfuss baud Glúmi, at taka ríki eptir sik ok virdíng, en Glúmr qvazt þiggja vilja, en fara þó út fyrst til I'slands, at eigi eignaðiz þeir föðr-leifd hans⁵⁴, er hann ann eigi at njóta, qvazt apr munu koma sem fyrst. Vigfuss qvazt ætla⁵⁵ þat forlög Glúms at auka sína ætt ok sóma á I'slandi. At sumri lætr Vigfuss búa skip til handa Glúmi, ok gesfr honum farmin á⁵⁶, ok mikit fè i gulli ok silfri, ok mælti: "svo segir mér hugr um at við sjámzt eigi síðan: en enka gripi⁵⁷ vil ek þér gefa, felld ok spjót ok sverð: er vér höfum mikinn trúnad á hast frændr⁵⁸; ok meðan þú átt gripina, væntir ek, at þú týnir eigi, virdingu⁵⁹: en þá em ek hræddr um, ef þú lógar⁶⁰ þeim." Síðan skiljazt þeir.

⁴⁰ that it was no business of his to meddle with him. ⁴¹ for this. ⁴² who goes on in the way in which you go. ⁴³ but here I have learned best of all to hold my tongue? ⁴⁴ tears. ⁴⁵ snatches. ⁴⁶ a brand. ⁴⁷ and dashes it between his shoulders. ⁴⁸ the champion. ⁴⁹ and one (blow) after another. ⁵⁰ as is also seemly. ⁵¹ not sufficiently manly. ⁵² boldness. ⁵³ death. ⁵⁴ his heritage. ⁵⁵ foresaw. ⁵⁶ lading in it. ⁵⁷ things of rare price. ⁵⁸ see rule 438. ⁵⁹ that thou willt not lose in honour. ⁶⁰ if thou partest with them.

Hamars Heimt from Sæmund's Edda.

1. Reiðr var þá Víng-Pórr ¹
er hann vacnaði,
oc síns hamars
um-sacnaði:
scegg nam at hrista ²,
scavr ³ nam at dýja ⁴,
rèð Jarðar burr
um at þreifaz ⁵.

2. Oc hann þat orða
allz fyrst um qvað:
heyrðu nú, Loki!
hvæt ec um-mæli,
er engi veit
jarðar hvergi
næ upphimins:
A'ss er stolinn hamri ⁶!

3. Gèngo þeir fagra
Freyjo túna,
ok hann þat orða

allz fyrst um-qvað:
muntu mér, Freyjal
fjaðrhams ljá ⁷
ef ek minn hamar
mættac hitta?
Freyja qvað:

4. Pó munda éc gesa þér
þótt ör gulli væri,
oc þó selja ⁸
at væri ör silfri.

5. Fló þá Loki,
fjaðrhamr dundi ⁹,
uns ¹⁰ for utan kom
A sa garða,
oc for innan kom
Jötna heima.

6. Þrymr sat á haugi ¹¹
þursa drottinn ¹²,

¹ Thor the hurler. ² his beard he can bristle. scegg for skegg, a mode of writing borrowed from Angl. Saxon, and followed throughout this song. ³ head. ⁴ to shake. conf. Rigs. 32. 34. ⁵ Earth's son fell to throwing his hands about. ⁶ the God has been robbed of his hammer. Deus est malleo spoliatus. ⁷ wilt thou lend me (thy) feathery suit. ⁸ hand over. ⁹ gave a din from at dynja. ¹⁰ until. ¹¹ on a hillock, or mound. ¹² Lord of Giants.

greyjom ¹³ sínom
gullbavnd snöri ¹⁴,
oc mavrom ¹⁵ sínom
mavn jaſnaði.

Prymr qvað:

7. Hvæt er með A'som?
Hvæt er með A'lſom?
hví ertu einn kominn
i Jötunheima?

8. Illt er með A'som,
illt er með A'lſom,
hefir þú Hlórriða ¹⁶
hamar um-fólginn ¹⁷?

9. Ek hefi Hlórriða
hamar um-fólginn
áttu ravstom ¹⁸
for jörð neðan:
hann engi maðr
aptr um-heimtir,
nema færí mér
Freyjo at qvæn ¹⁹.

10. Fló þá Loki,
fjaðrhamr dundi:
uns for utan kom
Jötna heima,

ok for innan kom
A'sa garða.

11. Mætti hann þór
miðra garða ²⁰,
ok hann þat orða
allz fyrst um qvað:

12. Hefir þú erindi
sem erfiði ²¹?
segðu á lopti
laung tíðindi:
opt sitjanda
savgor um-fallaz ²²,
oc liggjandi
lýgi um-bellir ²³.

13. Hefi ek erfiði
oc erindi:
Prymr hefir þinn hamar
þursa drottinn;
hann engi maðr
aptr um heimtir,
nema ²⁴ honum færí
Freyjo at qvæn.

14. Gángra þeir fagra
Freyjo at hitta,
oc hann þat orða
allz fyrst um-qvað;

¹³ hounds, dat. pl. comp. Engl. grey-hound. ¹⁴ for sneri pret. of sný to twist. ¹⁵ horses, Engl. mare. ¹⁶ a name of Thor, meaning the fierce thunderer, or he that careers in thunder. comp. Edda Sæm. III. 437. ¹⁷ hidden away. ¹⁸ eight leagues. ¹⁹ Freyja to wife. ²⁰ Thor met him in the middle of the yard. ²¹ hast thou the object of the errand as (thou hast) the toil. i. e. hast thou taken thy toil to some purpose. ²² fail, are broken off. ²³ brings forth lies. ²⁴ save.

Bittu þík Freyja
brúðar lini,²⁵
við scolom aka²⁶ tvav
í Jötunheima.

15. Reið varð þá Freyja
oc snasaði,²⁷
allr A'sasalr
undir bifðiz²⁸:
staucc þat it micla
men Brísíngá.²⁹
"Mic veiztu verða
vergjarnasta³⁰
ef ec ek³¹ með þér
í Jötunheima."

16. Senn voru Æsir
allir á þíngi,
oc Asynjur
allar á máli:
ok af þat rèðo
ríkir tífar³²,
hve þeir Hlórriða
hamar um-sætti.

17. Þa qvað þat Heimdallr
hvítastr A'sa;
vissi hann veI fram
sem Vanir aðrir³³:
"bindom vér Þór þá
brúðar lini,
hafi hann it mikla
men Brísíngá!"

18. Látom und hânom³⁴
hrynya lucla³⁵,
oc kvenvâðir³⁶
um kné falla,
en á brjósti
breiða steina,
oc hagliga
um havfuð typpom³⁷!"

19. Þa qvað þat Þórr
þrúðugr³⁸ A'ss:
"mic muno Æsir
argan³⁹ kalla,
ef ec bindaz læt
brúðar líni."

²⁵ bind thyself Freyja in bridal veil. ²⁶ drive. ²⁷ snorted.
²⁸ quaked under. ²⁹ that the great flaming necklace sprang up. How Freyja got this famous gaud may be seen at the end of Rasks Edition of the Prose Edda pp. 353. 57. ³⁰ fondest of men. ³¹ pres. of aka to drive. ³² the mighty Gods. ³³ he knows well before him like other Vanir. These Vanir were a powerful race once at feud with the Æsir but afterwards reconciled with them, so that some of them were received into the number of the Æsir. Heimdall was one of these. ³⁴ hânom for honom. ³⁵ let us make keys ring under him. i. e. hanging at his waist. ³⁶ womens clothes. ³⁷ and dress his head neatly in a topknot, typpom from at typpa to dress a woman's hair up in a peak, from toppr Engl. top. ³⁸ stern. ³⁹ cowardly.

20. Þa qvað þat Loki
Laufeyjar sonr
þegi þú, Þórr
þeirra orða:
þegar⁴⁰ muno Jötnar
A'sgarð búa,
nema þú þinn hamar
þér um-heimtir.

21. Bundo þeir Þór þá
brúðar líni,
oc enno mikla
meni Brísíngá;
lèto und hánom
hrynda lucla,
oc kvenvâðir
um knè falla,
en á brjósti
breiða steina,
oc hagliga
um havfuð typto.

22. Þá qvað þat Loki
Laufeyjar sonr:
"mun ec ok með þér
ambótt⁴¹ vera,
við sculom aka tvav
i Jötunheima."

23. Senn voro hafrar
heim um-reknir⁴²,

scyndir at scavclom,
scyldo vel renna⁴³:
björg brotnoð⁴⁴,
brann jörð loga,
ók⁴⁵ Oðins son
í Jötunheima.

24. Þá qvað þat Þrymr
Þursa drottinn:
"standið upp, Jötnar!
ok stráið becci⁴⁶;
nú færið mér⁴⁷
Freyjo at qvæn,
Njarðar dóttur
úr Nóatúnom.

25. Gánga hèr at garði
Gullhyrndar kýr,
öxn alsvartir
Jötni at gamni⁴⁸;
fjöld á ec meiðma⁴⁹
fjöld á ec menja,
einnar mér Freyjo
ávant piccir⁵⁰."

27. Var þar at qveldi
um-comit snimma⁵¹,
ok for Jötna
avl framborit:
einn át uxा,
áttá laxa⁵²,

⁴⁰ straitway. ⁴¹ female slave. ⁴² forthwith the he-goats were driven home. ⁴³ hurried to the traces (shackles) they were about to run well. ⁴⁴ rocks were shivered. ⁴⁵ pret. of aka. ⁴⁶ and strew the bench. ⁴⁷ now bring me. ⁴⁸ for the Giant's passtime. ⁴⁹ store have I of treasures. ⁵⁰ of Freyja alone methinks I have want. ⁵¹ that even it was come together early. i. e. the guests met together early. ⁵² eight salmon.

krásir ⁵³ allar,
þær er konor scyldo;
dræc Sifjar verr ⁵⁴
sáld þrjú mjóðar ⁵⁵.

27. Þá qvað þat Þrymr
Þursa drottinn:
”hvar sáttu brúðir
bíta hvassara ⁵⁶?
sá-c-a ⁵⁷ èc brúðir
bíta breiðara,
nè inn meira mjöð
mey um-drecka.“

28. Sat in alsnotra
ambátt for ⁵⁸,
er orð um-fann
við Jötuns máli:
”át vætr ⁵⁹ Freyja
áttu nótton,
svâ var hòn óðfús,
í Jötunheima ⁶⁰.“

29. Laut und lino
lysti at cyssa ⁶¹,
en hann utan stavcc
endlángan sal ⁶².
”hví ero avndótt ⁶³
augo Freyjo?

þicci mèr ör augom
eldr of-brenna.“

30. Sat in alsnotra
ambátt for,
er orð um-fann
við Jötuns máli:
”svaf vætr ⁶⁴ Freyja
áttu nótton,
svâ var hon óðfús
í Jötunheima.“

31. Inn com in arma ⁶⁵
Jötna systir,
hin er brúðfjár ⁶⁶
biðja þorði:
”látto þér af havndom ⁶⁷
hrínga rauða,
ef þú avðlaz ⁶⁸ vill
ástir mínar,
ástir mínar
alla hylli.“

32. Þá qvað þat Þrymr
Þursa drottin,
”berit inn hamar
brúði at vígja ⁶⁹,
leggit Mjöllni
í meyjar knè,

⁵³ side dishes, dainties. ⁵⁴ Sif's man i. e. Thor. ⁵⁵ three gallons of mead. ⁵⁶ bite more keenly. ⁵⁷ I never saw. ⁵⁸ the allcunning slave sat before him. ⁵⁹ eat naught. ⁶⁰ so eager was she for Jötunheim. ⁶¹ he stooped under the veil desirous to kiss. ⁶² to the very end of the hall. ⁶³ angry. ⁶⁴ slept naught. ⁶⁵ the dire. ⁶⁶ bridal fee. ⁶⁷ yield from thy hands. ⁶⁸ obtain. ⁶⁹ to hallow the bride.

vígit ocr saman
Varar hendi ⁷⁰!“

33. Hló Hlórriða
hugr í brjósti,
er harðhugaðr ⁷¹
hamar um-þecði ⁷².
Þrym drap hann fyrstan,
Þursa drottin,
oc ætt Jötuns
alla lamði ⁷³.

34. Drap hann ina avldno
Jötna systor,
hin er brúðfjár
of-beðit hafði:
hón scell um-laut
for scillinga ⁷⁴,
en havgg hamars
for hrínga fjölð:
svá com Oðins son
endr at hamri.

⁷⁰ hallow us together with Vars' hand. Var, Vár, Vavr, or Vör was one of the Asynjor, and ruled over affairs of love; see Gylf. 35. ⁷¹ hard-tempered. ⁷² knew. ⁷³ shivered in pieces. ⁷⁴ she got ringing blows for shillings, there is a play upon the words here for scilling comes from at skella to ring, chink.



A Hinar fornir rúnir

ᚠ	fē	sheep	F
ᚢ	úr	rain	U, V, Y (o)
ᚦ	þurs	giant	þ
ᚠ ᚢ ᚩ	ós	mouth	O (á)
ᚱ	reid	car	R
ᚢ	kaun	swelling	K, G
ᛗ	haegl	hail	H, (g)
ᚾ	nauð	fetters	N
ᛁ	ár	croh	A
ᛁ	ís	ice	I, J (e)
ᛘ	sól (knèsól)	sun	S, Z
ᛏ	tyr	Tyr	T, D
ᛖ	bjarkan	birch-mast	B, P
ᛚ	loegr	moisture	L
ᛖ	maðr	man	M
ᛖ	ýr	bow	r (ur) finale (y)

B Stúngnar rúnir

ᚠ ᚢ ᚦ ᚪ ᚦ ᚩ ᚩ (ᚁ)
V Y Ð G E D P

C Óekta rúnir

ᛏ ዞ ቃ ቃ (ᚁ)
C X AE Ø

D diphthongie vowels

ä, ie, (ë), i, ö, ü, ý

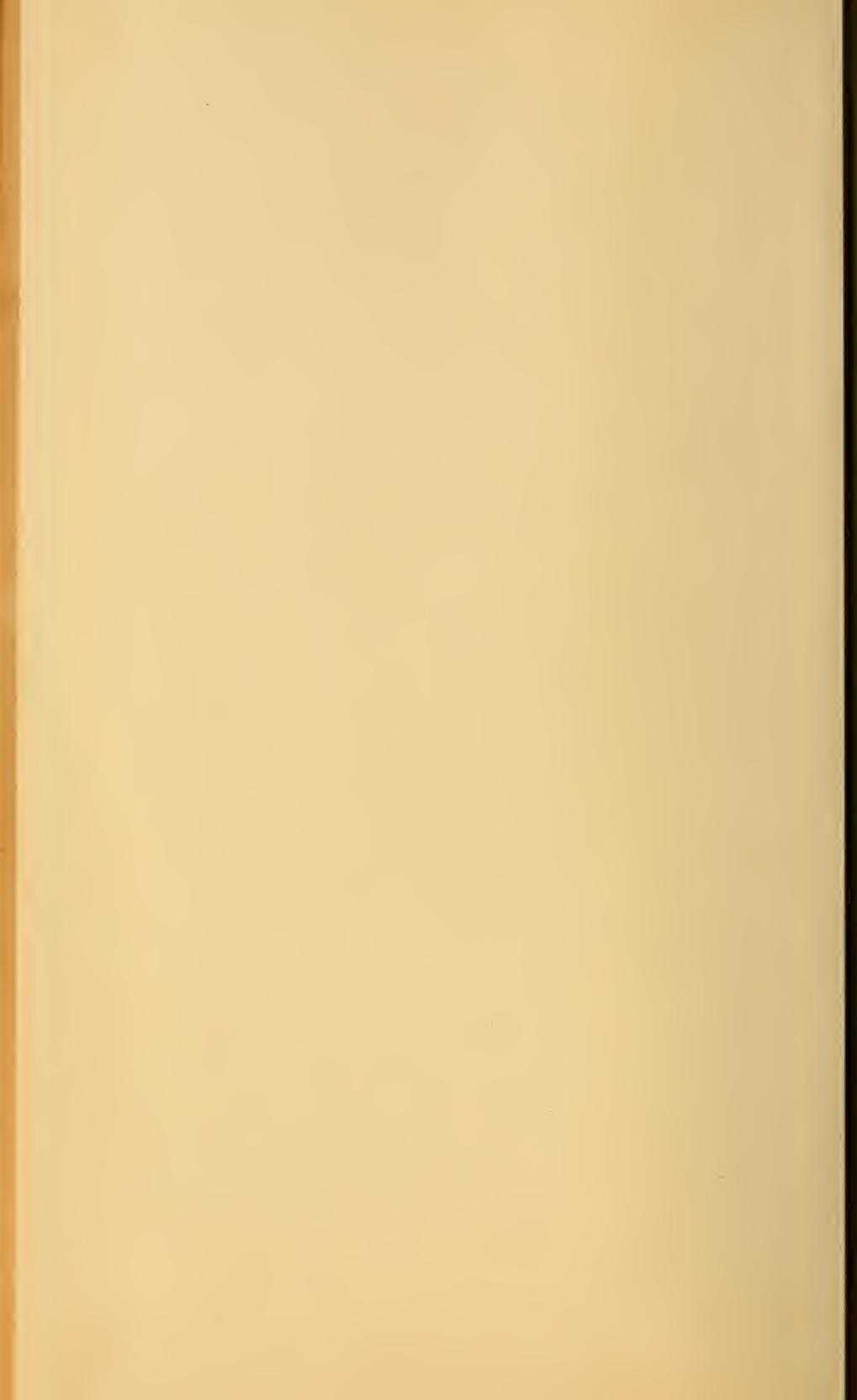
E simple vowels

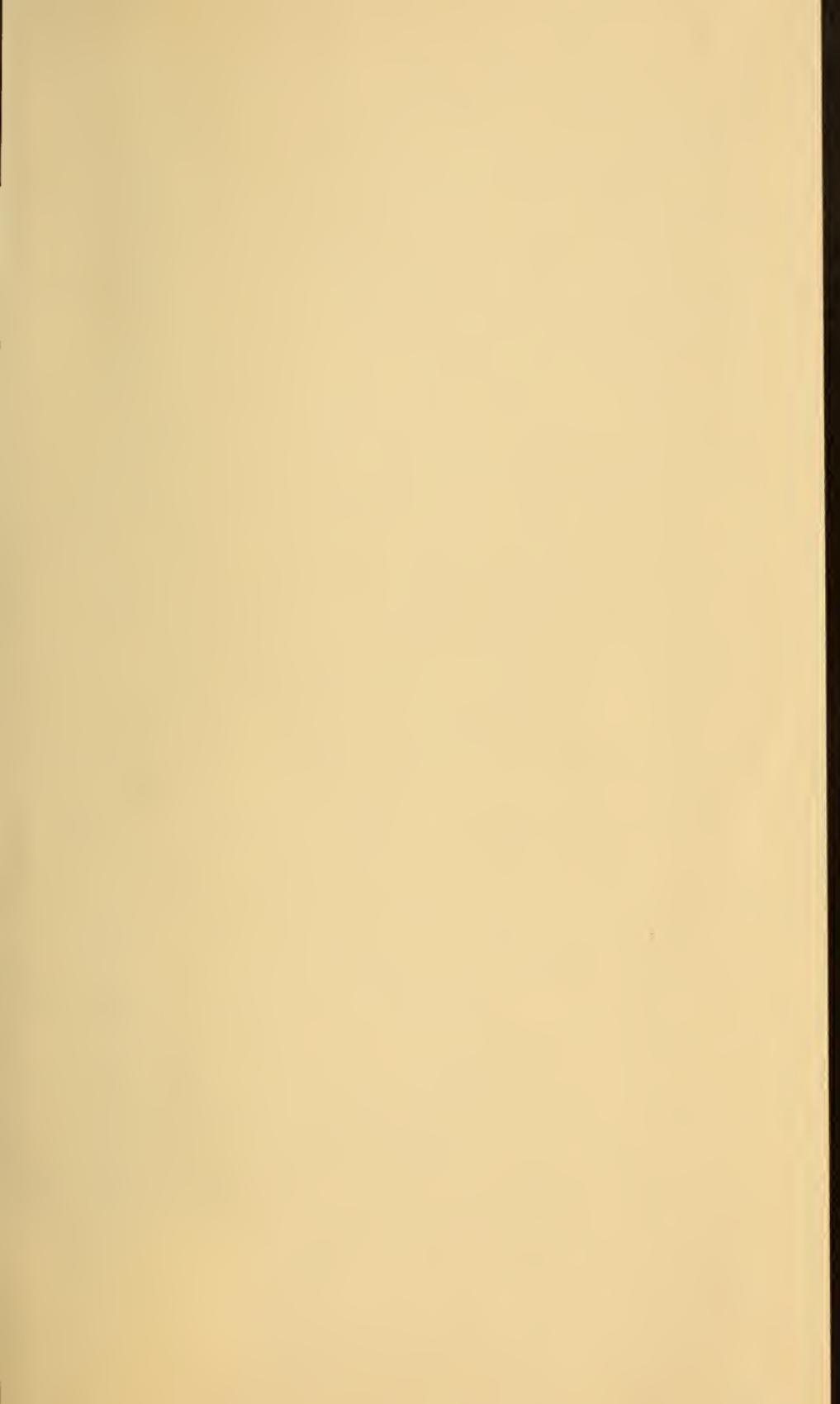
á e i ó ú ý

F old characters

a, ij, (w), w, (w), aø, e, ø ø ø ø, þ
á, i, ó, ú, ý, au, æ, ø ø ø, f

4





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